

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

Military Studies (374)

Time: 3 hrs

Maximum Marks: 100

Note:

- i. This question paper consists of 54 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.
 - 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 48** – Very Short questions carrying 02 marks each to be answered in the range of 30 to 50 words.
 - b. **Q.No. 49 to 52** – Short Answer type questions carrying 03 marks each to be answered in the range of 50 to 80 words.
 - c. **Q.No. 53 to 54** – Long Answer type questions carrying 06 marks each to be answered in the range of 80 to 120 words.

Section A

S.N	Question	Marks
1.	What is taught to a soldier during training? <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Ethics of War fightingb. Proficient use of Weaponsc. Disciplined. All of the above	1
2.	Killing of which type of people is against the ethics of war? <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Old aged peopleb. Womenc. Childrend. All of the above	1

3.	How were maps and Astronomy utilized by the Army? a. For navigation b. For moving from one place to another place c. Both of above d. None of the above	1
4.	Military leadership is an art based on _____ a. Character b. Ability c. Mental power d. All of the above	1
5.	Which one of the following was a weapon for soldiers in Ancient time? a. Gun b. Bow and Arrow c. Pistol d. None of these	1
6.	Which of the following helps in providing essential items during a battle? a. Maps b. Logistics c. Leadership d. None of the above	1
7.	Which of the following helps in making defences, forts and creating obstacles for the enemy during a battle? a. Maps b. Logistics c. Leadership d. Terrain	1
8.	Which of the following helps deploying army units to manoeuvre to a position of advantage in battle? a. Maps b. Logistics c. Leadership d. Tactics	1
9.	Which of the following helps in navigating and moving from one place to another? a. Maps b. Logistics c. Leadership d. None of the above	1

10.	<p>Military studies include _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Military organisation b. National security c. Art of warfare d. All of the above 	1
11.	<p>“A Warrior (Kshatriya) in armour must not fight with one who is not wearing armour”. It is an example of-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National security b. Logistics c. Ethics of war fighting d. None of the above 	1
12.	<p>Military Studies is also known as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Military Science b. War and National security Studies c. Both of above d. None of the above 	1
13.	<p>In a _____, the political leaders direct the armed forces to prepare and go for war.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Democracy b. Martial rule c. Both of above d. None of above 	1
14.	<p>Which geographical factors impact strategy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Land b. Demography c. Natural Resources d. All of above 	1
15.	<p>Which state has the longest coast in the western part of India?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Odisha b. Gujarat c. Maharashtra d. Andhra Pradesh 	1
16.	<p>Choose the principal source of power in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hydroelectric power b. Coal c. Petroleum d. Atomic power 	1

17.	Which of the following war is termed as Total War a. Modern War b. Ancient War c. Medieval War d. None of the above	1
18.	Which of the following is a Naval Destroyer a. INS Kochi b. INS Viraat c. INS Vikrant d. None of the above	1
19	Mig 29 K is a _____ a. Fighter Aircraft b. Missile c. Fighter Helicopter d. Submarine	1
20.	Which one of the agricultural crops is not a commercial crop? a. Sugarcane b. Jute c. Cotton d. Rice	1
21.	Match the Following I. Dragunov II. MBT Arjun a. Sniper Rifle b. Engineers c. Tank	1x2
22.	The chemical reaction in which a pair of light _____ unites together to form a nucleus of a heavier atom is called _____ reaction.	1x2
23.	Match the following I. IFV II. Shilka a. Army Air Defence b. Army Aviation Corp c. Mechanised Infantry	1x2
24.	_____ element is commonly used in nuclear weapons. _____ chain reaction leads to the release of large amounts of heat energy to cause destruction.	1x2
25.	TREE Stands for Transient Radiation effects on _____. There are _____ kinds of nuclear reactions.	1x2

26.	Match the following I. Cheetah II. Boeing 737-200	a. Passenger Aircraft b. Missile c. Helicopter	1x2
27.	_____ Isotope of hydrogen is known as heavy hydrogen. _____ is the 'Unit of measure' of nuclear radiation.		1x2
28.	The shape of Radioactive Cloud which is formed during a nuclear bomb explosion is _____. NBC Stands for Nuclear, _____ and Chemical.		1x2
29.	Match the Following I. INS Viraat II. Mig 29K	a. Aircraft b. Aircraft Carrier c. Transport Aircraft	1x2
30.	Kerala floods happened in _____. While In 2013, floods happened in _____state of India		1x2
31.	Floods in Chennai took place in _____, while _____disaster took place in Latur.		1x2
32.	Match the following I. Gold II. Uranium	a. Punjab b. Karnataka c. Jharkhand	1x2
33.	The response teams at the centre are called as _____. At the state level it is called _____.		1x2
34.	During _____it is required to evacuate low lying areas and move to safer places. While, during _____it is suggested that fishermen should not venture out in the sea		1x2
35.	Wardha and Ockhi are names of _____. _____ organisation manages disasters in India.		1x2

Section B

S.N	Question	Marks
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36	A. What is meant by the term “Paramilitary Forces”? Or B. Write a short note on Indo Tibetan Border Police.	2
37	A. Describe any two functions of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB). Or B. Describe any two functions of Indian Coast Guard (ICG).	2
38	Write any two differences between BSF and CRPF.	2
39	Explain the importance of the Indian Coast Guard.	2
40	Analyse any two features of CoBRA.	2
41	A. Explain any two types of maritime threats. Or B. Write name of any two major ports of India.	2
42	A. Explain the importance of Maritime security for India. Or B. Name any two major choke points in the Indian Ocean region.	2
43	Explain the role of DRDO in modernization of Armed Forces.	2
44	Name any four weapons that are used by the Indian army.	2
45	A. Explain the term “Cyber Warfare”. Or B. Write name of any two Cyber crimes.	2
46	A. Explain the role of Cyber weapons in cyber crime. Or B. Write a short note on National Cyber Policy.	2
47	Differentiate between IB and RAW.	2
48	A. Explain the direct role of Indian Armed Forces. Or B. Write about the structure of the Indian Air Force.	2
49	A. Explain the role of Assam Rifles in India. Or B. Explain the role of the Central reserve Police force (CRPF) in India.	3
50	A. Highlight the importance of the “Blue Economy”. Or B. Highlight the strategic importance of Maritime boundaries.	3
51	State any three reasons to modernise the Armed Forces in India.	3
52	Highlight any three challenges to the modernization of the Armed Forces in India.	3
53	A. Describe in detail about various types of Cyber Crimes. Or B. Describe in detail about Cyber penetration and its various remedial measures.	6
54	A. Explain the role of N.S.G. in India’s Internal Security. Or B. Write in detail about Indian Intelligence Agencies and their role in India’s Internal Security.	6

Marking Scheme
Section A

S.N	Answer	Marks
1.	(d)All of the above	1
2.	(d) All of the above	1
3.	(a) For navigation	1
4	(a) All of the above	1
5	(b) Bow and Arrow	1
6	(b) Logistics	1
7	(d) Terrain	1
8	(d) Tactics	1
9	(a) Maps	1
10	(d) All of the above	1
11	(c) Ethics of war fighting	1
12	(b) Both of above	1
13	(a) Democracy	1
14	(d) All of above	1
15	(b)Gujarat	1
16	(b) Coal	1
17	(a) Modern war	1
18	(a) INS Kochi	1
19	(a) Fighter Aircraft	1

20	(c) Rice	1
21	I. Dragunov - a. Sniper Rifle II. MBT Arjun - c. Tank	2
22	Nuclei; Fussion	2
23	I. IFV - c. Mechanised Infantry II. Shilka - a. Army Air Defence	2
24	Uranium; Nuclear.	2
25	Electronics; Two	2
26	I. Cheetah - c. Helicopter II. Boeing 737-200 - a. Passenger Aircraft	2
27	Deuterium ; grays	2
28	Mushroom ; Biological	2
29	I. INS Viraat - b. Aircraft Carrier II. Mig 29K - a. Aircraft	2
30	2018; Earthquake	2
31`	2015; Earthquake.	2
32	I. Gold - b. Karnataka II. Uranium - c. Jharkhand	2
33	NDRF(National disaster relief force) ; SDRF (State disaster relief force)	2
34	Floods; Cyclone	2
35	Cyclones; NDMA (National Disaster Management Authority)	2

Section B

S.N	Question	Marks
36	<p>The term 'paramilitary' forces was used for eight forces: 1. Assam Rifles 2. Special Frontier Force 3. Indian Coast Guard 4. Central Reserve Police Force 5. Border Security Force 6. Indo-Tibetan Border Police 7. Central Industrial Security Force 8. Sashastra Seema Bal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>ITBP was raised on 24 October 1962, under the CRPF Act, in the wake of the SinoIndian War of 1962. The ITBP was intended for deployment along India's border with China's Tibet Autonomous Region. In September 1996, the Parliament of India enacted the 'Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992' to "provide for the constitution and regulation" of the ITBP "for ensuring the security of the borders of India and for matters connected therewith". The first head of the ITBP, designated Inspector General, was Balbir Singh, a police officer previously belonging to the Intelligence Bureau. The ITBP, which started with 4 battalions, has, since restructuring in 1978 undergone expansion to a force of 56 battalions as of 2017 with a sanctioned strength of 89,432. The ITBP is also trained in disaster management, and nuclear, biological and chemical disasters. ITBP personnel have been deployed abroad in UN peacekeeping missions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Sierra Leone, Haiti, Western Sahara, Sudan, Afghanistan and elsewhere. Two battalions of ITBP are deputed to National Disaster Response Force.</p> <p>(Any two points)</p>	2

37	<p>Preventing cross-border crime and smuggling as well as other anti-national activities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>The Indian Coast Guard (ICG) protects India's maritime interests and enforces maritime law, with jurisdiction over the territorial waters of India, including its contiguous zone and exclusive economic zone. The Indian Coast Guard was formally established on 18 August 1978 by the Coast Guard Act, 1978 of the Parliament of India as an independent Armed force of India. It operates under the Ministry of Defence. The Coast Guard works in close cooperation with the Indian Navy, the Department of Fisheries, the Department of Revenue (Customs) and the Central and State police forces. Missions of Indian Coast Guard include: 1. Safety and protection of artificial islands, offshore terminals and other installations 2. Protection and assistance to fishermen and mariners at sea 3. Preservation and protection of marine ecology and environment including pollution control 4. Assistance to the Department of Customs and other authorities in anti-smuggling operations 5. Law enforcement in territorial as well as international waters 6. Scientific data collection and support 7. National defence during hostilities</p> <p>(Any two points)</p>	2
38	<p>The Border Security Force (BSF) is the primary border guarding force of India. "For ensuring the security of the borders of India and for matters connected there with"</p> <p>The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is the largest of India's Central Armed Police Forces. The CRPF's primary role lies in assisting the State/Union Territories in police operations to maintain law and order and counter insurgency</p>	2
39	<p>The Indian Coast Guard (ICG) protects India's maritime interests and enforces maritime law, with jurisdiction over the territorial waters of India, including its contiguous zone and exclusive economic zone.</p>	2
40	<p>Specifically trained in counter insurgency warfare. This elite fighting unit has been trained to track, hunt and eliminate small Naxalite groups.</p>	2

41	<p>Illegal maritime arrivals/terrorists, Illegal exploitation of natural resources, Illegal activity in protected areas, Marine pollution, Prohibited imports and exports (Smuggling), Compromise to biosecurity, Piracy, robbery or violence at sea, Maritime terrorism. (Any Two)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>The 12 major ports of India are spread throughout the western and eastern coasts of India. These points are - • Chennai • Ennore • JNPT • Kochi • Kolkata • Mangaluru • Mormugao • Mumbai • Paradip • Tutucorin • Vishakapattanam</p> <p>(Any Two)</p>	2
42	<p>Maritime trade occupies an important place in India's economy and energy security. Most of India's trade and energy supply pass through the Indian Ocean Region (IOR).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>Some of the major choke points in the Indian ocean region are - • Strait of Horminz • Malacca and Singapore Straits • Sunda Strait • Lombok Strait • Cape of Good Hope • Mozambique Channel • Ombai and Wetar Straits • Bab-el-Mandeb (Any Two)</p>	2
43	<p>A good research and development will make the country self sufficient in critical technology.</p>	2
44	<p>Assault Rifles, Light Machine Guns, Carbines</p>	2

45	<p>Cyber warfare has been defined as "actions by a nation-state to penetrate another nation's computers or networks for the purposes of causing damage or disruption".</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>In today's world there are as many cyber crimes as man's fertile and imaginative brain can think of. Cybercrimes can broadly be categorised as: (a) Fraud and Forgery: This is primarily evident in the field of commerce and economy. (b) Damage to or Modification of Computer Data or Programme: This can be for private sector, public sector or for defence establishments, such as ATC & Radar system. (c) Unauthorised Access to Computer System and Surveillance: This is commonly seen in commercial websites, e.g., Phishing, spywares and data spoofing. (d) Unauthorised Reproduction of Computer Programmes: These are the cases of piracy.</p> <p>(Any Two)</p>	2
46	<p>Network centric environment there has been a phenomenal growth of internet usage; this has made our cyber space vulnerable to various crimes. Sophisticated computer tools not only for us but also for our adversaries.</p> <p>(Any two points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>The Cyber Security Policy aims at protection of information infrastructure in cyberspace, reduce vulnerabilities, build capabilities to prevent and respond to cyber threats and minimize damage from cyber incidents. This is achieved through a combination of institutional structures, people, process, technology and cooperation. The objective of this policy is to create a secure cyberspace ecosystem and strengthen the regulatory framework.</p> <p>(Any two points)</p>	2
47	<p>IB is responsible for counterterrorism, counterintelligence, and intelligence collection in border areas, infrastructure protection, and anti-secession activities.</p> <p>RAW is our primary foreign intelligence agency.</p>	2

48	<p>The Indian Army has been playing a direct role in fighting insurgency and terrorism in J & K and the Northeastern States for decades.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>The Indian Air Force is divided into three branches namely Flying Branch, Technical Branch, and Ground Branch. The Indian Air Force is divided into five operational commands and two functional commands.</p>	2
49	<p>Assam Rifle performs many roles including the provisions of internal security under the control of the Army through the conduct of counter insurgency. In Boarder security operations, communication, medical assistance, education in remote area.</p> <p>(Any Three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is the largest of India's Central Armed Police Forces. It functions under the aegis of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) of the Government of India. The CRPF's primary role lies in assisting the State/Union Territories in police operations to maintain law and order and counter insurgency.</p> <p>Besides law and order and counter-insurgency duties, the CRPF has played an increasingly large role in India's general elections. During all the Parliamentary elections the CRPF has played a major role in the security arrangements. Of late, CRPF contingents are also being deployed in UN missions.</p> <p>(Any Three)</p>	3

50	<p>Blue economy is the sustainable use of resources of the oceans in a way to help the coastal community people in their economic and social development. (Detail Explanation)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>The Indian Ocean Region (IOR) is of immense strategic importance to India. Most of the country's oil and gas is imported through the sea. There is continuous increase in trade with the countries that surround the Indian Ocean region. Besides, the sea lanes, the Indian Ocean is considered as the most strategically important in the world because more than 80 % of the world's seaborne oil trade goes through the Indian Ocean choke points - 40 % passes through the Strait of Hormuz, 35 % through the Strait of Malacca and 8 % through the Bab el-Mandab Strait.</p>	3
51	<p>To overhaul the entire war Machinery in India.</p> <p>To acquire the latest Military Hardware from the international market.</p> <p>To manufacture Military hardware indigenously.</p>	3
52	<p>Military strategy to address national security, Economy, Budget allocation, Research in military technology, artificial intelligence and Cyber warfare.</p> <p>(Any Three points and explanation of each point)</p>	3

53	<p>Fraud and Forgery, Damage or modification of computer data or programme, unauthorized access to computer system and surveillance and unauthorized production of computer programme.</p> <p>(Explanation of each point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Whenever a hacker penetrates a computer, he would attempt to install a spyware that will give him access to that computer at his will. He also may install malicious programme which would collect information from the computer and through internet, down load all files and particular IP address.</p> <p>Remedial Measures are</p> <p>Install Latest Patches for OS</p> <p>Install a Good Internet Security Suite</p> <p>(Explanation of each point)</p>	6
54	<p>Primary task of the N.S.G is to combat against terrorism for protecting states against internal disturbance. The N.S.G. engages itself for internal security operations i.e rescuing hostages from terrorist attacks such as hijacking and elimination of terrorist. (Detail explanation)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Intelligence agencies play an important role in ensuring India's internal security. The deadly threat of terrorism can only be prevented through an efficient intelligence mechanism that shall form an essential part of our National Security.</p> <p>Intelligence Bureau (IB)</p> <p>Research and Analysis Wing (RAW)</p> <p>(Explanation of each point)</p>	6

