

MARKING SCHEME

Military History

Time : 3 hrs.

Max Marks : 100

Sr. No.		Marks
1.	(d) all of the above	1
2.	(b) Ashoka and the State of Kalinga	1
3.	(b) Bahdur Shah II	1
4.	(a) Sultan Shahab-ud-din-Mohammed Ghori	1
5.	(d) Political and religious intolerance	1
6.	(a) Mohammad Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan	1
7.	(c) 1806	1
8.	(a) Indian Space Research Organization	1
9.	i. Protection of people ii. Welfare of people	2
10.	Sword, Bon and Arrow, spear or any other (Any two)	2x1=2
11.	i. M. Ghori won the second battle of Tarrain in 1192 and defeated Prithvi Raj Chauhan. ii. Later captured the fortress of Bhatinda (Punjab) (Any other)	2x1=2
12.	Reasons i. To put down internal uprisings ii. To maintain law and order iii. To provide support to the Sultan during rebellions. (Any two)	2x1=2
13.	(i) Swords (ii) maces (iii) battle axes (iv) spars (v) daggers (Any four)	4x½=2
14.	i. Appeal made by UN secretary General U Thant ii. Mutual agreement between Lal Bahadur Shastri and President Ayub Khan	2
15.	Differences between Insurgency and Terrorism i. People and fast of insurgency where as in terrorism,	2x1=2

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	<p>only a small group of people with a leader spread terrorism.</p> <p>ii. Main aim of the insurgents is purely political which means overthrowing the government. The aim of the terrorists may or may not be political. But their main aim is to create panic amongst the population.</p> <p>iii. The insurgents use violence against the government only where as the terrorists use violence mostly against people.</p> <p>iv. Insurgency gets money and support from their own people whereas the terrorists get money and support from outside agencies. Or any other relevant point (Any two destruction)</p>	2
16.	<p>i. It should be a unified and disciplined group.</p> <p>ii. It should be well trained and regular army.</p> <p>iii. Troops from the same state and same caste makes them more unified.</p> <p>iv. Army should be well organized.</p>	2x2=4
17.	<p>Reasons -</p> <p>(i) Most of the countries did not trust each other.</p> <p>ii. Dictatorial behaviour of Hitler</p> <p>iii. German invasion of Poland in 1939</p> <p>(Any two)</p>	2x2=4
18.	<p>i. Organisation of the infantry Rank Structure was created to give responsibilities as per Capability. (Ranks should be given)</p> <p>ii. Organisation of the Cavalry Cavalry was also organized with number of ranks. There were a total of 499 ranks Arms were given to them as per their rank.</p>	2x2=4
19.	<p>i. Fighting a war to meet external aggression.</p> <p>ii. Internal security management</p> <p>iii. To show army strength through Republic Day Parades or other military exercises.</p> <p>iv. Peacekeeping operations – AS UN mission and assistance to friendly foreign countries.</p> <p>v. To send humanitarian assistance disaster relief and to be aid civil authorities in time of need.</p>	4
20.	<p>Lieutenant, captain, major, colonel, Brigadier, Major General, Lieutenant General, General.</p>	8x½=4
21.	<p>Naval diplomacy entails the use of naval forces in support of foreign policy objectives such as building friendship and strengthening international cooperation.</p> <p>i. Overseas deployments.</p>	2+2x1=4

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Hosting foreign worship visiting India. iii. Technical and logistics help to foreign steps iv. Maritime patrols v. Bilateral I multilateral exercises. vi. Peacekeeping mission. Any other <p>(Any four)</p>	
22..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Elected party of East Pakistan ‘ The Awami League’ was not recognized by the rules of West Pakistan and banned. ii. Military rule was imposed and army committed atrocities on Bengalis. iii. About 10 million refugees come to Assam and West Bangal leading to serious economic crisis. iv. Mukti Bahini called for fight with Pakistan army. v. India openly supported the cause of people of East Pakistan. 	4
23.	<p>There were three major phases _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. First – Pakistan infiltrated his forces into the Indian controlled section of Kashmir and occupied strategic locations (To be explained). ii. Second phase – India discovered the infiltration and mobilized force of respond. iii. Major battles by Indian and Pakistan forces resulting in recapturing the territories captured by Pakistan army. 	4
24.	<p>Problems -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Political asylum given to Dalai Lama and his followers. ii. Dispute over McMohan line. iii. China's claim on the NEFA. iv. Border between India and China drawn by the Britisher was not accepted by China. v. China tried to settle the Border dispute by force. vi. Any other (Any four) 	4
25.	<p>Causes of Insurgency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ethnic, language and cultural difference from rest of India. ii. Lack of attention to the people by the Government which implies that no one is there to solve their problem. iii. Boundary dispute with neighboring states. iv. Clashes between locals and illegal immigrants. 	4

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	v. Presence of armed insurgents in the area.	
26.	<p>Tactics adopted by the Terrorists</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Terror groups use explosives human bombs, chemical substances and also poison. Every attack is planned months in advance Under cover agents are used to gather and the target being attacked. Money is raised for local population by threats, kidnapping & other crimes. Modern telecommunication equipments are used. Use of suicide bombers or army other tactics 	4
27.	<p>Reasons -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Different ethnic, cultural, linguistic and political traditions of all the seven states. Achieved statehood (by all the seven state of NE) in different periods. Demand of complete Independence from India by Manipur and other states. Unrest and feeling of alternation in the NE especially among the tribals. Any other (Any four) 	4
28.	<p>Role played by the Indian Army in First World War?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspite of being deployed in war without preparations and without proper elsetting in winters, the Indian Army's performance was remarkable and was praised by all countries. Over 1.5 million Indian soldiers from various parts of India fought in the Ist World War. The gallant Indian soldiers earned various medals and honours for their services. 12 Regiments, 13 Infantry Regiments and several other units of other Arms services participated. India sent her contingents to France, Persian Gulf and Egypt. Approximate 172, 815 animals, 369.1 million tons to supplies & stores were sent to various destinations. or any other relevant point. 	6x1=6
29.	<p>Responsibilities of the Indian Air Force During peace and war</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To defend the nation and its space. To assist civil power during natural calamities and internal disturbance. To provide close air support to the Indian Army troops in the battle field. To provide strategic and tactical airlift capabilities. 	6

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	<p>v. To provide infantry and artillery transportations or secondary Airlift for the Indian Army.</p> <p>vi. Rescue of civilians during natural calamities and disasters.6 Evacuation of Indian national form foreign countries in case of emergency.</p> <p>viii. VVIP transport for official visits abroad. Or any other relevant point. (Any six point)</p>										
30.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Fighters</td> <td>Transport</td> <td>Helicopters</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mig-29</td> <td>AURO</td> <td>MI-26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mirage 200</td> <td>Dornier</td> <td>Cheetah</td> </tr> </table>	Fighters	Transport	Helicopters	Mig-29	AURO	MI-26	Mirage 200	Dornier	Cheetah	6
Fighters	Transport	Helicopters									
Mig-29	AURO	MI-26									
Mirage 200	Dornier	Cheetah									
31.	<p>Events that led to the Sino-Indian War of 1962</p> <p>i. Chinese map showed 50,000 sq. miles of Indian Territory in Aksai Chin as part of China.</p> <p>ii. Construction of Roads by china passing through Aksai Chin since 1956 was considered by India as Chinese aggression over Indian territory.</p> <p>iii. In July, 1958, China violates Ladakh territory near Khurnak fort.</p> <p>iv. On 23rd January 1959, China officially denies the boundaries in Aksai Chin and calls it a wrong marking</p> <p>v. 1959 Khampa Rebellion in Tibet and Dalai Lama comes to India.</p> <p>vi. China also denied recognizing the Mc Mohan Line which violated the agreement of 1954.Or any other relevant points.</p> <p>(Any Four)</p>	4x $\frac{1}{2}$ =6									
32.	<p>Types of Terrorism</p> <p>i. Religious Terrorism?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After 2000, religion became a motivating factor to terrorise people of some countries to enforce a system of beliefs. • Countries in which religious groups are active are Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Nigeria & Yamen. • The most recent example of religious terrorism is ISIS which advocates the establishment of Muslim nations and all people will be forced to practice Islam. • Religious terrorism has become the most dangerous and is causing maximum death in the world. • More examples of Religious Terrorism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Parliament attack in December, 2001 (b) Bombing in Mumbai in 1993, 2002, 2003, 2006, 2008 or any other. <p>ii. Political Terrorism</p> <p>Violent criminal behavior designed primarily to generate fear</p>	3x2=6									

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	<p>in the community, or substantial segment of it, for politically purposes. For Example, LTTE in Sri Lanka which was using terrorism to get separate Tamil State.</p> <p>iii. Official or State sponsored Terrorism</p> <p>It refers to nations that terrorise their own people or carry out acts of terror in some other country. Usually such countries have this type of terrorism as part of their foreign policy. Such Countries sponsor terrorism by funding terrorist groups.</p> <p>Example: Al Quaida has major funding for countries in the Arab World. Pakistan is supporting terror groups such JeM (Jaish e Mohammed).</p> <p>Or any other form of Terrorism.</p>	
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