

Sample Question Paper



Note

Sample Question Paper

Military Studies (374)

Time: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 100

1. Which one of the following was considered as a sign of unconditional surrender by the soldiers in ancient armies. 1
 - (a) Showing and waving a white flag
 - (b) Shouting at the top of one's voice 'stop', 'stop', 'stop'
 - (c) Holding a straw in one's lips
 - (d) Flying a white pigeon
2. Which one of the following is headed by a Squadron Leader? 1
 - (a) Section
 - (b) Flight
 - (c) Wing
 - (d) Station
3. Which one of the following is not a UN peacekeeping mission? 1
 - (a) UNIFIL
 - (b) MONUSCO
 - (c) UNESCO
 - (d) UNOCI
4. Which one of the following should be done before cyclone? 1
 - (a) Drink boiled water
 - (b) Switch off your mobiles
 - (c) Keep your documents and valuables in water proof containers
 - (d) Switch off electrical mains
5. Evaluate the use of tactics in a battle. 2
6. Explain the role of Indian Army. 2
7. Explain the main objective of creating the special frontier force. 2
8. What is meant by maritime security? 2x1=2
9. Name any four fighter aircrafts. 4x $\frac{1}{2}$ =2
10. What does the term the strategic assets of a nation denote? Give any four examples. 1+1=2
11. Describe any four advantages of teaching military studies to the soldiers. 4x1=4

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12. Name and describe the sub divisions under each command of the Indian Air Force. 4
13. Explain the functions of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF). $4 \times 1 = 4$
14. Mention any two advantages of population from a military perspective. Also describe the advantages of diversity for a country like India. $2 + 2 = 4$
15. What is meant by economic power of a country? Explain the importance of agriculture, industries and services in achieving economic power. $1 + 3 = 4$
16. Evaluate the strategic importance of maritime boundaries. 4
17. Describe any four features of the aircraft carrier INS Vikramaditya $4 \times 1 = 4$
18. Explain the two important features each of the transport aircrafts named Cheetah and Chetak. $2 + 2 = 4$
19. Every Indian expects Indian Air Force to be strong enough to face any threat from the rival neighbouring country. Suggest any two steps to be taken by Government to strengthen the Indian Air Force. $2 + 2 = 4$
20. Explain any two precautions to be observed to keep your computer systems safe from cyber penetration. $2 \times 2 = 4$
21. Draw a diagram to show the estimated size of the damage caused by the 16 KT and 22 KT atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. 4
22. Highlight the role of special forces - the National Security Guard (NSG) and the Garud Commando Force. $2 + 2 = 4$
23. Highlight any three aspects of the army that changed during the British period before World War II. $3 \times 2 = 6$
24. Explain any three challenges in modernisation of Armed Forces. $3 \times 2 = 6$
25. List any six characteristics of a nuclear explosion depending upon the type of burst. $6 \times 1 = 6$
26. What is cyber security? Explain the four types of cyber threats. $2 + 4 = 6$
27. Describe any three UN peacekeeping missions currently being undertaken by the India Armed Forces. $3 \times 2 = 6$
28. Explain the role of armed forces in disaster management with the help of any three examples. $3 \times 2 = 6$

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Marking Scheme

Military Studies

1. (c) Holding a straw in one's lips 1
2. (b) Flight 1
3. (c) UNESCO 1
4. (c) Keep your documents and valuables in water proof containers 1
5. **Use of tactics :** 2
 - (i) They help the army units to maneuver to a position of advantage in a battle.
 - (ii) Different tactics have to be thought over against different types of enemies, different terrain etc.
6. It's major role is to protect the territorial integrity of our country and safeguard its sovereignty. Helps civil administration during natural or man made disasters. May also participate in UN peace keeping force. 2
7. It's main objective was to conduct covert operations behind Chinese lines in the event of another Sino-Indian war.
It is primarily used for conducting clandestine intelligence gathering and commando operations along the line of Actual Control with China. 2
8.
 - Maritime security involves protecting the nations sovereignty from threats arising from the oceans and seas.
 - It includes protecting coastal areas, safeguarding the available ocean resources.
 - It also means maintaining freedom at sea for movement of our ships and facilitating trade practices. 2x1=2

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9. (i) MIG-21 Bison
(ii) Jaguar
(iii) MIG-27
(iv) MIG-29
(v) Mirage-2000
(vi) SU-30 MKI
(vii) Tejas (Any four) $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
10. • The term strategic assets of a nation denotes the important military and civilian infrastructures, which are essential for a nation's security, technological advancement and economic growth.
• Examples :
(i) Military bases
(ii) Ports and Airports
(iii) Oil refineries
(iv) Nuclear power plants
(Any other asset) $1 + 1 = 2$
11. **Advantages** $4 \times 1 = 4$
(i) Makes the soldiers highly professional and proficient.
(ii) Enables the armies to be ready to fight at any time.
(iii) Study of this subject helps the soldiers to understand planning of strategy and tactics.
(iv) It improves the morale confidence of the soldiers.
or any other relevant point.
12. **Sub divisions under each command are as follows-** 4
Section: Smallest unit in Air Force. Three air crafts make a section. It is commanded by Flight Lieutenant.
Flight: Two sections make a flight - headed by Squadron Leader
Squadron: Three flights make a squadron - has 18 aircrafts and headed by Wing

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Commander / Group Captain.

Wing: Two or three squadrons make a wing headed by Group Captain/Air Commodore.

Station: One wing and one or two squadrons make a station is headed by Air Commodore. Large station is headed by Air Vice Marshal.

13. Important Functions-

4x1=4

- (i) To assist the state/union territories in police operations to maintain law and order and counter insurgency.
- (ii) Plays important role in India's General Elections.
- (iii) Looks after the internal security of every part of India.
- (iv) Works as a part of IPKF (International Peace Keeping Force) of UN.
- (v) Works for VIP security.
- (vi) Guards vital institutions and installations.
- (vii) Counters the Naxal's operations.

(Any four)

14. Advantages of population:

2+2=4

- (i) The population provides the manpower requirement of all the three services of Indian Military.
- (ii) India has a large concentration of very young population which is most suitable to the forces.

or any other advantage

Diversity of India

No other country in the world exhibits such variety of speech, written language, religious and social customs as India does. India is a home of 22 major languages in all 845 languages.

People belong to various social groups.

15. Economic Power :

- The economic power of a country is the capacity to use its economic resources and assets in order to achieve self sufficiency.
- Agriculture: A nation that is self-sufficient in food and agriculture need not



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depend on other countries. Since, it is the chief occupation of 70% population, it is the main source of livelihood. All types of agricultural products earn considerable amount of foreign exchange for the country.

- **Industrial Resources:** In recent year, India has made significant progress in industrial development. Modern factories in India are turning out all builds of goods. They provide not only employment but also earn lot of foreign exchange. India is manufacturing in almost all the sectors.
- **Services:** They provide support to the economic activities. They include tourism, education, healthcare, engineering, communication, transport etc. The services sector in India occupies a predominant show of India's economic activities. 1+3=4

16. Strategic Importance :

- 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.
- More than 80% of the world's sea born oil trade goes through the Indian ocean.
- More than half of the world's armed conflicts are presently located in the Indian ocean region.
- Since terrorism and piracy add to the tensions in trade and defence, the importance of maritime boundaries become more important.

(Any other relevant point) (Any four)

4

17. Four factor of Aircraft:

- (i) It was bought from Russia and refitted.
- (ii) It can carry upto 34 fixed wing aircrafts and helicopter.
- (iii) The MIG 29K is the main fighter aircraft on board.
- (iv) It is literally a floating city with about 1600 personnal on board.
- (v) It carries food for a period of 45 days.

(Any four)

4x1=4

18. Features of Cheetah :

2+2=4

- (i) Single engine turbo shaft, helicopter of French origin.

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- (ii) Can carry 3 passengers or 100 kg external sling loads.
 - (iii) Has maximum speed of 121 km/hr and can climb to 1 km in 4 minutes.
- (Any two)

Features of Chetak:

- (i) Single engine turbo shaft, light utility French helicopter.
 - (ii) Has capacity of 6 passengers or 500 kg load.
 - (iii) Has maximum speed of 220km/hr.
- (Any two)

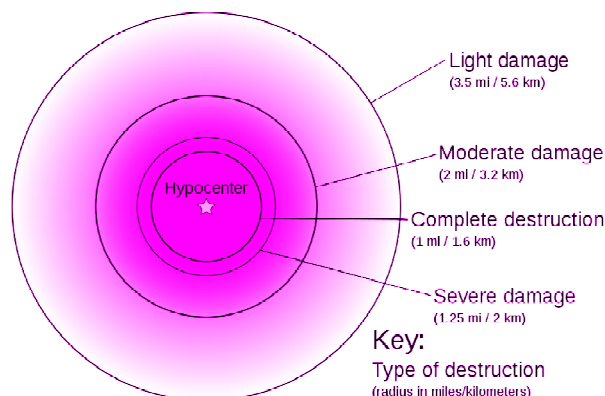
19. Learner is face to express his/her view point. Some of the following steps may be included :

- (i) Add modern / new aircrafts.
- (ii) More budget should be allocated.
- (iii) Research work should be promoted to develop target oriented missiles and other weapons.
- (iv) Improved and modern weapons and technology should be purchased from other developed countries.
- (v) Any other (Any two) 2+2=4

20. Precautions:

- (a) Install latest patches for the OS and application being used from a trusted website only. A good firewall would act as the first line of defence to alert the user if any application / programme is trying to connect his PC over the internet.
- (b) Install a good internet security suite: They combine the functionality of antivirus, antispysware, firewall, parental controls etc. 2x2=4

21.



4



Note

22. • N.S.G
- The primary task of the NSG is to combat terrorism in order to protect states against internal disturbances. The NSG engages in important internal security operations like rescuing sortages from terrorists attacks etc.
- The Garud commando Force is the special force unit of the IAF and equivalent to its counter parts in the Army and Navy. Its most important task is to secure the Critical Air Force bases and other ground installations.
- 2+2=4

23. **The changes that took place** 3x2=6
- (i) Army became Armed Forces with the raising of Air Force and Navy.
 - (ii) Training in Military subjects became specialized to each of the three wings of armed forces - Army, Navy and Air Force.
 - (iii) Reorganisation of Army was done to suit the new methods of battle.
 - (iv) The standard infantry has rifles, machine guns, guns, mortars, Anti Tank Missiles etc.
 - (v) Swords were replaced by Rifles.
 - (vi) Tri-service training was introduced so that all the three services could fight the war together.
- (Any three)

24. **Modernisation of Armed Forces** is needed to entrance the capability of the army to face the armed strength of the rival country. The major aspects that become a challenge as an given below -
- (i) A Military strategy to address National Security. It is a strategy that enables to identify and respond to a threat. Improved new weapons are required to face such threats.
 - (ii) Economy - For a faster growing economy - faster modernisation of the forces is required. In other words the economy of the country decides the pace of modernisation of the armed forces.
 - (iii) Adequate budget allocation: For modernisation - a huge budget allocation is required. It shows that modernisation is dependent on the policies and programmes of the government.
 - (iv) Research in military technology - Research in the defence mechanism also creates the need for modernisation. In India agencies like DRDO are engaged in the research works.
- (Any three) 3x2=6

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25. Characteristics :

6x1=6

- (i) An intense bright flash
- (ii) A firewall
- (iii) A thermal heat pulse of thermal radiation
- (iv) A pressure wave-giving rise to blast and shock
- (v) Radiation
- (vi) Electro-magnetic phenomenon
- (vii) A prominent cloud

(Any six)

(Module VI - 12.3)

26. Cyber security is the evolution of policies and procedures to protect own information and information system.

Types of Threats

- (i) Cyber Attacks: These are the intrusions where immediate damage or disruption caused are the main concerns.
- (ii) Cyber Espionage: It is an act of intrusion which can provide the information needed.
- (iii) Cyber Sabotage: Computers and satellites that coordinate other activities are vulnerable components of a system and could lead to the disruption of equipment.
- (iv) Cyber Propaganda: Its aim is to control information and influence public opinion. It is a form of psychological warfare.

2+4=6

(Module VI - 15.1)

27. UN Peacekeeping :

- (a) Lebanon (UNIFIL): Indian army personnel and officers have been deployed since 1998 in Lebanon and still working for the mission. Current situation is tense due to the crisis in Syria.
- (b) Congo (MONUSCO): Since 2005, infantry, army aviation contingent with utility helicopters have been deployed and working at Congo. Units of BSF and ITBP have also been added and deployed since 2009.
- (c) Sudan and South Sudan: Infantry Battalion, Engineer company, signal company - and other staff has been deployed since 2005. Current situation is very volatile in Sudan.
- (d) Golan Heights
- (e) Ivory Coast
- (f) Haiti
- (g) Liberia

(May also be listed and described)

3x2=6



Note

28. The armed forces of India have an important role in managing disasters :

- providing relief to affected people;
- restoring essential services like water supply of safe drinking water
- communication and
- power supply

Examples -

- (i) During Cyclone Wardha - Indian Navy moved supplies by ships to Chennai. Air dropping of food packets to the affected and airlifting of stranded and injured people.
- (ii) Earthquake in Nepal - Indian Army dispatched relief material - operation Maitry was launched by India Army.
- (iii) Cyclone Ockhi - 2017 which ravaged the coast of Kanyakumari, Lakshadweep - Indian Navy transported tonnes of food, water, blankets, raincoats, mosquito nets. (Any two examples) $2+2+2=6$

