Indian Army

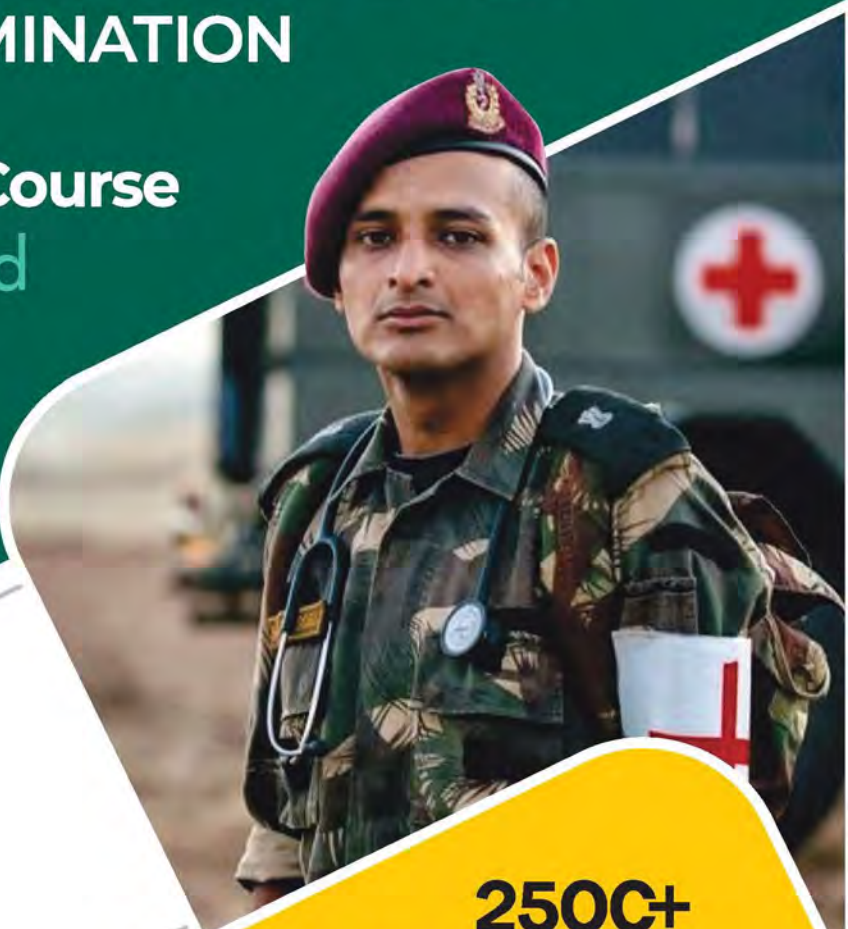
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MILITARY NURSING SERVICE EXAMINATION

Applications are invited from FEMALE CANDIDATES (only) for admission to 4 years B Sc. (Nursing) Course commenced in 2020 at Colleges of Nursing of Armed Forces Medical Services. Candidates will be awarded admission in Colleges of Nursing based on the merit cum choice, subject to medical fitness and the vacancies in each College.

ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS

(a) Female candidates who are unmarried/divorced/legally separated/ widow without encumbrances.

(b) **Nationality** Citizen of India

(c) **Date of Birth** Born between 01 Oct 1997 and 30 Sep 2005 (both days inclusive)

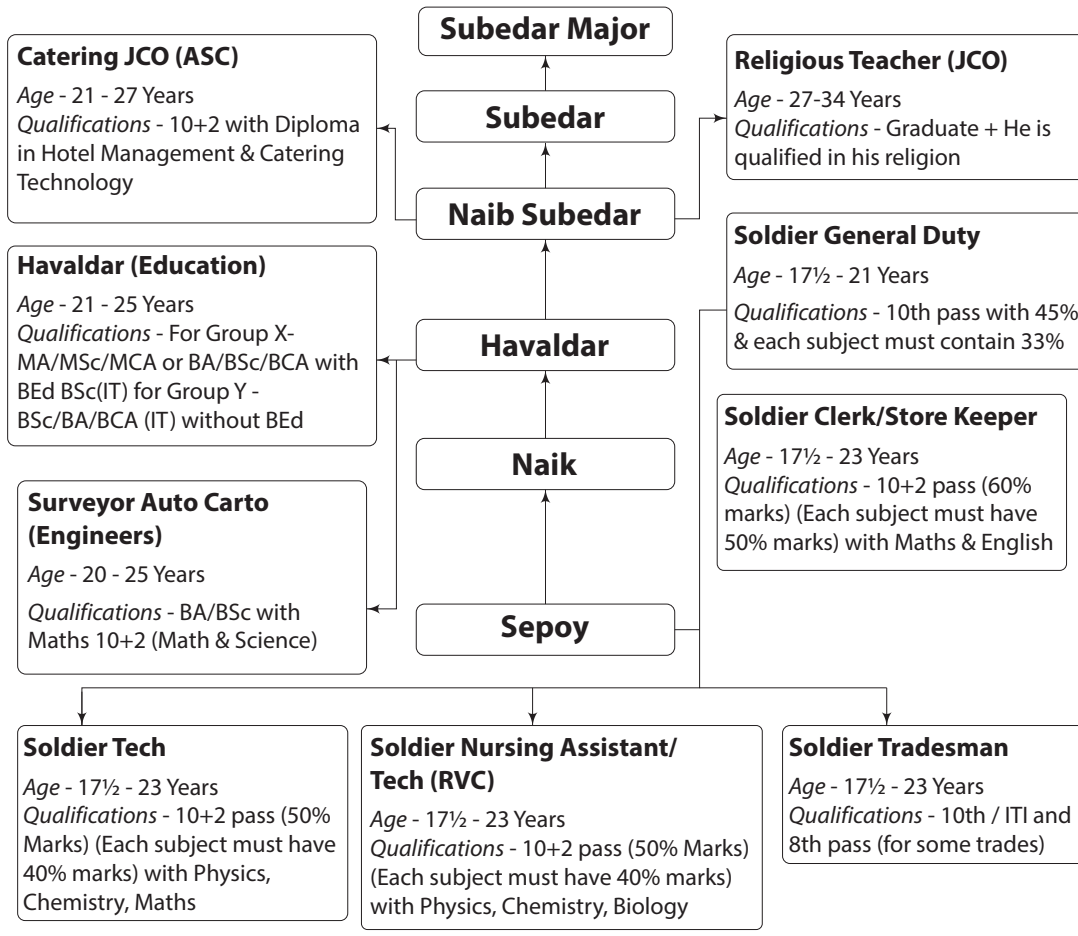
(d) **Educational Qualification** Candidate must have passed in the first attempt, Senior Secondary Examination (10+2) or equivalent (12 Years schooling) examination with Physics, Chemistry, Biology (Botany & Zoology) and English with not less than 50% aggregate marks as a regular student from a Statutory / Recognized Board /University/ Examination Body. Candidates who will be appearing for final year of qualifying examination during the current academic session may also apply provisionally. The candidates finally selected for the course will have to submit proof of passing the qualifying examination with requisite subjects and marks before joining the Course.

(e) **Physical standards** Medical fitness will be determined as per standards applicable for Commission in the Armed Forces as amended from time to time. X-Ray examination of Chest and USG (of abdomen & pelvis) will be done. Minimum height required for entry into Armed Forces for female candidates is 152 cm. Gorkhas and candidates belonging to North Eastern region of India, Garhwal and Kumaon will be accepted with a minimum height of 148 cm. Details of medical standards can be seen in the Indian Army websites ***www.joinindianarmy.nic.in/ www.indianarmy.gov.in***

(f) **Selection** Eligible applicants will be called for an objective type Online Computer Based Examination of 90 minutes duration likely to be held in Apr 2021, covering General English, Biology, Physics, Chemistry and General Intelligence. On the basis of merit of Online Computer Based Examination, candidates will be called for interview during May 2021. Final selection will be based on the combined merit of Online Computer Based Examination & Interview, subject to medical fitness of the candidate, choice & vacancy in each College.

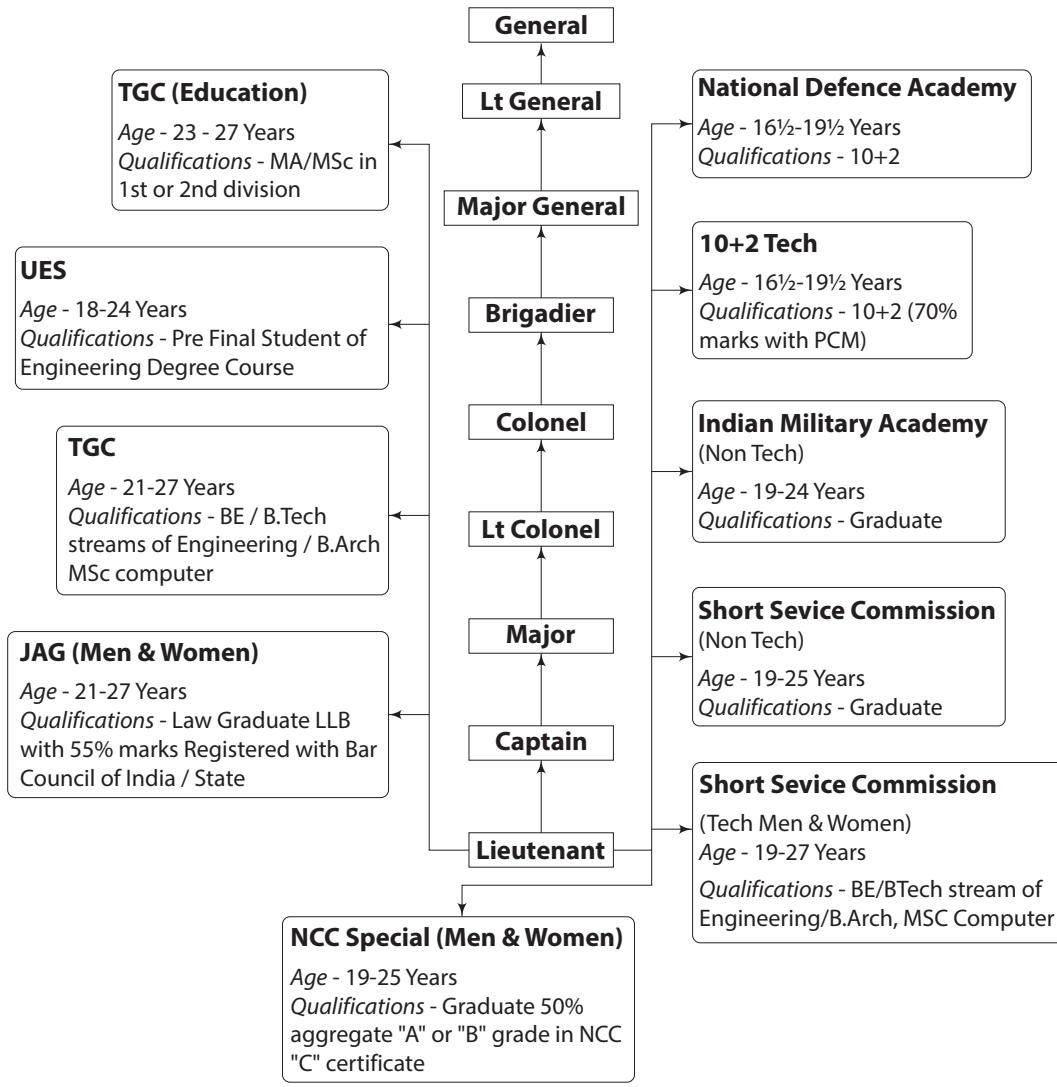
(g) **Interview & Medical Examination** Merit listed candidates of Online Computer Based Examination will appear for interview & medical examination at selected centres. Candidates declared FIT/UNFIT in medical examination will be informed about their medical status, including the procedure of requesting for APPEAL/REVIEW MEDICAL BOARD by the President of the Selection Medical Board (SMB).

Promotion & Other Areas for Entry in Indian Army



Indian Army

For Officer Entry



GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Chapter 01

History of India

Ancient India

Indus Valley Civilisation
(2500 BC – 1750 BC)

- Harappan civilisation named by John Marshall after the first discovered site Harappa in 1921 by Dayaram Sahni. It was an urban civilisation.
- In this civilisation people were familiar with gold, silver, bronze, lead and copper, but iron was not know to them.
- Indus people first produced cotton which the Greeks termed as **Sindon**.

Major Indus Valley Sites

Name of Sites	Years	Excavators	Location
Harappa	1921	Dayaram Sahni	Pakistan
Mohenjodaro (Mound of Dead)	1922	RD Bannerjee	Pakistan
Chanhudaro	1931	N Gopal Majumdar	Pakistan
Kalibangan	1955	A Ghosh	India (Rajasthan)
Lothal	1955-1960	SR Rao	India (Gujarat)
Banawali	1974	RS Bisht	India (Haryana)
Dholavira	1990	RS Bisht	India (Gujarat)

Vedic Period (1500 BC – 600 BC)

- It was a rural civilisation and started with the arrival of Aryans in Indian subcontinent from Central Asia.
- They settled in Afghanistan, Pakistan and India. This region is known as the land of seven rivers or *Sapta Sindhu.*

Four Vedas

Veda	Important Facts
Rig Veda (oldest Veda)	▪ Collection of Hymns ▪ Contains 10 Mandals and Gayatri Mantra
Sama Veda	▪ Book of Mantra related to music
Yajur Veda	▪ Book of sacrificial prayers
Atharva Veda	▪ Book of magical formulae

- 'Satyameva Jayate' (Truth alone triumps) is taken from **Mundkopanishad**.

Buddhism

- Gautam Buddha founded Buddhism. He established eight fold path-'Ashtangika Marg'. Alara Kalama was his first teacher.
- 'Tripitakas' i.e. are the most important Buddhist texts-Sutta Pitaka, Vinaya Pitaka and Abhidhama Pitaka.

Gautam Buddha : At a glance

▪ Birth	In 563 BC at Lumbini (Nepal)
▪ Family Members	Father-Suddhodhana, Mother-Mahamaya (Kosala dynasty), Wife-Yashodhara, Son-Rahul
▪ Renunciation/Mahabhinish-kramana	At the age of 29 years
▪ Enlightment/Nirvana	At the age of 35 years at Uruvella (Bodh Gaya) under pipal tree on the bank of Niranjana river.
▪ Dharmachakra Pravartana (Symbol-Wheel)	At Sarnath to his five disciples
▪ Death/Mahaparinirvana	In 483 BC at Kushinagar

Jainism

There were 24 tirthankaras, Rishabhdev being the 1st and Mahavira being the last.

Mahavira : At a glance

▪ Birth	In 540 BC in a village Kundalgram near Vaishali in Bihar
▪ Family Members	Father-Siddharth a Mother-Trishala (Lichchhavi Princess and sister of Chetak) Wife-Yashoda, Daughter-Priyadarshana
▪ Renunciation	At the age of 30
▪ Kaivalya (Supreme knowledge)	At the age of 42, under a sal tree at Jambhikagram on the bank of river Rijupalika
▪ First Sermon	At Pavapuri to his 11 disciples known as Gandharas
▪ Death	In 436 BC at Pavapuri

Mahajanapadas

The Anguttara Nikaya (Buddhist Literature) and Bhagavi Sutta (Jain Literature) mention the list of 16 Mahajanapadas.

Magadha Empire

- Magadha was one of the most powerful Mahajanapadas.
- **Bimbisara** was the founder of **Haryanka dynasty**. Magadha came into prominent under the leadership of Bimbisara.
- **Ajatashatru** was the son of Bimbisara and occupied the throne by killing his father.
- **Udayin**, son of Ajatashatru, founded the city of Pataliputra and shifted the capital of Magadha from Rajagriha to Pataliputra.
- **Naga Dasak** was the last ruler of Haryanka dynasty.
- **Shishunaga** was the founder of Shishunaga dynasty. He was succeeded by Kalashoka and Nandivarman.
- **Mahapadmananda** was the founder of the Nanda dynasty.
- The last Nanda king **Dhanananda** ruled Magadha during the Alexander's invasion of India.

Alexander's Invasion (326 BC)

- Alexander of Macedonia fought the 'Battle of Vitasta' or 'Battle of Hydaspes' with Porus (ruler of India) to conquer Indian territory.
- This battle was fought on the bank of river Jhelum.
- He failed to conquer India and died in 323 BC at Babylon.

Mauryan Empire (322–185 BC)

- **Chandragupta Maurya**, assisted by Chanakya overthrew Dhanananda to lay the foundation of Maurayan dynasty.
- During his region Megasthenese wrote **Indica** and Kautilya (Vishnugupta, Chanakya) wrote **Arthashastra**.
- **Bindusara** son and successor of Chandragupta Maurya was famous as Amitroghata.
- **Ashoka** was a great ruler, he succeeded Bindusara. He fought Kalinga war in 261 BC. It was the last war fought by Ashoka.
- His Rock Edict XIII talked about Kalinga war. Ashoka is also called Devanampriya and Piyadasi.
- Sanchi stupa was built by Ashoka.
- **Brihadratha** was the last Mauryan ruler.

The Gupta Age (AD 319-AD 540)

- **Sri Gupta** was the founder of this dynasty who was succeeded by **Ghatotkachh.**
- **Chandra Gupta-I** was first Gupta ruler to assume the title of Maharajadhiraj.He started Gupta Era in AD 319-20.
- **Samudragupta** is also called 'Napoleon of India' by VA Smith. His court poet Harisena composed Prayag Prashasti (Allahabad Pillar Inscription).
- **Chandragupta-II** (Vikramaditya) was a great ruler of Gupta dynasty. Mehrauli Iron Pillar (near Qutub Minar, Delhi) is dedicated to him. The famous poet Kalidasa (also known Shakespeare of India) lived in his court.
  Fa-hien, a chinese pilgrim, visited his court.
- **Kumaragupta-I** founded Nalanda Mahavihara.
- **Skandagupta** repaired Sudarshan lake. Gupta empire was attacked by Huns during his reign.
- After Guptas, the most powerful ruler was Harshavardhana of **Pushyabhuti dynasty**.
- His capital was Kannauj and Hieun Tsang visited during his reign.

Medieval India

Muslim Invasions in India

- **Mohammad Bin Qasim** was the first Muslim invader. He invaded India in AD 712.
- **Mahmud Ghaznavi** was the first Turkish invader. He invaded India in AD 998. He led 17 expeditions to India and destroyed Somnath temple in AD 1025.
- **Mohammad Ghori** was defeated by Prithviraj Chauhan III in first Battle of Tarain (1191).
- He was defeated him in second Battle of Tarain (1192). After his death, his slave Qutubuddin Aibak established Delhi Sultanate.

Delhi Sultanate

Slave Dynasty (AD 1206-90)

- **Qutubuddin Aibak** founded Slave dynasty. He started the construction of Qutub Minar (Delhi). He died while playing Chaugan or Polo in AD 1206 at Lahore.
- **Iltutmish** was the slave of Aibak. He introduced silver coin (tanka) and copper coin (jittal), and completed the construction of Qutub Minar.
- **Razia Sultan** was the daughter of Iltutmish and the first woman emperor of India.
- **Ghiyasuddin Balban** took the title of Zil-i-Ilahi. He introduced Sijda and Pabos (forms of salutation).
- **Kaiqubad** was the last ruler of Slave dynasty.

Khilji Dynasty (AD 1290-1320)

- **Jalaluddin Khilji** was the founder of Khilji dynasty.
- **Alauddin Khilji** proclaimed 'Kingship knows to kinship'. He introduced Dagh (branding of horse) and Chehra (descriptive role of soldiers). He also introduced market reforms. He built Alai Darwaja (Delhi).
- **Malik Kafur** was the chief of Military under Alauddin Khilji and was given the title 'Hazar Dinari'.

Tughlaq Dynasty (AD 1320-1414)

- **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq** was the founder of the Tughlaq dynasty.
- **Mohammad Bin Tughlaq** transferred capital from Delhi to Devagiri (later named Daulatabad). He also introduced tocken currency.
- **Firoz Shah Tughlaq** made Jaziya as a separate tax. He also imposed water tax (Hasil-i-Sharb). He built many canals and established a hospital (Dar-ul-Shifa) at Delhi.
- Timur, the lame, was a Turkish chief. He invaded India in AD 1398 during the reign of **Muhammad Shah Tughlaq**.

Lodhi Dynasty (AD 1451-1526)

- **Bahlol Lodhi** founded this dynasty. It was the first Afghan dynasty.
- **Sikandar Lodhi** introduced Gaz-i-Sikandari. He also shifted his capital from Delhi to Agra.
- **Ibrahim Lodhi** was the last king of Lodhi dynasty and also last Sultan of Delhi.

Mughal Dynasty

- **Babur** laid the foundation of Mughal empire in India in AD 1526. His autobiography is Tuzuk-i-Baburi. He died at Agra and his tomb is at Kabul.
- **Humayun** was the son of Babur, he built Din Panah at Delhi as his second capital. His biography 'Humayunama' was written by his sister Gulbadan Begum. He was burried in Delhi after his death in AD 1556. His Tomb (Delhi) built by his wife Haji Begum.

Sher Shah Suri

- Sher Shah Suri was the founder of Sur dynasty.
- He issued coin called Rupia.
- He built the Grand Trunk Road (G.T. Road).

- **Akbar** ascended the throne under the title of Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi. He founded Fatehpur Sikri and proclaimed a new religion called, Din-i-Ilahi, and Birbal was the only hindu who joined it.

- He abolished Jaziya and built Agra Fort, Lahore Fort, Buland Darwaja, Allahabad Fort. His court had nine jewels (navaratnas). He was buried at Sikandra near Agra.
- **Jahangir** son of Akbar, established Zanzir-i-Adal (chain of justice). He wrote his memoirs Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri. He was buried in Lahore.
- **Shah Jahan** was the son of Jodhabai and Akbar. He built Moti Masjid (Agra), Taj Mahal (Agra), Jama Masjid (Delhi). He was buried at Taj Mahal (Agra).
- **Aurangzeb** adopted the title of Alamgir. He executed Guru Tegh Bahadur (9th Sikh Guru). He built Moti Masjid in Red Fort, Delhi. He was called Zinda Pir and was buried at Daulatabad.

Marathas and Peshwas

- **Shivaji** was born at Shivneri fort in AD 1627. He was helped by Ashtapradhan (8 ministers). He introduced Chauth and Sardesh Mukhi taxes.
- **Balaji Viswanath** was the first Peshwa.
- **Baji Rao I** was greatest exponent of Guerrilla tactics.
- **Balaji Baji Rao** was popularly known as Nana Saheb.

Important Battles of Medieval India

Battles	Details
First Battle of Panipat (AD 1526)	Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi.
Battle of Khanwa (AD 1527)	Babur defeated Rana Sanga.
Battle of Chanderi (AD 1528)	Babur defeated Medini Rai.
Battle of Ghagra (AD 1529)	Babur defeated Muhammad Lodhi.
Battle of Chausa (AD 1539)	Humayun defeated by Sher Shah.
Battle of Kannauj (AD 1540)	Delhi was captured by Sher Shah Suri and Humayun escaped from India.
Second Battle of Panipat (AD 1556)	Hemu was defeated by Bairam Khan (regent of Akbar).
Battle of Haldighati (AD 1576)	Rana Pratap defeated by Akbar.
Third Battle of Panipat (AD 1761)	Fought between Ahmad Shah Abdali and Marathas. Ahmad Shah Abdali emerged victorious.

Sikh Gurus

Sikh Gurus	Details
Guru Nanak	Founded Sikh religion
Guru Angad	Invented Gurumukhi Script
Guru Amardas	Established 22 Gadiyans.
Guru Ramdas	Founded Amritsar
Guru Arjan	Founded Golden Temple and composed Adi Granth.
Guru Hargobind	Established Akal Takht.
Guru Har Rai	Supported Dara Shikoh
Guru Har Kishan	Died in early age
Guru Tegh Bahadur	Executed by Aurangzeb
Guru Gobind Singh	Last Sikh Guru and founded the Khalsa Pant

Modern India

Advent of European

- **Portugese East India Company** (AD 1498) Vasco-da-gama was the first European to reach India (at Calicut) in 1498. Francisco de Almeida was the first Portugese Governor in India.
- **English East India Company** (AD 1600) First factory was opened at Surat in 1613 and established Fort William of Calcutta in 1700.
- **Dutch East India Company** (AD 1602) Pulicat was their main centre till 1690. Defeated by British troops in Battle of Bedera (1759).
- **Danish East India Company** (AD 1616) established first factory at Tranquebar in Tamil Nadu (1620). Serampur in Bengal was their headquarters in India.
- **French East India Company** (AD 1664) It was founded by Colbert. First factory was established at Surat in 1668.