

QUESTION PAPER OF NCC 'B' CERTIFICATE EXAMS

MARKS-265

PAPER –I

DRILL

Q. No. 1. What is the Aim of Drill ?

- Ans -1 (a) To inculcate a sense of discipline,
(b) Improve bearing, smartness in appearance and turn out,
(c) Create self confidence and
(d) To develop the quality of immediate and implicit obedience to orders.

Q.No. 2 Translate to Hindi the following commands.

- (a) Left Turn.
(b) Eyes Right
(c) Stand Easy
(d) About Turn
(e) Right Turn

Ans:2 (a) Baye Mur (b) Dahine Dekh (c) Aram Se
(d) Pichhe Mur (e) Dahine Mur

Q.No.3 Fill in blanks:

- (a) In ADHA Dahine Mur the squad turn _____ Degree.
(b) In Tez Chal the distance between cadets is _____ inch.
(c) In Dahine Saj, the squad takes a step forward by _____ inch.
(d) Angle between toes in Savdhan position is _____ degree.
(e) In pichhe mur the squad turn _____ degree .

Ans: 3. (a) 45 degree (b) 45 degree (c) 15 degree (d) 30 degree
(f) 180 degree.

PAPER –II**WEAPON TRG MARKS-30**

Q No. 4 – What is the sequence of action while firing a shot?

- Ans - 4 (a) Aiming Position. On taking the aim, the firer must take the first pressure.
(b) Breathing. Just before taking an aim, breathing must be gently restrained. It is important to coordinate so that when the foresight comes to the point of aim, the breath is partially exhaled
(c) Firing. Immediately on 'correct aim' the second pressure will be taken and shot fired. For a second or two after firing, there should be no relaxation of the hold or movement of trigger finger or head.
(d) Follow Through. The hold and aim must be maintained until the bullet has left the barrel. Better still fire should allow through until the bullet has reached the target.

Q. No. 5 – What is the normal procedure on the firing points?

Ans 5- It is as under :-

- (a) The party to fire is brought within about 100 yds of the firing point.
(b) The practices to be fired are explained.

- (c) Firers are detailed to targets.
- (d) The coaches, ammunition party and look out men take up their positions.
- (e) The first two details only form up behind their targets.
- (f) On the order of 'Age Barh' (Detail Advance) the first detail will take position on the firing point.
- (g) On the lowering of the red flag at the butt, the officer supervising the firing point may order his red flag to be taken down and give the order of 'Detail Advance'. The coaches check up their positions and correct them if needed, and give the word of command 'Limber Up'. On this, the firers must align rifles as they have been taught. The officer will then give the order to load and carry on.
- (h) The firing will start only after getting orders from officer-in-charge firing.
- (j) On completion of fire, the firers must raise their right hand up, keeping the elbow on the ground.
- (k) Officer-in-charge will give the word of command 'Khali Kar' (before this he must ensure that all have finished). On this the firers will take their rifles onto their shoulders and move the bolt twice, press the trigger and stand up.
- (l) The officer-in-charge will give the command 'Detail Report' on this the firers would report 'Number ek rifle theek, do theek, teen theek and number char rifle theek'. The report will be from left to right. (Normally four targets are used on miniature range).
- (m) The first and last firer will say 'Number ek rifle theek' and the rest will say 'Do theek, teen theek' and so on.
- (n) The details are changed by word of command and the new detail which has been waiting comes up while another detail forms up behind.
- (o) Before the firers leave the range they will have a further weapon inspection. Each firer will be asked whether she has any live ammunition. It will be ensured that they have no live ammunition

Q.No. 6 Define laws of aiming?

Ans 6- (a) Focus the target so that a clear picture is formed on the retina of the eye and get the true centre of the target. Then with the eye focus to the foresight.

(b) Hold the rifle properly as has already been taught and keep it upright.

(c) Close the left eye and focus the foresight.

(d) See the foresight through the black sight 'U'. The foresight should be seen right in the centre of the U. The tip of the foresight must be aligned in the centre and in level with the shoulder of the U.

PAPER-III

MISC MARKS-220

NATIONAL INTEGRATION MARKS-40

Q.No. 7. Define national integration.

Ans 7- National integration is a positive concept to inculcate feeling of togetherness amongst diverse sections of society. It is not the uniformity of all religions, dress and food habits etc.

It means both preservation of diverse cultures and at the same time living, respecting and working in harmony with each other for the overall prosperity of the nation.

Q. No. 8 Why national integration important for progress of any nation?

Ans8 – It is important for the following: -

- (a) Maintenance of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the nation.
- (b) Maintenance of peace and harmony.
- (c) Growth and development of the nation.
- (d) Eradication of poverty and illiteracy.
- (e) Internal security and law and order.
- (f) Culture and religious development.
- (g) Economic and industrial growth.
- (h) Attract foreign investment and increase import and export.

- (j) Exchange of technological know-how and culture .
 - (k) Dignity and self respect as a nation.
 - (l) Welfare and well-being of the people.
 - (m) Foreign relations and better standing among the nations of the world.
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Q.No. 9 – What are the major Indian religions and percentage of population

Ans -9 (a) Hindus - 83.5 %

- (b) Muslims - 10.7 %
 - (c) Christians - 2.44 %
 - (d) Sikhs - 1.79 %
 - (e) Buddhists - 0.74 %
 - (f) Jains - 0.46 %
 - (g) Others - 0.37 %
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Q.No. 10 Write True and False

- (a) The policy of 'Sulh-i-Khul' (peace with all) was adopted by Akbar
- (b) Influence of New 'Gods' and new methods of worship was brought to India by the Dravidians.
- (c) The British in India followed a policy divide and multiply.
- (d) Jesus Christ was born in 4 BC in Judaea.
- (e) Gautam Buddha was the son of India Prince Siddhasth

Ans:10 (a) True (b) False (c) False (d) False (e) True

Q.No. 11 What are the fundamentals of national unity?

Ans -11 These are as under : -

- (a) Language.
- (b) Casteism.
- (c) Education.
- (d) Communalism.
- (e) Regionalism.

LEADERSHIP

Q.No. 12 What are Leadership traits?

Ans 12- These are as under : -

- (a) Alertness
 - (b) Bearing
 - (c) Courage
 - (d) Decisiveness
 - (e) Dependability
 - (f) Endurance
 - (g) Initiative
 - (h) Integrity
 - (i) Judgement
 - (j) Justice
 - (k) Knowledge
 - (l) Loyalty
 - (m) Sense of humour
 - (n) Tactful
 - (o) Unselfishness
-

Q.No. 13 List out important values of a good & successful leader?

Ans 13- These are as under :

- (a) Honesty - not to steal, cheat or lie.
- (b) Integrity - uprightness.
- (c) Purity - no duplicity, insincerity in thought, word or deed.
- (d) Discipline - behaviour according to essential rules and norms which is self-imposed.
- (e) Selflessness- unselfishness, rise above selfish or self-centered individualism, self-sacrifice.
- (f) Loyalty - true, faithful to duty, love or obligation to person/ institution, faithful in allegiance to the nation or mother country.
- (g) Fairness - being impartial, give right decision.
- (h) Equality - treat everyone equally.
- (j) Trust - firm belief in the reliability, ability, strength of some one or something.
- (k) Support - give help, encouragement, or approval.
- (l) Respect - a feeling of admiration for someone because of their qualities.

Q.No. 14 Define two elements of perception?

Ans 14- (a) Perception is a process of selection or screening which prevents us from processing irrelevant or disruptive information

(b) There is organization of stimuli implying that the information that is processed has to be ordered and classified in some logical manner which permits us to assign meaning to the stimuli situations.

Q.No. 15 What is Leader?

Ans.15 A leader is one who influences men and material to win the goal.

Q. No. 16 What are type of leaders?

Ans.16(a) Born Leaders

- (b) Trained leaders
- (c) Assumed leaders

Q.17 Define Duty?

Ans.17 Duty may be defined as moral or legal obligations and a binding force of what is right and good behaviour towards superiors colleagues and subordinates.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Q.No. 18 -Define disaster?

Ans 18- Disaster denotes any odd event natural or man made which brings about immense misery to a region and it becomes difficult to cope up with the situation through local resources. There are two types of disasters i.e. Natural and Man made.

Q.No. 19 What are the natural disasters?

Ans 19 (a) Wind Related - Storm, Cyclone, Tornado, Storm surge and Tidal waves.

(b) Water Related - Flood, Cloudburst, Flash flood, Excessive rains and Drought.

(c) Earth Related - Earthquake, Tsunamis, Avalanches, Landslides and Volcanic eruptions.

Q.No. 20 What are the man made disasters?

Ans 20(a) Accidents. Road, Rail, Air, Sea and Building collapse.

(b) Industrial Mishaps. Gas Leak, explosion, sabotage and safety breach.

- (c) Fire. Building, Coal and Oil.
- (d) Forest Fire. In tropical countries forest fires are often manmade.
- (e) Contamination/Poisoning. Food, water, illicit-liquor and epidemics.
- (f) Terrorists Activities.
- (g) Ecological. Pollution (air, water, noise), soil degradation, loss of biodiversity, global warming, sea level rise, toxic wastes and nuclear accidents.
- (h) Warfare. Conventional, chemical and nuclear.

SOCIAL SERVICE

Q.No. 21 What are the various types of social services?

Ans 21 -(a) Education.

- (b) Family welfare, Medical care, Family planning and Nutrition.
 - (c) Provision of Water and Cooking fuel, Roads, Electricity and Sanitation.
 - (d) Old age support systems.
 - (e) Employment.
 - (f) Social assistance, Social security, Care & protection.
 - (g) Housing and Rehabilitation.
 - (h) Recreation, Sports and Social activities.
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Q.No.22 What are various arguments in favour of Reservation Policy?

- Ans 22 - (a) Social diversity is desirable in campuses and work places. It can bring out hidden talent of society.
- (b) One way to do it is to provide relaxed entry criteria for under privileged groups.
 - (c) Hardship faced by those in general category is due to shortage of seats in professional colleges and shortage of employment opportunities and not due to reservation.
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Q.No.23 What are various points against reservation policy?

- Ans 23 - (a) Economic conditions should be the basis for reservation.
- (b) Reservation decisions are taken keeping political interests in mind.
 - (c) Allocation of quotas on the basis of caste is a form of racial discrimination and thus contrary to right to equality.
 - (d) Merit is severely compromised by reserving seats for certain caste-based communities.
 - (e) Caste system is being kept alive by reservation policy.
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Q.No. 24 Define family planning?

Ans 24 - Family planning is defined as the voluntary, responsible decision made by individual and couples as to the desired family size and timing of birth.

Q.No. 25 What are the various methods of family planning?

- Ans25 - (a) Vasectomy.
- (b) Tubectomy.
 - (c) Conventional contraceptives like condoms and diaphragms.
 - (d) Oral pills.
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Q.No. 26 - Define HIV?

Ans 26 - HIV (Human Immuno-deficiency Virus) is a virus that gradually destroys the body's immune system.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION

Q.No.27 What is hygiene?

Ans.27 Hygiene is the science which deals with the principles of promoting health, personal and public.

Q.No. 28 What is Sanitation?

Ans.28. Sanitation is the art of keeping ourselves and surroundings neat and clean.

Q.No. 29 What is personal hygiene?

Ans.29(a) Cleanliness of hair

(b) Cleanliness of body and skin.

(c) Cleanliness of nails

(d) Cleanliness of cloths

(e) Cleanliness of teetees.

Q.No. 30 How will you purify water?

Ans.30(a) Sedimentation

(b) Filtration

(c) Sterilization

(d) Chlorination

(e) Boiling

Q.No. 31 What are types of Latrines?

Ans.31(a) Water carriage System

(b) Aqua privy

(c) Removal System

(d) Deep Trench Latrine

(e) Shallow Trench Latrine

Q.No. 32 What are preventive measures for Malaria?

Ans.32(a) DDT Spray

(b) Use of mosquito nets

(c) Use of mosquito repellents

(d) Wearing fully covered dress

(e) Avoid stagnant water near leaving area

(f) Spray kerosene oil in stagnant drainage water.

ADVENTURE ACTIVITIES

Q.No. 33 – What are the various land base adventure activities?

Ans33 - (a) Mountaineering.

(b) Mountaineering Expeditions.

(c) All India Treks.

(d) Cycle and Motor Cycle Expedition.

Q.No. 34 : What do you understand by adventure training?

Ans:34 The training given to the cadets/ youth by the NCC to develop the quality of leadership, self- confidence, determination and feelings of team spirit.

ENVIRONEMT AND ECOLOGY

Q.No. 35 – What is green house affect?

Ans 35 - It is the effect arising due to increased carbon dioxide content and increase in global temperature and depletion of ozone layer due to chlorofluorocarbons used, poses the greatest threat to the very existence and survival of human beings and flora and fauna around the globe.

Q.No. 36. Define environment?

Ans 36 - The conditions in which an organism exists make up its environment.

Q.No. 37. What are the affects of environment degradation?

Ans37 – (a) Global warming.

(b) Acid Rain

(c) Depletion of ozone layer.

Q No. .38. What is the role of NCC cadets towards environmental degradation?

Ans 38– NCC Cadets can take following actions to curb environmental degradation: -

(a) Tree plantation.

(b) Guide and motivate family and friends to control environmental degradation. (c) Water conservation

(d) Disposal of waste

(e) Educate the people

SELF DEFENCE

Q.No. 39 – What precautions should be taken by boys and girl cadets so that their conduct is never questionable?

Ans 39- These are as under : -

(a) Realize their responsibilities and become role model for the youth.

(b) Keep away from drugs, alcohol and tobacco.

(c) Must keep good company.

(d) Develop healthy hobbies like reading, music, painting, gardening etc.

(e) Do not waste your time.

Q.No. 40– What should be the general behaviour of NCC cadets?

Ans 40- It should be as under : -

(a) They should be strictly disciplined, peaceful, friendly and co-operative.

(b) Have a sense of healthy competitiveness and remain free of jealousy

(c) Maintain positive attitude and have mutual respect.

(d) Boys should never indulge in eve teasing.

(e) All must behave elegantly.

PAPER-IV
SPECIALISED SUBJECT MARKS-110
THE ARMED FORCES

Q.No. 41 - What are names of Army commands?

Ans -41 (a) Northern Command
Western, Command
Central Command
Southern Command
South Western Command
Eastern Command
Training Command

MAP READING

Q. No.42 What is a Map?

Ans.42 Map is proportionate representation of piece of ground with all its natural and man made features shown by some conventional signs.

Q..No.43 What are use of Map?

Ans. 43(a) To find own position.
To determine direction from one object to another.
To locate various feature of ground on map.
To plan move during war.

Q. No.44 Name five parts of Compass.

Ans. (a) Thumb Ring
(b) Lid
(c) Window
(d) Tongue
(e) Lubber Line
(f) Direction mark
(g) Prism

Q.No45 What are cardinal points and kind of North?

Ans.45 (a) North (b) South (c) East (d) West
True North, Magnetic North and Grid North

Q.No. 46 Draw the following conventional signs?

(a) Water Spring (b) Temple (c) Gurudwara (d) Mosque (e) Fort
Ans:46
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

Q.No. 47 What are uses of Compass?

Ans.47 (a) To find the North.

- (b) To set the map.
- (c) Measure magnetic bearing.
- (d) During Night March

FIELD CRAFT AND BATTLE CRAFT

Q.No.48 Define Field craft?

Ans 48 - Field Craft is an art of using the ground and the weapon available to the best of one's own advantages.

Q.No. 49 What all subjects are included in Field craft?

Ans -49 (a) Description of Ground.

- (b) Observation and concealment.
- (c) Judging distance.
- (d) Recognition and description of targets.
- (e) Movement with and without Arms

Q.No 50. What are the various type of grounds and explain ?

Ans 50 (a) Broken Ground. It is uneven and is generally interspersed with nullahs, bumps and field in the ground. It is suitable for move of infantry and hinders observation of activities.

(b) Flat and Open Ground. It is even ground with little cover e.g. bushes, hedges and similar foliage. It is not suitable for move of Infantry by day.

(c) High Ground. Ground far above the general level of the area e.g. hill. It facilitates domination of area around it by observation or fire or both.

(d) Dead Ground. Ground that is hidden from an observer's view. It can not be covered by flat.

INTRODUCTION TO INFANTARY (WPN AND EQUPT)

Q.No. 51. Filling in blanks;

Effective range of 7.62 mm SLR is _____ mtr

Repaid range of fire of LMG is _____ per minute.

Expand SMC _____.

LMG can be stripped in to _____ main groups.

No. of groves in 7.62 mm SLR is _____.

Ans:51(a) 275 Mtr (b) 3 Magazine (c) Sten Machine Carbine (d) five (e) six

Q.No. 52 Ans the followings: -

(a) Rif 7.62 mm SLR ka kutar (calibre) kitna hai?

Ans - 7.62 mm

(b) Bharey huey magazine ke sath Rif 7.62 mm SLR ka wazan kitna hai?

Ans - 5.1 Kg

(c) 3 - Rif 7.62 mm SLR ka kargar range kitna hai?

Ans - 275 meters

(d) Rif 7.62 mm SLR men kitne round bharey jaatey hain?

Ans - 20 Rds.

(e) Rif 7.62 mm SLR ka poora naam likho?

Ans - 7.62mm self loading rifle.

Q.No. 53 Rif 7.62 mm SLR ka safai ka saman likho?

Ans -53(i) Pull through.

(ii) Oil bottle.

(iii) Combination tool.

(iv) Gas regulator key screw driver.

(v) Cylinder/Chamber cleaning brush.

(vi) Rifle cleaning brush.

(vii) Graphite grease tube.

(viii) Chindi.

MILITARY HISTORY

Q.No. 54 Write a short note on battle of Haldighati in about 50 words

Ans:54(a) Battle of Haldighati was fought between Rajputs and Mughal Army in 1576.

It is was fought between 20000 Rajputs and 80,000 Mughal army.

The battle was fierce but indecisive.

Maharana Pratap was saved by his estranged brother however famous loyal horse Chetak died while saving Maharana.

Q.No. 55. Answer the following:-

(a) During which period did Akbar rule Mughal Empire?

(b) Who was The Chief of the Indian Army during Indo-Pak War of 1971.

(c) Which was the 'fourth war' fought between India and Pakistan?

Ans: 5 a) 15 Oct 1542 – 27 Oct 1605 (b) Gen SFM Manekshaw later FM.

(c) The Kargil was

Q.No. 56 What are the various methods of communication?

Ans 56. (a) Sign Language

(b) Voice Medium

(c) Written script

(d) Runners and message bearers

(e) Line and cable

(f) Wireless