

COMMON SUBJECT (350 MARKS)

Part I: DRILL (30/20 MARKS) Practical (60/40M)

Fill in the blanks

1. The length of pace in quick time march is **30 inches**.
2. In Vishram, position the distance between two heels is **12 inches**.
3. Length of pace slow march **30"**.
4. Length of pace Double march **40"**.
5. Length of pace Step short **21"**.
6. Length of pace Stepout **33"**.
7. In "Dahine saj" Squad takes a short sharp pace **15"** inches for.
8. **15 Inch** is the distance taken at Right dress.
9. **75 inch** distance between two ranks in Khali line chal.
10. Dis.bet. front,centre of each rank in form up in three is **75** inch.
11. In Savdhan, the angle between two heel is **30' degrees**.
12. **6 steps** paces in the right or left salute.
13. Rate of steps/ min. in slow march is **70** and quick march is **120**.
14. The strength for Guard mounting of consisting of **8** cadets.
15. Strength - Guard of honor for President is **150 rank and file**.
16. **50 Ranks and file**, strength Guard of Honour -CM, Governor & VC.
17. "Parade-par" squad marches forward to front & halt on the **15** paces.
18. Distance between two rows of the Guard of Honour is **2** paces.
19. The maximum number of side steps is **4**.
20. CM of state will be given **Guard of honour** by the NCC Cds.
21. All movement in Drill start from **Savdhan** position.
22. Command Salute is given as the **Left** foot touches the ground.
23. Command halt is given the **Left** foot is coming to the ground.
24. Command about turn, when **Right** foot is coming to ground.
25. Dressing by work of command is **Dahine Sai**.
26. "Dahine Dekh" is called in English as **Eyes right**.
27. While inspecting the squad is kept **Khuli Line** formation.
28. A line of cadet placed side by side is called **Rank**.
29. When getting on parade, the Rifle is carried at **Tol shastra**.
30. Gen.Salute is given to the rank of **major general** and above.
31. Word of command consist of 2part **Cautionary** and **Executive**.
32. **Visharjan/Dismiss** is the word of command for closing the parade.
33. Training command Headquarters is located in **New Delhi**.
34. There are **two** parts of a word of command.
35. **Inflection** is the rise and fall of voice, giving word of command in drill.
36. RS is given to **President & Governor with in the own state**.
37. Right turn when marching **the left foot is put forward**.
38. Saluting to Right when marching **left foot coming to ground**.

State True/False

1. Present arm is called as salami shastra. **T**
2. Shoulder arms is called as Bagal shast. **T**
3. Squad always forms up in two ranks. **F**
4. Placing oneself directly in rear to another. **T**
5. Saluting to sideways on the march consists of 4steps in quick time. **T**
6. 'AramSe' relax the limbs body and head without moving the feet. **T**
7. NCC, ceremonial parades are the culmination of the clds training. **T**
8. "Line Tor" signifies the end of the parade. **F**
9. 'Squad Tham' is given when left foot passes the right. **F**
10. CM entitled for National salute. **F**

11. Rank: A line cadet placed side by side **T**
12. Turning 90 degree towards right is called bayen mur **F**
13. Dahine Sal. is given when right foot, coming to the ground **F**
14. Blank file is a file without a centre or rear rank man **T**
15. A blank file is first file on left. **F**
16. Distance covered in one step is called pace. **T**
17. The strength for guard mounting consists of 2+6. **T**
18. "Piche mur" is done from left. **F**
19. Fall out is called as "Line Ban" in Roman Hindi. **T**
20. In wheeling the inner main adjusts and shortens his pace accordingly. **T**

Match the following:

Baye Dekh	-	Eyes Left
Samne Salute	-	Salute to the front
Line Tour	-	Salute is not given
Vishar jan	-	Dismiss
Hilmath	-	Steady
Kuli Line Chal	-	Open order march
Aram Se	-	Stand Easy
Shoulder Arms	-	Bagal Shast
Present Arms	-	Salami Shastr
Order Arms	-	Baju Shastr
About turn	-	Piche Mur
Close order march	-	Nikat line chal

Dressing -To take up alignment correctly in a rank

Covering - Placing oneself directly in rear to another

Rank - A line cadet placed side by side

File - Cadets one behind the other at normal marching distance

Blank file - A file without a centre or rear rank man, 2nd file from the left.

1. What are the aim / Benefits of Drill?
 - (a) Drill inculcates sense of discipline and raises morale.
 - (b) It teaches cadets to obey order as
 - (c) It improves self-confidence and spirit of unity.
 - (d) Improves bearing and swiftness of body movements
 - (e) Drill develops smartness in appearance and turnout.
2. Who are entitled for National Salute?
 - (i) National Flag (ii) President of India (iii) Governor of State
3. What is inflection?

Inflection is the rise and fall of the voice, It is used to avoid monotony and gain emphasis. Start preparatory command near the natural pitch of the voice and the command of execution should be in a slightly higher pitch.
4. Timing of word of command?

A word of command consists of two parts Cautionary and the executive. As a guide and unless otherwise laid down, a cautionary word of command given on the march, should start as the left foot comes to the ground. It should be drawn out during four paces and should therefore end as the right foot comes to the ground.

5. Write essential features of correct word of command
Loud but not hoarse, crisply clear, pitched relatively high, it should snap out at the expected instant with the effect of a whip or a starter's 'Go'.
6. What are the points to be seen in "Dahine saj"(right dressing)?
In this action the right hand man stand and squad takes a short sharp pace of 15" forward with left foot, turn head and eyes to right. Men in the front line only will extend the right arm first clenched and then dressing is done by individual by taking short quick steps. The turning of the head and eyes should be a deliberate movement.

Part II: WEAPON TRAINING (35/30 M) Practical: 25/20M

Fill in the blanks

1. Caliber of INSAS Rifle is 5.56mm and SLR is 7.62mm.
2. The effective range of .22 Deluxe Rifle is 150 yards.
3. Barrel of Rifle cleaned using chindi and pull through.
4. lying position is suitable for zeroing the weapon.
5. Caliber of LMG 7.62mm.
6. The size of flannelette for dry cleaning is 4x2 inches.
7. LMG is opened in five various groups
8. MPI means mean point of impact.
9. Caliber of Carbine Machine Gun 9mm.
10. No. of rounds Carbine Machine Gun magazine 30 Rounds.
11. Rifle 7.62 mm IA with bayonet is flat Trajectory weapon.
12. Red flag displayed by butt party indicates No firing to take place.
13. The central point of area covered by the group of rounds with consistent aim and held at the same aiming mark is called MPI.
14. 100 yards is the distance from which a rifle can be zeroed.
15. The assembling of the rifle is always done in the sequence order.
16. Various firing positions are Lying, Sitting, Kneeling and standing.
17. 815m/2700ft /sec is the muzzle velocity of 7.62 mm SLR.
18. Half Cock is caused on pressing the trigger when the bolt lever is not fully down when the safety catch is not fully forward.
19. Oiling of barrel of the 7.62 mm SLR is done using 10X3.75 patch of flannelette.
20. Rifle 0.303 Length 5 Feet 1.5 inches (with Bayonet)
21. Effective range of SMC 30 yards
22. 0.22 Rifle weight 9 lbs / 3.5 Oz
23. LMG muzzle velocity 2700 ft/Sec (815 meter/sec)
24. SMC calibre 9 mm
25. Target used for application firing is called 1'x1' target.
26. While making correct lying position, two triangles are formed.
They are horizontal & vertical.
27. Rifle is to be cleaned before and after firing.
28. The rifle has 21 inside the barrel.
29. Rapid rate of fire in a rifle is 15 rounds / minute.
30. LMG has 5 important groups.
31. Trigger guard protects Trigger
32. 0.303" inches is the caliber of No.1 Mk III rifle.
33. Muzzle velocity of SLR is 2700 feet/sec.
34. The capacity of SLR magazine is 20 rounds.
35. The length of the chamber strick is 1 foot 3 inches.
36. When you trigger two pressures are needed.
37. Sight setting is done by pressing the Thumb Spring .
38. The number of grooves of SLR 7.62 rifle is 6.

39. Rifle .22 No. II, MK IV BA, length is 44.5 inch .
40. Calibre of .22 rifle is 0.22 inches .
41. Red flag is a Indication that the range is in use.
42. Magazine capacity of Rifle .22 Deluxe BA is 5 Rounds .
43. Red colour flag and jacket is worn by sentries at firing range.
44. 1 x 1 Target with a white patch in the centre of the bull is used.

State True or False

1. Good Aiming of rifle is important in firing range. **T**
2. Maximum range of Rifle is 5000 yards. **F**
3. Magazine capacity of a Rifle is 10 rounds. **T**
4. Wind does not affect firing. **F**
5. Normal rate of fire is 5 rounds/minute. **T**
6. LMG can be fired in standing position also. **T**
7. While stripping/opening a Rifle, the sling is removed last. **F**
8. Proper holding a Rifle is one of the principle of good firing. **T**
9. The size of the flannelette for cleaning title is 4" x 3". **F**
10. The effective range of SLR is 200 yards. **F**

Match the following

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Oil cleaning | - | 4" x 1.5" size |
| 2. Muzzle velocity | - | 2770 feet/sec |
| 3. Bolt | - | Safety Catch |
| 4. Normal rate | - | 5 rounds/min |
| 5. Pull through | - | Cleaning rifle |
| 6. Rear shilling pin | - | Butt |
| 7. 4" X 2" | - | Dry cleaning |
| 8. Foresight | - | Barrel |
| 9. Bolt | - | Cocking piece |
| 10. Automatic | - | LMG |
| 11. Magazine | - | Round |
| 12. point of Aim | - | Target |
| 13. Charger clip | - | Lips |
| 14. 4.4Kg | - | SLR |
| 15. Scabbard | - | Bayonet |

1. What are the basis essentials of a good firing?
H = Hood Holding; A = Good Aiming;
T = Good Trigger Operation
2. What do you understand by HAT?
Holding: Hold the weapon correctly and fire.
Aiming: Take aim using fore sight and back sight correctly.
Trigger Operation: Operate trigger without disturbing the aim.
3. What are the main groups of LMG?
Piston Group; Butt Group; Barrel Group; Body Group; Bipod group
4. Expand the following: WT - Weapon Training
LMG- Light Machine Gun; CMG - Carbine Machine Gun
SLR - Self Loading Rifle; SMC - Stun Machine Carbine
5. What are the types of rounds fired by SD NCC?
Long/Short Range 7.62mm Rifle—Out of 12 rounds authorized/cadets, 2 rounds will be pooled for zeroing and re-classification of failures.

6. Write any three positions while firing?

Lying position - From low cover

Kneeling position - From covers too high to sit and too low to stand behind.

Sitting position - From hillocks and air craft.

Standing position - From high covers like trenches, walls, high banks.

7. What is the rate of fire at normal and rapid fire in a rifle?

5 round/minute & 15 round /minute

8. What are the things needed when cleaning the rifle?

Pull through, wire gauge, oil, flannel for cleaning(4x2inch size), flannel for oil application(4x1.5 inch size).

9. Write down the order in which you assemble the rifle?

Magazine; bolt; Sling; Scabbard; Bayonet

10. What are the occasions required for cleaning the rifle?

Rifle is to be cleaned before and after firing.

11. Write down the types of target generally used by NCC cadets?

For application firing 1x1 target is used, For grouping, 1x1 target with a white patch in the centre of the bull is used, For rapid firing, 6 inches figure target is used.

12. How will you identify your Rifle?

The rifle can be identified through following aspects assembling Butt Number, Regt No., weight, size, butt model, barrel, length, magazine.

13. Write 10 parts of Rifle?

Flash hider, barrel, front sling swivel, fore hand guard, cocking handle gas block, gas regulator, safety catch magazine catch, holding opening catch, carrying handle, pistol grip , Butt plate, butt.

14. Lumber – up?

It is practice to achieve perfect co-ordination between eye, brain and target; to do gentle exercise in order to prepare your muscles for a race.

15. Sequence of action while firing a Rifle at a moving target?

Aiming position, breathing, firing, follow through, declaration, re-loading in the shoulder, re-alignment and limber- up.

16. What are the important parts of SMC?

Butt, Butt stud, Recoil spring, Recoil spring housing, Recoil spring housing cap, Breech block, Extractor, Firing pin, Cocking handle, Barrel cover, Barrel nut catch, Magazine nut catch, Barrel, Body.

17. How aiming is taken in LMG?

Keep the sights upright; Close the disengaged eye; Focus the foresight; Looking through the center of the aperture; place the tip of the foresight on the aiming mark.

18. What are the aiming rules of a rifle?

Hold the rifle up-right; Close the left eye; Focus the foresight; The tip of the foresight must be aligned to the center of and in

level with the shoulders of backlight 'U' on the center of the target.

19. What are the targets used for firing?

1' X 1' target – for application firing

1' X 1' with white patch – for grouping

6 inches target/ miniature fig II – for rapid firing

NRAI Target –

Part III : MISCELLANEOUS (200 MARKS)

THE NCC (5 MARKS)

Fill in the blanks:

1. The HQs of DG NCC is located at New Delhi
2. There are total 06 Groups under TN P & AN Directorate.
3. Army NCC was started in India in the year 1948
4. Air Wing NCC was started in India in the year 1950
5. The HQs of DDG TN P&AN is situated at Chennai
6. The Name of DG NCC is Lt. Gen. Rajeev Chopra AVSM
7. Unity and Discipline is Motto of NCC.
8. First two words of NCC Song Hum Sab Bhartiya Hai .
9. Motto of NCC Unity and Discipline (Ekta aur Anushasan).
10. Your NCC group is located at Trichy.
11. NCC TN, Puducherry & AN Directorate is located at Chennai
12. There are 17 NCC Directorates in NCC.
13. NCC WOTA is located at Gwalior.
14. NCC Men's Training Academy is located at Kamptee.
15. TN, PN & AN: **DDG: Commodore Vijesh K. Garg VSM**
16. Commander-in-Chief: President Ram Nath Kovind
17. Chief of Defence Staff: General Bipin Rawat PVSM, UYSM, AVSM, ADC
18. COAS: **Gen. Manoj Mukund Naravane** PVSM, AVSM, ADM
19. VCOAS: **Lt. Gen. Satinder Kumar Saini** AVSM, YSM
20. COAS: **Air Chief Marshal Rakesh Kumar Singh Bhadauria** PVSM, AVSM, ADC
21. VCAS: **Air Marshal Harjit Singh Arora**, AVSM, ADC
22. CNS: **Admiral Karambir Singh** PVSM, AVSM
23. VCNS: **Vice Admiral G. Ashok Kumar** AVSM,

Full form of the following

MOD– Ministry of Defense; ANO–Associate NCC Officer

GCI–Girl Cadet Instructors; WTLO–Whole Time Lady Officers

1. What are DG's four Cardinal principles of discipline.
Obey with a smile; Be punctual; Work hard and without fuss;
Make no excuses and tell no lies
2. How many groups are there in your directorate & write is down?
06 Groups; they are Madras A, Madras B, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy and Puducherry.
3. **NCC Motto** Unity and Discipline (Ekta aur anushasan)
Aims of NCC : (i) To develop qualities of character, courage, comradeship, discipline, leadership, secular outlook, spirit of adventure and sportsmanship and the ideals of selfless service among the youth to make them useful citizen. (ii) To create a human resource of organized trained and motivated youth to provide leadership in all walks of life including the armed forces and be always available for the service of the nation.

NATIONAL INTEGRATION (30 MARKS)

Fill in the blanks

- Golden Temple is located in Amritsar.
- Muslims go to Mecca for prayer.
- Amaranth Temple is located in Varanasi.
- Iyyappan Temple is situated in Kerala
- Taj Mahal is located in Agra.
- The world war II broke out in Europe in sep 1939.
- National integration means a feeling of togetherness and unity among the people of a country.
- India is a multi religious country. There are six major religious in India.
- Holy place of Sikhs Gurudwara
- The Harappan culture was the first urban culture to flourish in India.
- Indian culture is described as an example of Composite culture.
- Capital to uttarakhand is dehradun.
- Mahavir of Jain belonged to a princely family in vaishali
- Indian festival is related to the change of weather and crop harvesting.
- Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award in India.
- The eighteenth century marks the beginning of the modern period of India's history.
- British rulers persuaded their policy of divide and rule.
- India was partitioned according to the Indian independence act 1947
- The main religions of India is Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Jainism, Buddhism, Sikhism.
- The Indus believe in meditation and yoga
- Christianity founded by Jesus Christ.
- The message of Jesus Christ is given in the Holy Bible.
- The wealth Muslims and who can afford make pilgrimage to hajj once in life time.
- Islam has its influence in three continents of Asia, Africa & Europe.
- Buddhism was founded by Gautama Buddha.
- The teachings of Sikhism are that god is one.
- The institution of gurudwara and common kitchen are noble example of equality in Sikhism.
- The customs of India depict very colourful panorama.
- The most famous Indian festivals are Diwali, holi, dussehra and basantpanchami.
- The different customs of Hindu marriage as compared to amuslim marriage (or) sikh marriage.
- Fundamental of unity is language, Castelism education, communalism, and regionalism.
- The turks first in vadedindia during the late tenth and early eleventh century and Punjab came under Turkish rule.
- The highest gallantry award in war is param vir chakra.
- Badrinath is located in H.P.
- Name any two states in northern India U.P. & BIHAR.
- Bangalore is located in Karnataka state.
- Jumma masjid is located in New Delhi.

State True Or False

- Jain Temple is located in Karnataka State. **F**
- Language of Assam is Bengali. **F**
- Lord Jesus was born in Mecca. **F**
- Mizoram is part of our country. **T**

- Gurudwara is a picnic place. **F**
- Hon'ble Karunanithi is the is the Chief Minister of TN. **F**
- National Integration promotes unity. **T**
- All religions are treated equal in our country. **T**
- Varanasi is one of the holy cities of Hindus. **T**
- Lord Buddha was born in Punjab. **F**
- Language of Kerala is Urdu. **F**
- Golden Temple is located in Agra. **F**
- Central Electro Chemical Research Institute is in Karaikudi. **T**
- Officers Training Academy is in Kamptee near Nagpur. **T**
- Agra is famous for Taj Mahal. **T**
- The present Defence Minister is Hon'ble P.Chidambaram. **F**
- Kuran is holy book for Christian. **F**
- Sikhs go to Guru Granth Saheb for prayer. **T**
- Banghra is popular dance of Uttarpradesh. **F**
- National Defence Academy is located in Pune. **T**
- Gate way of India is located in Delhi. **F**
- First war of Independence 1857 is also called the Sepoy Mutiny. **T**
- Konark Temple is located in the state of Orissa. **T**
- National integration means both preservation of diverse culture and at the same time living and working in harmony with each other. **T**
- National Integration stands for uniformity of religion, dress and food habits. **F**
- In 1972 the Simon Commission visited India to study the political situation in India. **F**
- In a system of corporate living man is independent of each other. **F**
- Bihu is a famous festival celebrated in Assam. **T**
- Hindi Dravidian language **F**
- Motto of National Integration Unity in diversity **T**
- Saranath lovely places of Buddhists **T**
- Seeularism means following only one religion. **F**
- Inter caste marriage is one way of promoting national integration **F**
- Nagaland is part of north east states. **T**
- Proper education will improve the life style of the people. **T**

Match the following

- | | | |
|---|-----|-----------------|
| 1. Tajmahal | --- | Agra. |
| 2. Golden temple | --- | Amritsar. |
| 3. Brahatheeswara temple | --- | Thanjavur. |
| 4. National defence academy | --- | Pune. |
| 5. Bhabha atomic research centre | --- | Bombay. |
| 6. Vaishnavadevi temple | --- | Jammu. |
| 7. Forest research institute | --- | dehradun |
| 8. National aeronastical laboratory | --- | Bangalore. |
| 9. Women officer training academy | --- | Gwalior. |
| 10. Central electro chemical research institute(CECRI)-karaikudi. | | |
| 11. Bhangra | --- | Punjab. |
| 12. Kuchupudi | --- | Andhra Pradesh. |
| 13. Bharathanatiam | --- | Tamilnadu. |
| 14. Gharba | --- | Gujarat |
| 15. Kathakali | --- | Kerala |
| 16. National bird | --- | Peacock. |
| 17. National emblem | --- | Ashoka. |
| 18. National animal | --- | Tiger |
| 19. National flower | --- | Lotus |
| 20. National game | --- | Hockey |

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----|------------|
| 21. Mosques | --- | Muslims |
| 22. Sikhs | --- | Gurudwara |
| 23. Hindu | --- | Temple |
| 24. Buddhists | --- | Budhavihar |
| 25. Jain temple | --- | Jain |

1. Write the names of places where following located?
Konark Temple – Odisha Gateway of India – Delhi
Rajpath – India Gate Charminar – Hyderabad
Dal Lake – Srinagar
2. Write the fields of following personalities? Virat Kohli-Cricket
Vishwanathan Anand-Chess; Abhinav Bindra-Shooting
Mahesh Bhupathy-Tennis; Sania Nehwal-Badminton
3. Write the names of 10 States of India.
T N; AP; Kerala; Karnataka; Maharashtra; MP; Rajasthan;
Uttar Pradesh; Punjab; Goa.
4. Name any five religions In India?
Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh and Jain.
5. Write any five neighbouring countries in india?
China, Pakistan, Srilanka, Nepal, Bangladesh.
6. Write the full form of the following:
NIC-National Integration Camp
TSC-Thal Sainik Camp; VSC-Vayu Sainik Camp;
YEP-Youth Exchange Programme; NSC-Nau Sainik Camp
CATC-Combined Annual Training Camp;
7. What is the importance of National Integration?
Unity gives strength. Peace, Prosperity and happiness.
8. What is the motto of National Integration? **Unity in diversity.**
9. Define duty and discipline?
Duty means to obey God's order delivered by conscience.
Discipline means to obey Man's order was issued by the rightful authority.
Duty: Moral/Legal obligation and a binding force of what is right and behavior towards superior colleague and subordination. (or) Duty may be defined as a **moral or legal obligation** binding force of what is right and good behaviors, towards superiors, colleagues and subordinates.
Discipline: To maintain proper arrangement in a group of persons. (or) Discipline is the individual or group attitude which ensures prompt obedience to orders and invocation of appropriate action in the absence of orders.
10. What are the Dravidian languages?
Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannadam, Tulu.
11. What is the aim of conducting NCC camp?
(i) To develop character, comradeship, discipline, leadership secular, spirit of adventure and of the ideals of less service amongst the youth of the country. (ii) To create human resources of organized, trained and motivated youth, to provide leadership in all walks of life always available for the service of the nation. (iii) To provide a suitable environment to motivate you to take up a career in the Armed Forces.

12. What are the lovely places of Hindu?
Badrinath, Puri Jaganath, Dwaraka, Benaras, Haridwar, Rameswaram, Ayodhya, Prayag, Tiruppathi, Kanchipuram, Srirangam.
13. Nation Integration means what you understand?
We must understand that national integration does not mean uniformity of all. It does not stand for uniformity of religion dress and food habits etc. It means both reservations of diverse cultures and at the same time living and working in harmony with each other. No country or society can survive if its people do not remain united. The feeling of togetherness and a sense of belonging are absolutely necessary for a nation to survive. Such a feeling can only be generated through integration. Thus national integration is a positive concept which provides strength to the people to fight against all evil forces. It provides a congenial condition in which people can make good progress.
14. What are the lovely places of jains?
Vaishali; Pavapuri; Mount Abu; Sharavana Bela Gual.
15. Write a paragraph on Buddhism?
Lovely places of Buddhists are Lambini, Saranath & BodhGaya. Buddhism was founded by Gautam Buddha, who was son of Indian prince suddhodan. The sorrow and suffering of the word tormented his heart and, he abandoned his house started pursuit for enlightenment.
16. Write the Six major religions of India with percentage of population?
Hindus-83.5% Muslims-10.7% Christians-2.44% Sikhs-1.79% Buddhists-0.74% Janis-0.46% others 0.37%
17. What are the aims of conducting NIC Camp?
National integration camps are conducted on all India basis and help bridge the cultural gap among various states of India. Where people with different languages, religions, races and culture are required to be weaved together. The unity in diversity of which are period of can only be maintained. If we have the understanding and respect for each other's religion, customs and traditions, It is said 'united we stand and divided we fall. If we have to service as a nation and safeguard our sovereignty and national integrity. Peace of harmony development of the nation .
18. What can you achieve from National Integration?
Maintenance of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the nation, Maintenance of peace and harmony, Growth and development of the nation, Eradication of poverty and illiteracy, Internal security and law and order, Culture and religious development, Economic and industrial growth. Attract foreign investment and increase import and export, Dignity and self respect as a nation, Welfare and well-being of the people, Foreign relation and better standing among the nation of the world.
19. Why is National Integration necessary for our country?
The recent years due to the fast changing ethos and moral values in the Society The need for national integration was probably never felt before as is felt today The turbulent

atmosphere and the deteriorating law and order situation in the country due to various religious, social and political factors have led to the realization of the necessity of national integration. The Government having appreciated the urgency and seriousness of the subject is taking positive steps towards achieving the national integration. NCC One of the prime organizations of the country training the youth, the future of this great nation. National integration has been made part and parcel of NCC training. Lot of emphasis is laid on NI by conducting national level camps and number of other activities, where cadets from all over the country participate. India where people with different languages, religions, races and culture are required to be weaved together. The unity in diversity of which we are proud of can only be maintained if we have the understanding and respect for each other's religion, customs and traditions. It is said that 'united we stand and divided we fall'. If we have to survive as a nation and safeguard our sovereignty and national integrity.

20. Define role of youth in nation building?

Youth is backbone, hope of the future, potent tools of national integration and reckonable force to shape the destiny of the nation.

The youth can play a leading role in bringing together the people of different states and religions with a view to integrating them emotionally, culturally and geographically.

21. What are the fundamentals of a national unity? Explain.

LANGUAGE: Narrow minded love towards one's own language and negative feeling towards others is a major hindrance to unity. Languages of different states should be encouraged in the educational institutions.

CASTELISM: It is felt in offices and colleges, in politics and almost in all walks of life. Castelism should be tackled with an iron hand.

EDUCATION: The pattern of education should be so oriented that it encourages love. Brotherhood & unity amongst various communities.

COMMUNALISM: Communalism means discriminatory feelings of an individual against another one on the basis of religion or caste.

REGIONALISM: India is a vast country where regional diversities exist. The feeling of loyalty towards one's own state or region first is also a major hindrance in unity.

22. What are the national interests of a nation? Explain.

The national interests of nations are Sovereignty, Integrity, Unity and Security.

Sovereignty: Foremost interest of the nation is to be autonomous and remain independent. **Integrity:** The nation should be full, indivisible and have a well-defined territory.

Unity: The nation should be a secular union of states with political power belonging to a central confederate authority, with united and undivided goals without factional, sectarian or fanatical prejudices. It should be tolerant towards caste, color, creed, religion and language of each other. **Security:** The nation must ensure safety, territorial integrity and protection of the state against external threat or subversion.

23. Mention the state/city/town in which the following is located?

Indian military academy	-	Dehradun, Uttarakhand
India gate	-	Rajpath, New Delhi
HQ western command (army)	-	Haryana
Tajmahal	-	Agra (New Delhi)
Chief justice of India	-	T.S. Thakur.
Chief Election Commissioner of India-		Dr. Nasimzaidi
Defence Minister of India	-	Manohar parrikar
Lord Venkateswara temple	-	Tirupathi
Gate way of India	-	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
Konark temple	-	Odisha
Rajpath	-	India gate
Charminar	-	Hyderabad
Dal lake	-	Srinagar

25. Write the fields of following personalities?

It col Rajya Vardhan Singh Rathore-Veteran Indian shooter	
MF Hussain	- Modern Indian painter.
Mohammad Ali	- American Professional boxer
Jaspal Singh	- Indian singer
Dharmaraj Pillai	- Hockey

PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT & LEADERSHIP:

(65/75 Marks)

Match the following

1. Born leader	-	Nehru
2. Trained leader	-	Napoleon
3. Assumed leader	-	Mussolini
4. Morale leader	-	State of mind
5. Good citizen	-	Sense of duty

State True or False

- Honesty is not required for a leader. **F**
- Leader should have a sense of duty. **T**
- Leaders are born but not trained. **F**
- NCC is in all colleges. **F**
- Hitler is an assumed leader. **T**
- Leader is the one who influences men and material to achieve a goal. **T**
- Motivation is the force that stimulates interest in a person. **T**
- Subordinates exercise control and authority by excelling in certain qualities. **F**
- A person cannot command respect of others only if he knows his duties and does it sincerely. **F**
- Management is the creation and maintenance of an efficient and contented unit. **T**
- A leader should have plenty of money. **F**
- A leader should not be concerned about the welfare of his team. He should only concentrate on his leadership. **F**
- A leader should work without worrying about award rewards. **T**
- A leader should always be immaculately turned out. **T**
- Empathy is a negative factor with regards to leadership. **F**
- Self-awareness is a very important personality development. **F**
- Late skills can be acquired. **T**
- Vocational training means how constructively we spend our vacations / holidays. **F**
- Development of life skills is an important part of personality development. **T**

20. Medals in the services are awarded only for participation in wars / battles. **F**
21. A sound/positive body image lowers a man's self esteem. **F**

Fill in the blanks

1. The customs and tradition in the Indian Army and other services are **Military** law.
2. **Leader** is the one who influences Men and Material to win the goal.
3. Primary duty of a good citizen is to be **loyal** to our country.
4. **Morale** is the state of mind which influences to group of men to give their best to achieve a common goal.
5. **Man Management** is the creation and maintenance of an efficient and contended Unit.
6. **Customs** of services are those unwritten laws followed in all three service.
7. **Color** are given to Unit/Regiments by the Government for the heroic act done by them.
8. "Teamwork" groups are classified into friendship groups and **Task** group.
9. **Barack Obama** is the president of US.
10. **Drill & camp** are various activities which helps NCC cadets in developing the overall personality.
11. **Communication** is transmission of information.
12. A standard of behaviors means **Value**.
13. NCC cadets will not **salute** when the National anthem is played in ceremonial parade.
14. **Communication** is an exchange of facts, ideas, and opinions, emotional by two or more persons.
15. Customs and tradition develop ____ and ____ in ones service.
16. An alien owes no allegiance to the state and has no ____ rights out enjoys only ____ rights.
17. The highest decoration for velour is ____ and highest peace time gallantry Award is ____
18. In a ____ leadership, the entire decision making authority is entrusted to ____
19. Taking ____ without being told is known as ____.
20. There are two types of courage **moral** and **physical**.
21. Your honor, welfare and ____ come ____ always and every time.
22. OLQ stands for **Officer Like Qualities**.
23. There are three types of leadership. Namely **democratic**, **autocratic** and **laissez faire**.

1. Define motivation?
(a) Motivation is the force that stimulates interest in a person, to perform. (b) It consists of the mental makeup and will to do. (c) Motivation energizes forces and canalizes the behavior of the group.
2. What are you understand by values and ethics?
(i) Values are good principles or standards of behavior adopted by citizen. (ii) Ethics are a particular set of moral principles/ rules of conduct in a society.
3. What is Personality?
(i) Personality is the overall presented by an individual. (ii) It is the particular qualities or characteristics of an individual. (iii) Personality is the socially desirable qualities that make an impact.

4. Mention any five Qualities of a good leader?
My ideal leader is Netaji Subhash Bose who fought against British misrule, for independence of the country. I like following qualities of Netaji :- (a) Patriotism (b) courage (c) Enthusiasm (d) Decisiveness (e) Loyalty (f) Truthfulness (g) Truth worthiness (h) Initiative.
5. What is a Team work?
(i) Team work is the effort put up by a team to achieve the aim.
(ii) It is the willing co-operation among members of the team.
(iii) Positive contribution of members is a must for good teamwork.
(iv) Unity is strength, so teamwork leads to positive results.
6. Duties of good citizens?
"To obey God's order as delivered by conscience – Duty"
(i) Primary duty is to be loyal and owe allegiance to the state.
(ii) Patriotism, preservation of independence of the country. A good citizen is a patriot. He lives and dies for the sake of his country. (iii) Service before self A good citizen is selfless. He keeps service before self. Service First is the moto of his life.
(iv) Sense of duty He does his duties honestly. He obeys the rules and regulations of the country. (v) Care and protection of the government property. (vi) High character
7. How to measure to Improve Character?
Coverage; Decisiveness; Initiatives; Enthusiasm; Loyalty; Justice; Morality; Sense of duty; Patriotism.
8. Who is a leader? What is the type of leader?
A leader is one who influences men and material to win the goal. Born Leaders - Eg: Nehru, Alexander; Trained Leaders- Eg:Nepoleon, Shivaji. Assumed Leaders Eg:Hitler, Mussolini.
9. What are the success activities in leadership?
A leader is one who influences men and material to win the goal.
10. What are the Role in NCC to develop their personality?
Ncc Helps in developing the overall personality of cadets through various activities are
(i) **Drill** Active participation in drill of the important qualities which help an individual the posture of cadets in a keeps correct position. They will walk more confidently than others. A good physique is an integral part of personality development.
(ii) **Interaction of cadets in camps** Being an NCC cadet one can get many good opportunities to interact with cadets from different parts of the courtly. These camps groom their personality. Here cadets from different states exchange information of each others' culture and tradition. Thus they learn about the diverse culture of the nation. They become friends resulting in the development of comradeship and personality.
(iii) The **various competitions held in camps**, like preparation of flag area, drill and performing cultural programmers, develop sportsmanship and team spirit among the cadets.
(iv) **Sports adventure activities** this is very useful lessons in comradeship, healthy competition, courage to face challenges art of leadership, team work, grit and determination, all of which will stand them in good stead in their later life.

11. What are the qualities of a good leader?

- Bearing - Physical appearance dress and smartness;
- Alertness - To be alive to the situation
- Courage - Physical and moral courage;
- Enthusiasm - Liking one's job, new ideas/techniques.
- Justice - Impartial and judgment without delay;
- Initiative - Action without being told and assume orders.
- Loyalty - Loyalty to seniors as well as subordinates.

12. What do you understand by leadership traits? Write any 10 essential leadership traits?

This is demonstrated in daily activities, help the commander to earn the respect, confidence, willing obedience and loyal cooperation of his subordinates. Alertness, Bearing, courage, Decisiveness, Dependability, Endurance, Enthusiasm, Initiative, Integrity, Judgment, Justice, Knowledge, Loyalty, Sense of Humor Tact, and Unselfishness.

13. Which are the important qualities to develop the personality?

Judgment: Oneself in the others shoes and understand the situation from their point of view, setting aside your personal interests and your opinion would help in taking appropriate action that would be beneficial to all

Mirroring: Understanding the body language of ideal people and making it a part of your attitude, observing how they act how they speak and think.

Be cheerful and nice: make sincere efforts to raise others spirits, A good relationship bring good cheer which contributes to a good personality

Be sincere and Trust worthy: Make others feel that whenever they need your help you will always be there to lend a hand.

Provide compelling Ideas: Explain how your ideas and suggestion could be the most effective techniques to implement, Just make sure that all your claims are true and verifiable

Conviction: People are self centered and they always put their own ideas and well being before others If it does not satisfy you, the efforts will not produce satisfactory results. Therefore your own conviction in convincing others is important.

Positive attitude: positive attitude leads to the confidence of the individuals

Leadership skills: The activities of an individual or a group towards the achievement of a goal in a given situation leadership arouses the qualities of philosophy, skill and attitudes.

Communication skills: An effective communication skill is an asset to achieve success.

14. Write the four words spoken of mahakavya on leadership?

To Be & To Do

15. Write down the rank structure of SD cadets in NCC?
Cadets, L/Cpls, Cpls, Sgts, CQMs, U/Os, SU/Os

16. What are the elements of good tacking?

Voice Quality Good voice quality means vocal expressions that vary in pitch, change in delivery speed and alternate in volume. Concentrate on words and their pronunciation. Note the range of your voice in speaking and vary the volume from loud to soft.

17. How can citizenship of a country be acquired?

By Birth; By descent: Children born of India citizen living in foreign countries automatically acquire India citizen ship; By Registration; By Nationalization a person who applies for citizenship by fulfilling certain condition like residence appointment in service of the state, purchase of land or marriage.

18. What are the factors, which affect the morale?

State of mind, Spiritual aspect, Intellectual aspect & Material aspect.

19. Write a brief note on your favorite leader?

Mohandas karamchand Gandhi, in later life Mahatma Gandhi as also Gandhi, was born on 02 October 1869, at porbandar. He born in a middle class family. His grandfather had risen to be the Dewan and was succeeded by his son karamchand, the father on Mohandas Putlibai, Mohandas's mother, was a saintly character, gentle and devout, and left a deep impression on her son's mind.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT: (15/20 MARKS)

Fill in the blanks

1. Civil defence is the defence of the citizen by the citizen.
2. Smothering means restricting chocking the supply of oxygen.
3. In a district, the ultimate authority on civil defence is the disaster management.
4. The aim of war is to force the 'national will' on the _____.
5. In civil defence, head quarters of services render first Aid.
6. There are two types of disasters namely, natural & manmade
7. There are four modes of spreading of fire, namely conduction, convection and direct burning.

Match the following:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Department of atomic energy | - | Nuclear disaster. |
| 2. Ministry of railways | - | Railway accident |
| 3. Ministry of environment&forest- | - | Natural management |
| 4. Ministry of civil ariation | - | Air accident |
| 5. Ministry of home affairs | - | Chemical disaster |
| 6. Depart. of agriculture & Co-op | - | Drought management |
| 7. Ministry of health | - | Biological disaster |

1. What is Disaster?

- (i) An adverse happening causing great damage to people or property. (ii) Disaster can be natural or manmade. (iii) Manmade disasters can be avoided but there is no control on natural ones.

2. List out the National calamities that can occur?

Earth Quake; Tsunami; Rainfall; Floods; Drought; Cyclone

3. What are the essential services during natural disaster?

Drinking water supply, Power supply, Tele communication, Public Transportation, Medical facilities and Civil supply.

4. How a cadet can help civil authority during natural calamities?

A cadet can help civil authority for the maintenance of services like Public Transportation, Electricity Supply, and Water Supply & Postal Services

5. List any five services employed in civil defense?

Head Quarters Services;	Rescue Services
Warden's Services;	Welfare Services
Fire fighting Services;	Depot and Transport Service
Casualty Services;	Corpse Disposal Service
Communication Services;	Salvage Service
Training Services;	Supply Service

6. What are the types of Air Raid Warning Messages?

Preliminary Caution	: Air Raid Message Yellow (Before air raid)
Action Warning	: Air Raid Message Red (During air raid)
Raider Passed	: Air Raid Message Green (After air raid)
Cancel Caution	: Air Raid Message White (No air raid)

7. What is Man Management?

Man Management is defined as the creation and maintenance of efficient and contended unit.

8. What are the factors affecting Man-Management?

Spread of literacy; materialistically desire; Welfare state concept; Inflation

9. What are the types of Civil Defense?

Protective measures	: Dispersion of population camouflage.
Control measures	: Salvage, feeding, sheltering.
Restorative measures:	Disposal of dead, control of Infection.

10. Explain the role of NCC in maintaining essential services during disaster.

Traffic control, Distribution of relief materials, Security to military and civil equipments, Evacuation of injured to nearest hospital and look after patients in the hospitals.

11. What are the methods of which fire can be extinguished?

i. Starvation	: Removal of fuel material;
ii Cooling	: By water.
iii Smothering:	Restriction of oxygen supply.

12. What is the role of NCC cadets in disaster management?

Traffic control, Case vac, Cordoning, Cash management, Regulation of emergency vehicles, right to way etc, Rescue services, Maintenance of records.

13. Write example for natural and manmade disasters?

Manmade – Accidents, Industrial accidents, Terrorist attack, food poisoning, Electrocution, Nuclear explosion, Bhopal Gas leak, Atom bomb. **Natural** – Flood, Storm, Cyclone, Landslides, Tsunami, Earthquake, volcanic eruption.

SOCIAL AWARENESS & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: **(30/35 MARKS)**

Fill in the blanks

1. Family planning methods are **Vasectomy** and **Tubectomy**.
2. Consumption of alcohol and tobacco leads to **cancer**.
3. **Blood Donation** has no risk of getting HIV infection because the needle and other equipment used for collecting your blood are safe.
4. Ozone depletion leads to **Global warming**.
5. Rain water harvesting leads to **Rise in ground water level**.

6. Two different types of cancer are **Oral cancer & Breast cancer**.

7. AIDS stand for **Acquired immune deficiency syndrome**.

8. Deforestation means **Cutting/ Felling of trees**.

9. Minimum age of NCC cadets to donate Blood is **18 years** and minimum weight is **45kg**.

State true or false

1. Working voluntarily in an old age home is not a social service. **F**
2. Blood donation causes weakness. **F**
3. Traffic control by NCC cadets should be in peak traffic hours. **F**

1. What do you mean by Social Service Activity?

(a) Voluntary services done by individual or group of people.
(b) Action taken by any individual or group for benefit of the society. (c) These are selfless service rendered for betterment of society. (d) By serving the society, the aim of ideals of selfless service is achieved.

2. Write about contribution of Youth towards prevention of AIDS?

(a) Adopt AIDS awareness as a social service activity.
(b) Spread awareness about AIDS to the most likely patients' talents. (c) Trained cadets visits villages and give mass education. (d) Cadets organize street plays on ill effects of AIDS to educate public. (e) Educate the mass how AIDS spread and precautions to prevent it. (f) Sympathetic attitude to those who are already HIV positive.

3. How a cadet can help to solve social problems?

(i) Donating Blood	(ii) Planting trees	(iii) To clean slums
(iv) Polio camp	(v) Eye donation	

4. How will you organize a Social Service rally in your College?
List out stores required and action to be taken

5. What are the schemes undertaken by the govt. to eradicate social problem?

1. Adult Education Programme	2. Rozgar Programme
3. Immunisation Programme	4. Blood Donation Programme
5. Tree Plantation Programme	

6. A deadly Tsunami waves had hit your neighboring village, as a NCC Cadet how will you help them?

7. Write a short note on the Social Service activity you have participated in your college?

8. List out any 5 major problems faced by our country?

(a) Literacy (b) Environment (c) Health, Hygiene and sanitation (d) Family welfare (e) Drug addictions (f) Dowry systems (g) Family planning (h) Eradication of polio, Malaria, Leprosy and AIDS.

9. Write social service activities carried out in an NCC?

Tree plantation, Adult education, Blood donation, Area cleaning, Road formation, Eye donation.

10. What are the points of mother to child transmission HIV?

During pregnancy, when HIV crosses the placenta during delivery and during breast feeding.

11. What is the aim of Social Service?

To teach the cadets about the values and skills in extending welfare service among the weaker section of the country

12. What are the problems of a weaker section?

Ill health, Lack of Sanitation, Lack of drinking water, Illiteracy and Ignorance of their rights and duties.

13. Given the names of some social service organizations
Lion Club, Rotary Club, Red Cross Society

14. What are the examples of Social Services?

Education, Family welfare, medical care, family planning and nutrition. Provision of water and cooking fuel, roads, electricity and sanitation. Old age support systems, Employment, Social assistance, social security and care & protection, Housing and rehabilitation, recreation, sports and social activities.

15. What are the problems of weaker section of the community?

The general problems are widespread poverty, unemployment, backwardness, untouchability and lower status in society. They suffer discrimination in all walks of life vis-à-vis the privileged section of the society. Schedule tribes are basically nomads and don't have any land to settle down or cultivate. OBC comprises persons belonging to backward class of country and due to backwardness, remoteness or lack of infrastructure and development, opportunities are grossly insufficient.

16. Causes of AIDS & preventive measures of AIDS - Explain

(a) Sexual transmission (b) Blood transmission (c) sharing needles and syringes for intravenous drug use (d) Mother to child transmission during pregnancy, delivery or breastfeeding prevented.

(a) Being in a mutually faithful sexual. (b) Checking all the blood and blood products for HIV infection before transfusion (c) Avoiding drug abuse, especially sharing needles and syringes for injection drugs. (d) Reducing the risk of mother to child transmission, only by through NACO and PPTCT.

17. Define social service?

- The term social service is defined. The provisions made by governmental or voluntary and provision, for the care and protection of recognized special groups.
- Social service characters formalized way of helping people, to help themselves.
- It is based on the reorganization of variations in individual capability and variation in the social structure.
- The objective is to help the individual to utilize his capability for his own welfare and for that community.

18. What are the five main social activities that are being carried out by NCC cadets?

Blood donation, cancer awareness programme, pulse polio, tree plantation, anti dowry, awareness against female feticide, cleanliness, anti plastic, anti dowry adult education.

19. What is family planning? What are the common measures of family planning?

- Planning a family means to keep the size of the family as per ones means and to keep adequate gap in between children.

- Not more than two children.

HEALTH & HYGIENE: (25/35 MARKS)

Fill in the blanks

1. Cholera and TB are the types of Communicable diseases.
2. Skin infection and syphilis are the types of Contact diseases.
3. Malaria and Plague are the types of Insect born diseases.
4. Cholera and Jaundice are the types of Water born diseases.
5. Rabies and Anthrax are the types of Animal born diseases.
6. Cleanliness of Hair, body & clothes is called personal hygiene.
7. AIDS is caused by HIV.
8. Sedimentation, filtration, sterilization, ways for Water purification
9. Crepe bandage is made of elastic material.
10. Triangular bandage is known as universal bandage.
11. The periodical rest of both body and mind is called deep trench latrines are dug for temporary camps of less than week duration.
12. Rabies can be prevented through dog bite.
13. Malaria is spread by anophyls mosquitoes.
14. Waste material in the form of urine is removed by kidney.
15. The main organs systems of the human body are, skeletal system, muscular system, blood circulatory organs respiratory organs digestive organs, excretory organs, and nervous system organs.

Match the following

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| a) Mosquito | - Malaria, Dengue, Filariasis |
| b) Lice | - Typhus, Relapsing fever |
| c) Rats | - Plague |
| d) Flies | - Diarrhea, Dysentery, Typhoid, Cholera |
| e) Dogs | - Rabies |

ABBREVIATIONS

- | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|
| AIDS | - Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome |
| HIV | - Human Immuno Deficiency Virus |
| ELISA | - Enzyme Linked Immune Sorbent Assay |
| STD | - Sexually Transmitted Diseases |
| BP | - Blood Pressure |

State True or False

1. Fracture of ribs takes place by violent coughing. **T**
2. Hygiene has nothing to do with social & religion system but attached to scientific requirements. **T**
3. AIDS is caused by Virus. **T**
4. Vasectomy & Tubectomy are family planning control measures. **T**
5. Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea & Jaundice are water borne diseases. **T**
6. TB is caused by Virus. **F**
7. Rabies disease is due to elephant. **F**
8. Sedimentation is one of the methods for cleaning drinking water. **T**
9. Removal system latrine is one of the types. **T**
10. Common cold is due to water borne disease. **F**
11. Femur is the largest bone in human body **T**
12. Sterilization of water is done by adding Alum **T**
13. Malaria is caused by fleas. **F**
14. Heart has got 6 chambers. **F**
15. In case of snake bite, wash with soap & water. **T**

1. What are important things gift in First Aid Box
Aspirin; Tincture; Burnol; Dettol; Scissors; Bandages; cotton wool; Plaster

2. What is Personal Hygiene?

Personal hygiene means all aspects of health of an individual. Every person must remain in perfect physical, mental & social health. Only then the individual can serve the community and the country.

3. List any five causes of cancer?

Prolonged use of tobacco products; Poor hygienic condition
Heavy and prolonged smoking; Excessive use of alcohol;

4. What is the first aid for fracture?

Reassure the patient; Apply splints to immobilize the fracture. Relieve him from discomfort or pain; Keep the patient warm. Do not meddle with the fracture and call for doctor.

5. What is First Aid? What is the First Aid for cuts?

It is the immediate help given to the injured person before arrival of doctor.

6. What is AIDS? How to avoid infection?

AIDS: Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome is condition wherein various diseases affect the body because of the body's weak natural defence mechanism or the immunity. AIDS is an acquired condition in which a person may have various diseases that cause similar symptoms, all of which are due to the body's diminished ability to fight diseases.

HIV/AIDS Infection: HIV is present in all body fluids of an infected person, especially in blood, semen and vaginal fluids. HIV infection normally spreads when there is contact with these body fluids through: Sexual transmission, Blood transfusion, Sharing needles and syringes and Mother-to-child transmission.

7. What are the preventive measures for Malaria?

DDT spray every three months; Spraying kerosene oil in stagnant; drainage water, Use of mosquito nets; Wearing fully covered, dress screening of doors and windows.

8. What are the types of Latrines?

The water carriage system latrine; Aqua priory latrines; The removal system latrine; Deep trench latrines; Shallow trench latrines.

9. What are the kinds of communicable diseases?

Excremental diseases; Droplet diseases; Contact diseases; Insect borne diseases; Animal borne diseases; Water borne diseases.

10. What are the different types of Urinals?

Trough urinals and Funnel urinals.

11. Write down the structure of the human body?

Human body consists; Skelton; Muscles; Blood Circulatory; Nervous system

12. Write three type of artificial respiration?

Holger – Nielson Method; Schecfer's method;
Mouth to mouth breathing

13. What is the disease caused by water?

Cholera, dysentery, diarrhea, jaundice etc.

14. What is the first aid for burns and scales?

Do not remove burnt clothing; Do not break blisters cover the affected area with a clean cloth, Treat for shock, Remove the patient to the hospital.

15. What are the vulnerable parts of body?

In front: Eyes, ears, temples nose, mouth, chin, front and sides of throat, solar plexus, abdomen, fork (testicles), knees, chin and insteps **Behind:** Base of skull, spine (specially cervical and lumber regions), kidneys, coccyx or testicles.

16. Define hygiene?

Hygiene is the science which seeks to preserve and improve the health of the individual and of community as a whole.

17. How do you ensure personal hygiene?

It is under: 7-8 hours sleep; Regular bathing; Eating and drinking care and cleanliness of skin; hand, hair and teeth.

ADVENTURE TRAINING: (15/20 MARKS)

State True or False

1. Cycle expedition is one of the social service activities in NCC. **T**
2. Para Sailing is one of the adventure activities for SD cadets. **T**

Answer the following

1. What are the aims (benefits) of adventure training in NCC?
 - (i) Make cadets physically and mentally fit to undertake risks.
 - (ii) Develop stamina, endurance, self-confidence & team spirit.
 - (iii) Provide an opportunity to visit interesting locations.
 - (iv) Develop event- organizing capability among cadets.
 - (v) Further improve qualities of unity and discipline.
2. Give four types of adventure training by NCC Cadets?
Rock climbing; Mountaineering; Parachute jumping; Parachute sailing; Trekking; Cycle/ Motor cycle expeditions.
3. What are the things (to be born in mind) should be kept in mind before planning any adventure activities in NCC?
Plan should be realistic and not over ambitious, Physical standard of the cadets, Finance, Selection of cadets, No. of Cadets, selection of route and halts, Logistic plan, collection of information, Liason of civil/military authorities and medical cover.
4. What do you understand by adventure activities?
5. What are the various land based adventure activities?
Mountaineering, Mountaineering expeditions, All India Treks, Cycle and Motor Cycle Expedition.
6. Name any one water based and one air based adventure activity?
Water Based: Sailing expedition, Scuba diving, Boat pulling, wind surfing, kayaking.
Air Based: Sky diving, slithering and parajumping.
7. What qualities are required in a NCC cadet for undertaking Adventure activity?

ENVIRONMENT AWARENESS & CONSERVATION (10/20 Mark)

Fill in the blanks

1. Ecology is the study of science which deals with the study of the eco-system.
2. Ozone protects the biosphere from ultra violet radiation & powerful sunrays.
3. The purpose of wild life (protection) Act 1972 is to protect plants & animal species.
4. Pollution means contamination of environment.
5. Ideally to maintain a proper ecological balance at least a both plants & animals of the total land area must be under forest.
6. The word ecology was coined from the Greek word 'Oikos' which mean home.
7. Average weather condition prevailing in a locality is called temperature.
8. Species content of plants in an area is known as garden.
9. Destruction of forest areas is known as Deforestation.
10. The communication of environment is called ecological system.

Match the following

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------|
| 1. World Water day | - | March 22 |
| 2. World environment day | - | June 05 |
| 3. World Forest day | - | March 21 |

1. What do you mean by environment?
(a) Environment means the surroundings in which the life exists. (b) It consists of atmosphere, soil, water, air, and all living non- living things. (c) Nature tries to balance the resources in the environment. (d) However wrong ways of using resources lead to pollution and deficiency.
2. What is pollution, types of pollution?
Contamination / degradation of environment is called pollution. Types of pollution are Land, Air, Water and Noise pollutions.
3. Write a brief note on Global warming?
4. What is the importance of forests?
5. What do you mean by ecological balance?
It is the balance between the various organisms of the environment that enable preservation of the environment resulting in survival of all living things. i.e., both plants and animals including human beings.
6. List out the causes of environment degradation?
(i) Deforestation (ii) Destruction of wild life
(iii) Depletion of ozone layer (iv) Pollution
(v) Over population (vi) Industrialization
(vii) Construction of large dams (viii) Urbanization
7. What are the hazards of environment?
Deforestation, hunting of wild lives, Pollution of air, water & land
8. What are the components of ecology?
Forests, Wild lives, Atmosphere, Ground water, River, Lake and Pond.

9. What are the aims of study of ecology?
 - While ecology deals with the study of structure and functions of nature, ecology must be at the core of any environmental science programme. Ecology provides the most scientific approach and methodology to understand and evaluate the present day environmental crisis and to find ways and means to resolve the crisis so as to ensure a better tomorrow for the human race.
 - To know the values of environmental conservation and protection.
10. What are the agents of air pollution?
Factory, Chimney Gases, Automobile Smokes.
11. List out the agents of Land pollution?
Plastic material, Factory waste and Chemicals.
12. What are all actions should be taken for environmental protection?
13. Explain water pollution?
 - Waste from our homes, hospitals and factories are usually discharged into the water – bodies.
 - Such water contains excreta, disease – causing micro – organisms and harmful chemicals.
 - It makes water unfit for drinking and may even kill aquatic plants and animals.
 - Harmful substances seeping through earth rainwater contaminate ground water.
 - Many aquatic organisms die as a result of oil spills from tankers.
14. State any 10 major rivers in india?
Ganges, Brahmaputra river, Godavari river, Kaveri, Indus river, Narmada river, Mahanadi, Yamuna, Tapti river, Krishna river, Ravi river, Koshi river, Gomti river, Padma river, Indrarathi river.
15. Name the factors which lead to de-forestation.

OBSTACLE TRAINING: (5 MARKS)

1. What are the types of obstacles?
Straight Balance, Clear Jump, Gate Vault, Zig-Zag Balance, High Wall, Double Stride Jump, Right Hand Vault, Left Hand Vault, Ramp & Straight Balance.
2. What are the aims of imparting obstacle training to NCC Cadets?
(i) Obstacle training is imparted to NCC Cadets it instill self confidence, generate team spirit, courage and physical fitness
(ii) By successfully doing the obstacle course cadts develop self confidence. (iii) Obstacle course instills team spirit in cadts, as this is a team event also.
3. What are the points to be born in mind by the cadets before and during obstacle training?
Safety, Physical fitness, fitness & safety equipments and first aid.

SPECIAL SYLLABUS: (150 Marks)

ARMED FORCES (20/10 MARKS)

Fill in the blanks

1. **Defence** Minister is responsible to parliament for all matters.
2. Army consists of **fighting** arms and **supporting** arms.
3. The Head Quarters of Armed Force is located at **New Delhi**.
4. Army Day is celebrated every year on **15th January**.
5. **Lt. Gen. Bipin Rawat** is the Chief of Army staff.
6. The girls division in NCC was raised in the year **1949**.
7. Indian Military academy is located at **Dehra dun**.
8. Indian Armed Forces Honors and awards can be divided into **Gallantry** and **Not Gallantry**.
9. **The President** is the supreme Commander of the armed forces.
10. Three services of Indian armed forces **Army, Navy & Air Force**.
11. Indo Pak war was in **1965** year.
12. Army Medical Corps provides **Medical cover** in the Army.
13. Highest Non-Gallantry award is **Bharat Ratna**.
14. The highest military honour awarded in the face of the enemy is **PVC**.
15. Major is a rank in the Army, its equivalent rank in the AF is **Sqn Ldr** and in IN is **Lt. Cdr**.
16. **Armour, Infantry, Mechanized Infantry** is the fighting unit of the army.
17. Air Force Headquarters is located in **New Delhi**.
18. Raksha Manthri's Padak is awarded to **NCC Cadets**.

Write the equivalent ranks for:

Army	Navy	Air Force
Colonel	Captain IN	Group Captain
General	Admiral	Air Chief Marshall
Lt. Colonel	Commander	Wing commander

Match the following:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------|
| Northern Command | - | Udhampur |
| Southern Command | - | Pune |
| Eastern Command | - | Kolkata |
| Western Command | - | Chandi mandir |
| Central Command | - | Lucknow |
| Training Command | - | Shimla |
| North Western Command | - | Jaipur |
1. What are fighting Arms?
Fighting Arms physically fight in operations with the enemy.
They are Armour, Infantry. Mechanized Infantry.
 2. What are supporting Arms?
Supporting Arms provide support to fighting arms in operations. They are Artillery, Corps of Engineers, Corps of Signals, Corps of Air Defence and Army Aviation corps.
 3. Defence Minister : Manohar Parikar
 4. Your DDG : Cmde Aiyappa
 5. Chief of the Navy : Admiral DK Joshi
 6. Chief of the Army: Gen Dalbir Singh Suhag, AVSM, PVSM, VSM, UYSM
 7. Chief of the Air Force : Air Marshal Arup Raha
 8. Write four modes of entry into the Armed Forces as an officer.
NDA, IMA, OTA, NCC Spl Entry, Women Entry.

9. What are the various services in the army?
Army service corps, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Corps, Army Medical Corps and Remount and Veterinary Corps, Army Postal Corps and Corps of Military Police.
10. How many commands are there in Navy?
Western Naval command: H.Q. Mumbai; **Eastern Naval command:** H.Q. Vishakhapatnam; **Southern Naval command:** H.Q. Cochin.
11. How many commands are there in Air Force?
Western Air command: New Delhi; **Central Air command:** Allahabad; **Eastern Air command:** Shillong; **Maintenance command:** Nagpur; **Training command:** Bangalore; **Southernwest Air command:** Gandhi nagar; **Southern Air command:** Thiruvananthapuram.

Expand the following

ANO	-	Associate NCC Officer
VSM	-	Vishishit Seva Medal
OTA	-	Officer Training Academy
NDA	-	National Defence Academy
AC	-	Ashoka Chakra
PVSM	-	Parama Visisht Seva Medal
PVC	-	Param Vir Chakra
VC	-	Vir Chakra
AVSM	-	Ati Visisht Seva Medal
MVC	-	Maha Vir Chakra

MAP READING: (25/30 MARKS) Practical (15/15 Marks)

Fill in the blanks

1. Two type of slopes **Regular slope & Irregular slope**.
2. The rise between successive **contour** lines is known as the vertical interval.
3. Three types of North (bearing) are **True North, Magnetic North & Grid North**.
4. North, South, East & West are known as the **Cardinal Points**.
5. Magnetic bearing measured from magnetic North by the **compass on the ground**.
6. Easting are **west to East (Vertical)** line and Northing are **south to north (Horizontal)** lines.
7. The four cardinal points are **North, South, East & West**.
8. Pole Star indicates **North** direction.
9. Northings are **horizontal** lines and Eastings are **vertical** lines.
10. The degree associated with North **0 or 360**, East **90**, West **270** & South **180**.
11. The distance between any 2 successive contours is **50** feet.
12. **Relief** is the rise and fall of the ground.
13. The needle of a compass always points towards **Magnetic line, north**.
14. A line draw on a map, which joins places of equal height above mean sea level, is called **Contour line**.
15. **Magnetic Variation** the difference in angle between true north and magnetic north.
16. **Service Protractor** is a rectangular shaped instrument (6"x 2") made of ivory (or) cardboard which is used to measure bearings on the map.
17. **Conventional Signs** is the symbolic representation of artificial and natural features/objects on the Map.
18. A small isolated hill is called **Knoll**.

19. **180** deg. is the difference in angle between forward and back bearing.
20. The purple lines which divide the map into number of squares are called **grid lines**.
21. The imaginary lines joining places of equal vertical heights are called **contours**.
22. The vertical purple lines marked on a grid map are called **Eastings**, their numbers increase in **East** as direction. The horizontal purple lines marked on a grid map are called **Northings**, their numbers increase in **Northern** direction. The Grid North in a map is shown by **Black** color lines.
23. In a map with a scale of 1: 50,000, 01c, on the map will represent _____ distance on ground.
24. Word RH on the map means **Rest house**.
25. With a prismatic compass you can measure degrees from **0 to 360** degrees.
26. Bearing of an object is **15** degrees. The back bearing from the object to the observer is **195** degree.

Match the following

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|
| (a) Recorder | : Luminous strip | B |
| (b) Guide | : 1/50000 | E |
| (c) GPS | : True North | D |
| (d) Direction of North Pole | : Satellite and receivers system | C |
| (e) RF | : Measures the distance | A |

State True or False

- a. The most common scale of military maps is ¼ inch to 1 mile. **F**
- b. A long deep valley closed at one end separating two spurs is called Ravine. **T**
- c. The magnetic variation is constant. **F**
- d. Bearing Measured on the map with the help of service protractor is called True Bearing. **F**
- e. The prismatic compass is an accurate and reliable instrument of great value even during “magnetic storm”. **T**
- f. Magnetic bearing is measured with service protector. **F**
- g. Spur is a piece of high ground. **F**
- h. The difference between True North and Magnetic North is magnetic variation. **F**
- i. Knoll is a high mountain. **F**
- j. The rise in level between successive contour lines is called vertical interval. **T**
- k. Knoll is a detached hill. **T**
- l. Bearings are always measured Anti-clockwise. **F**

Answer the following

1. How will you find the North?
Equal Altitude method, Watch method, By star, Sun method, Mosque method, Grave yard method, Tree method and compass method.
2. What is Grid references and their types?
A map is covered with a network of purple lines, some running North and South and others West and East. These form a series of small squares all over the map. These lines are known as Grid Lines. Ref of any object on the map with ref to these lines is called grid ref. Four figure references, Six figure references and Eight figure reference.

3. What are the methods of expressing a scale?
By statement in words, Representative fraction & Graphic lines.
4. What are the kinds of bearing?
True North, Magnetic North, Grid North.
5. Write short notes on Prismatic compass
The compass is used extensively by ships, air crafts and various branches of Armies. It needle always point towards north. The prismatic compass are of two types ie., Dry and liquid. In the Army liquid prismatic compass type III are used.
6. What are the values of BB? If FB=60deg; FB=0deg; FB=180 deg; FB=280deg
[Difference between forward bearing and back bearing is 180 degree. If forward bearing is 180 or less than 180 degree, then add 180 deg. , if it is more than 180 deg. Then by deducing 180 deg the back bearing is worked out.]
BB of 60 = 60+180 = 240; BB of 0 = 0+180 = 180; BB of 180+180 = 360; BB of 280 = 280-180 = 100.
7. Give the conventional signs for the following: (**Page No.: 164**)

Temple -	Cause way -	Fort-	Rest house -
Village -	Road -	Oil well-	MMG-
Post office -	Church -	Section-	Hut-
Idgah-	Light House-	Telephone line -	
River Beds dry -	Road metalled with mile stone-		
Pagoda-	Foot path -	Level crossing -	
Embankments-		Mosque-	
8. Write the parts name of compass?
Notch, Glass Protector, Sighting slot, Eye hole, Direction Mark, Prism, Prism case, Milled Vane, Lubber Line, Setting Vane, Arrow Head, Dial, Rotary glass, Compass case, Ring Notch, Tongue, Lid, Hairline, Luminous strip, Glass window, Thumb ring, Clamping screw.
9. What is a Map?
Proportionate graphical representation of surface of the earth on plain surface.
10. What are the uses of map reading?
Your and enemy position on the ground, Distance from one place to other and direction, Various signs on the ground and problems related with them, to choose correct route for march and Visibility of two locations.
11. What are Easting and Northing?
Easting are west to East(Vertical) line and Northing are south to north (Horizontal) lines.
12. Explain the Following
Grid north: The easting lines on the map which indicates direction towards up side. **Bearing:** The direction of the object from the observer. **Slope:** A rise or fall of earth's surface. **Spot Height:** In this a spot is made on the map and height is recorded on it. **Knoll:** It is a low isolated hill. **True North:** The direction of North Pole from the observer.

13. Define scale and the methods.

The proportion between distance of two places shown on the map and the distance of the same places on the ground. There are three ways for showing the scale on the maps: By statement in words, Representative fraction and Graphic lines.

14. What are the methods of setting the Map?

The north of map is set to north of ground and this is known as setting of map. The following methods for it are in vogue. By compass, Without Compass: By straight features, with the help of two land markers which are in opposite direction of map.

15. What is a Gradient?

Is slope of a hill, expressed as a fraction. The ratio between vertical interval and horizontal equivalent are expressed as a fraction VI/HE.

16. Define Magnetic Bearing.

The angle between observer and magnetic north.

17. What are the limitations of Map?

Map is only sketch and not photograph. Therefore it cannot depict everything on the earth's surface. The map is subject to change and therefore never up to-date.

18. What are the information's given at the bottom of the map?

Index to sheets, conventional signs used in the map, name of the chief surveyor, tow scale lines, the grid reference and administration index.

19. Explain G.P.S.

20. What are the information given at the top of the map?

Name of the map, name of the district, year of survey, edition of the map, mean grid north, magnetic variation, sheet reference and sheet number.

21. List any four items required by night navigation party.

Compass, Night chart, Luminous board, Luminous stick and Torch light.

FIELD CRAFT&BATTLE CRAFT: (25/30M) Prac.(15/15M)

Fill in the blanks

1. Middle distance is from **300** to **500** yards.
2. Bracketing is a method of **Judging Distance**.
3. **Stops** prevent enemy escape in an Ambush.
4. Infantry basic tactics **Fire and Move**.
5. **Bracketing** is a method of judging distance.
6. While looking uphill you tend to **underestimate** and while looking downhill you tend to **overestimate** the distance.
7. At **250** yards the blade of the foresight covers a kneeling man and at **300** yards the face becomes blurred.
8. Due to bad light you will tend to **overestimate** the distance.
9. While moving through a defile, the section will gen move in **single** line formation.
10. **Field craft** is an art of using the ground and the weapon available to the best of one's own advantages.
11. _____ is an aid to tactical deception and misinforms the enemy as to our intentions and strength.

12. _____ are a pair of soldiers from the section who work as the eyes and ears of the section while on the move.

13. The orders given by the fire unit commander to direct and control the fire of the section are called **fire control order**.

14. Ground which a soldier cannot see from his position is called **Dead ground**.

Match the following

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------|----------|
| (a) Monkey Run | - | Waist height cover | B |
| (b) Knee Crawl | - | Low cover about two feet | A |
| (c) Half Right/Left | - | Domination of area | E |
| (d) Judging distance | - | 45 Degree | C |
| (e) High ground | - | Halving | D |

State True or False

- a. Dead ground provide cover from high trajectory weapon. **F**
- b. At 250 Yards, blade of the foresight covers a Kneeling Man. **T**
- c. A landmark can be used as a reference point. **T**
- d. Single file formation is useful for moving along broad roads and wide nalahs. **F**
- e. The ideal fire position should provide cover from view. **T**
- f. Concealment means hiding from enemy with the help of natural background. **T**
- g. File formation is one of the section formations. **T**
- h. Judging distance is very difficult. **F**
- i. It is difficult to see enemy in open ground. **F**
- j. In 200 yards all parts of the body are the distinct. **F**

1. Define: **Key Range method**: The distance is judged with the help such thing whose distance is known. Eg. Telephone pillars & Mile stone. **Dead Ground**: Not visible to fire, hidden from an observers view.

2. Write down the types of formation undertaken by the Army platoon (section formation)?
Single file, File formation, Arrow head formation, diamond formation, Spear head formation & Extended line.

3. What are the types of obstacles?

Anti-personnel mines, Wire obstacles, Anti-tank mines, tank ditches.

4. What are the examples of battle craft?

- a) Field signals b) section formation c) fire control order
- d) fire and movement and section battle drill.

5. How many types of target?

Two types of targets: Simple target and Difficult target.

6. What is field craft?

Field craft is an art in which available ground is utilized in best way so that by hiding and concealment one can attack the enemy.

7. What are the various methods of the judging distances?

Unit of measure method, Appearance method, Bracketing, Key range method, Section average & Halving method.

8. What is the sequence of fire control order?

The fire control order is given in following sequences:

G = Group or name of unit.

R = Range (Distance of target)

I = Indication or description of target.

T = Type of fire (single shot or burst)

9. What are the types of movement in Field Craft?

The movements are divided in two: (a) **Movement without weapon** – Monkey crawl, Leopard crawl, the roll Walk with the help of stomach, Cat walk, Kitten crawl. (b) **Movements with Arms** – Walk, Ghost walk, Monkey run, the leopard Crawl, The roll.

10. Explain any three types of ground?

High ground–Raised ground good observation and movement

Low ground–Depressed ground not as deep as dead ground

Flat ground–it is even ground with little cover eg., bushes, hedges and similar foliage. It is not suitable for move in infantry by day. **Dead ground**– Deep ground not visible to the firer. **Broken ground**– uneven ground-offers good cover and quick movement. **Sloppy ground**–

11. What are the various factors responsible for things to be seen? Explain

Shape–Many items can be identified by their shape, **shine**–shine of an item, **shaping**–In the nature any item is not at an equal distance, **shadow**–the shadow of items in water, **surface**–the surface of an item, **silhouette(back ground)**–an item is in opposite colour then it attract immediate attention & **movement**–movements of a jawan attract maximum attention.

12. What is camouflage and concealment?

Camouflage: This is an art in which concealment is done by using artificial things/items. **Concealment**: Hiding oneself from enemy's view with natural scene or behind some objects so as to ensure surprise attack as well as defence.

13. What are methods available for indicating difficult targets?

By reference point method, Clock ray method, Degree method, Combination of clock ray and degree method.

14. What is Ambush? What are the types of Ambush?

The ambush is defined as a sudden attack on the enemy which is either taking rest or moving. Ambush is such an operation in which attack and speed are involved. There are two kinds; they are Opportunity ambush and deliberate ambush.

15. When the distance is under estimated?

Light is bright, sun shines from behind the observer, the object is large relative to its surroundings, Dead ground between the observer and object, looking an object at height.

16. What are the types of fire control order?

Plan order & Fire direction order

INTRODUCTION TO INFANTRY WPN&EQUPT (15Marks)

Fill in the blanks

1. Killing area of Grenade No 36 Hand is **9** yards.
2. A Platoon consists of **3** sections.
3. A rifle can be fired in **4** different positions.
4. MPI is an acronym of **Mean point of impact**
5. The weight of 7.62mm SLR is **4.4** Kg, weight of a filled magazine of 7.62mm SLR is **709** gm.
6. Normal rate of fire of a 7.62mm SLR is **5** rpm and that of 7.62mm LMG is **28** rpm.
7. Infantry battalion has **36** rifle sections and **6x81**mm mortars.
8. The first line ammunition of 5.56mm is **200** rounds and second line scale is **100**.
9. There are **8** MMGs held in an Inf Battalion.
10. An Infantry section has **10** men.
11. LMG has **5** main groups.
12. The rank of a section commander is **HAV (or) Naik**.
13. SMC can be fired from **Barrel crouch, Hip & Shoulder** firing position.
14. There are **37** LMG 7.62mm authorized in a battalion.
15. Name of the Rifle use in NCC is **.22**.
16. .22" Rifle weight is **2.5 kGS**.
17. Killing range of .22" Rifle is **25 Yards**.
18. .22" Rifle cleaning materials **Chindi, oil and cleaning rod**.
19. There are **6** grooves inside the barrel of 7.62 mm SLR.
20. Magazine capacity of 7.62 mm SLR is **15**.
21. Firing large no. of rounds continuously with speed is called **rapid fire**.
22. Calibre of Rocket Launcher is **84** mm.
23. Effective range of RL HEAT round on a moving target is _____m.

Write the full form of the following Weapon systems

- (a) ATGM - Anti Tank Guided Missile
- (B) AGL - Automatic Grenade Launcher
- (C) RL - Rocket Launcher
- (D) SACLOS - Semi Automatic Command Line of Sight
- (E) RCL - Recoil Less
- (F) INSAS - Indian Small Arms System

True or False

- a. Caliber of .22 Rifle is .22 inch. **T**
- b. Effective range of .22 Rifle is 50 yards. **F**
- c. Normal rate of fire .22 rifle 7 rounds/minute. **F**
- d. Inner most circle of a target s is called bull. **T**

1. Write the full form of the following?

- (a) MPI - Mean Point of Impact
- (b) SLR - Self Loading Rifle
- (c) MMG - Medium Machine Gun
- (d) SMG - Sten Machine Gun
- (e) LMG - Light Machine Gun

2. Write any 5 important parts of SMG?

Butt, Cap, Cocking handle, Barrel, Magazine catch body.

3. What is the strength of a platoon?

3section = 30; PL.H.Q. = 7; TOTAL = 1+36.

4. Who are the persons present in a section?

Section Commander, R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, 2IC, Br-1& Br-2.

5. What are the weapons present in section?
LMG=1, Rifles=7, Sten=2 & Grenades = 14
6. Write the Characteristics of 5.56mm INSAS
Calibre 5.56 mm, Length of Barrel 464 mm, Length of rifle with bayonet 1110 mm, Effective range of 5.56mm INSAS400m, Rate of fire normal 60 Rds/min, Muzzle velocity 900m/sec, Gas operated mode of fire, Single shot and three round burst
7. What are the types of ammunition?
Ball, Traicer, Blank Rd, HD Cartridge.
8. What are the rifle parts to be oiled of 5.56mm INSAS rifle?
Barrel, Cylinder, Piston Extension with bridge block, Body.
9. What are the battalion support weapons? Explain. Name battalion and company support weapons under separate heads.
Battalion support weapons are those weapons which helps the commanding officer of a bn to fight his battle effectively. They are under his direct command. **Battalion Weapons** are Rifle 7.62mm, LMG 7.62mm, SMG 9mm, Pistol 9mm, Pistol Signal, 50.8 MOR, 84 mm RL, 81 mm RL, MMG 7.62 mm, 50 HMG, 106 RCL.
10. Explain Snap shooting.
11. What are the steps involved in stripping of 7.62 LMG.

MILITARY HISTORY (15/20 MARKS)

Match the following: (5 Marks)

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Shivaji | Guerilla Captain |
| (b) Maharana Pratap | Rajasthan |
| (c) Akbar, The Great | Din-i-Ilahi |
| (d) Mujibur Rahaman | East Pakistan (Bangladesh) |
| (e) Yahya Khan | West Pakistan |

Fill in the blanks

1. POK is an acronym of **Pakistan Occupied Kashmir.**
2. DRDO is an acronym of **Defence Research Development Organization.**
3. Kargil War took place in the year **1999.**
4. LoC stands for **Line of Control.**
5. **Bangladesh** was liberated through Indo- Pak War fought in the year 1971.
6. After Indian Independence, India and Pakistan have fought **4** wars, namely **1947-48, 1965, 1971 & 1999.**
7. Indian Military Academy (IMA) is located at **Dehra Dun.**
8. **The President** is the supreme commander of Armed Force.
9. POW is an acronym of **Prisoner of War.**

State True or False

1. Field marshal Sam Manekshaw was awarded "Military Cross" during World War-II. **F**
2. The "First Course" passed out from IMA, gave three chiefs to three Armies. **T**
3. The first war with Pakistan was started on 20th Oct 1947. **T**
4. Akbar's court had the group of ten extraordinary people. **F**
5. Shivaji relied primarily on hit and run tactics.

1. What were the reasons for 1971 Indo- Pak war?
East Pakistanis were considered second rate citizens by West Pakistan. General elections were held in Dec 1970 and Awami League of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman won against Bhutto's PPP. Mujib wanted full powers for his elected members and form Govt. Bhutto and Yaya Khan did not like his idea. Bengalis of East Pakistan took to agitation. Gen Tikka Khan was sent to East Pakistan to suppress agitation by force. He launched "OP Blitz" on unarmed Civilians and many were butchered. This resulted in inflow of about 10 million refugees to India. Thus war was fought from 03 Dec 1971 to 16 Dec 1971 to free Bangladesh.
2. Write a short note on Kargil War?
Kargil war or 'OP VIJAY' was fought between India and Pak in Jul 1999. Pakistan occupied few areas in Kargil by infiltration soldiers as civilians. This forced India to launch a firm but limited action to evict intruders. Indian Army and Air Force operated with perfect ordination. Our action aimed only to regain ground without enlarging conflict. The last of the intruders were evicted by 26 Jul 1999.
3. What are the advantages of studying Military History?
The advantages of studying military history is to enrich the cadets knowledge of war and to teach him to apply the lessons of past to future warfare.
4. What are the types of war?
Diplomatic war, Economic war, Psychological war & Cold war.
5. What is the aim of studying Military History?
The aim of studying military history is to enrich the cadets knowledge of war and to teach him to apply the lessons of past to future warfare.
6. In which year did the following events took place?
Ist war of Independence **1857.**
Kashmir operation **1947-48.**
Indo - Pak 1st war **1965.**
China - India war **1962.**
7. After Indian independence India and Pakistan have fought four wars namely 1947, 1965, 1971 and Kargil war in 1999.
8. Who was the chief of the army staff during the battle fought for liberation of Bangladesh? **Fd Marshal SAM Manekshaw. MC**
9. Who all have been awarded the rank of Field Marshal?
Fd Marshal SAM Manekshaw. MC, FD Marshal KM Cariappa
10. Name four recipients of PVC.
Cap. Bikaram Bhatra, Grendier Yogendra Singh Yadav, Lt. Manoj Kumbhar Pandey, Rifle man Sanjay Kumar,
11. What were the changes done in Indian armed forces after Chinese Aggression?
The Defence budget was increased, the strength of Army was increased, New mountain divisions were formed.

12. What is Insurgency?

An attempt by a group of people to take control of their government using force and violence.

13. What are the causes for war?

Political, Ideological, Emotional and Socio-economical.

14. Who changed his capital from Delhi to Daultabad?

Mohamed bin Tuglag.

15. How many commands in army and name the commands?

There are seven commands in army, they are Northern Command, Southern Command, Eastern Command, Western Command, Central Command, Training Command, North Western Command.

COMMUNICATION (10/5 MARKS) Practical (10/10M)

Fill in the blanks

- Communication** is the easy transportation and transmitting of thought, idea and action from one individual to another and his reception and understanding of the same in the same form.
- People at distance places** invented the wireless and discovered that sound could be transmitted by sound ways through space.
- Two type of communications are **Net radio** & **Line communication**.
- Modem** is used to convert computer generated output (Digital Signals) that can be transmitted on a line.
- TELEX is the abbreviated form of **Teleprinter Exchange**.

Write appointment title:

Commanding Officer	Tiger
EME Officer	Eagle
Armour Rep	Bison
Ordnance Officer	Elephant
INT Officer	Rabbit

1. Write the various types of communication?

Net Radio, Line communication, Sending message by phone, Radio Telephony, Radio Relay, Dispatch Rider Service, Facsimile and Television.

2. Write the important facts of RT (Radio Telephony) messages?

Rhythm, Speed, Volume and Pitch

3. **Communication means** transformation of information.

4. Facts that are important to speak/Communicate:

Rhythm; Speed; Volume; Pitch; Phonetic Alphabet.

5. Define Fax and movements?

This is the common short form of FACSIMILE and is one of the memory type electronic mail and message systems with the following advantages:

- Can transmit graphics as well as alphanumeric information (Letter & Numbers)
- Reduces time and eliminates transmission error.
- Can transmit information in any vernacular.
- Uses any transmission medium-e.g., telephone line, micro wave, radio wave etc.

Characteristics of No.2 mark 4 (0.22" Rifle)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Length | :44.5" |
| 2. Weight | :9ib3.5oz |
| 3. Bore(calibre) | :0.22" |
| 4. Maximum range | :2000 yards |
| 5. Minimum range | :200 yards |
| 6. Killing or effective range | :150 yards |
| 7. Muzzle velocity | :1000 ft per sec. |
| 8. No. Of grooves | :2 f.ps |
| 9. Loading | :chamber loading |
| 10. Clearing | :with a rod |

Characteristics of No. 1 mark 3 (0.303" Rifle)

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Length | :44.5" |
| 2. Length with bayonet | :61.5" |
| 3. Weight | :8ibs 10.5 ozs |
| 4. Weight with bayonet | :9 ibs 11.5 oz |
| 5. Calibre (bore) | :0.303" |
| 6. Maximum range | :2000 yards |
| 7. Minimum range | :200 yards |
| 8. Killing of efective range | :300 yards or 274 meters |
| 9. Normal rate of fire | :5 rounds per minute |
| 10. Rapid rate of fire | :15 rounds per minute |
| 11. Muzzle velocity | :2440 ft. Per second |
| 12. Magazine capacity | :10 rounds |

Characteristics of SLR7.62m.m Rifle

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Length | :44inches |
| 2. Length of the barrel | :21inches |
| 3. Weight | :4.4 kg |
| 4. Weight with filled magazine | :5.1 kg |
| 5. Calibre (bore) | :7.62 m.m |
| 6. Maximum range marked | :600 yards |
| 7. Minimum range marked | :300 yards |
| 8. Killing or effective range | :300 yards |
| 9. Rate of fire | :automatic |
| 10. Muzzle velocity | :2700 ft. Per second |
| 11. Magazine capacity | :20 rounds (but 15 rounds are filled) |
| 12. No.of grooves in the barrel: | 6 |