

INDEX

Ser No	Subject	Pages	
		From	To
Common Subjects		02	87
1.	NCC	02	07
2.	National Integration	08	18
3.	Drill	19	21
4.	Drill with Arms & Ceremonial Drill	22	23
5.	Leadership	30	38
6.	Civil Affairs & Disaster Management	39	53
7.	Social Service	54	62
8.	Hygiene and Sanitation	63	70
9.	Adventure Activities	71	73
10.	Environment and Ecology	74	78
11.	Self Defence	79	82
12.	Posture Training	83	87
Specialised Subjects		88	152
13.	Armed Forces	88	91
14.	Map Reading	92	102
15.	Field Engineering	103	110
16.	Field Craft and Battle Craft	111	125
17.	Military History	126	126
18.	Communication	127	137
19.	Obstacle Trg	138	138
20.	Home Nursing	139	148
21.	Introduction to Infantry Weapons	149	152
22.	Miscellaneous to include Auth of Cadet Appointment, Refreshment items for Cadets, ACR Calendar, Weapon & Ammunition Scales and Annual range course-NCC.	153	155

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2019-20

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NCC

Section -1

Ques 1- What is NCC Motto?

Ans - Unity & Discipline.

Ques 2 – What are the aims of NCC?

Ans - (a) To develop character, comradeship, discipline, leadership, secular outlook, spirit of adventure, sportsmanship and ideals of selfless service among the youth of the country.

(b) To create a human resource of organized, trained and motivated youth, to provide leadership in all walks of life and always be available for the service of the nation.

(c) To provide a suitable environment to motivate the youth to take up a career in the Armed Forces.

Section – 2

Ques 1 – What is the rank of DG NCC?

Ans – Lt General.

Ques 2 – What is the rank of Dy Director General of NCC Directorate?

Ans - Brigadier.

Ques 3 – How many Directorates are there in NCC?

Ans - 17.

Ques – 4 - What are the ranks of SD/SW ANOs?

Ans – Lt, Capt & Maj.

Ques – 5 - What are the ranks of JD/JW ANOs?

Ans - 3rd Officer, 2nd Officer, First Officer and Chief Officer.

Section – 3

Ques 1. Name various camps conducted in NCC?

Ans - Basically there are two types of camps as under :-

(a) Annual Training camps

- (b) Centrally organised camps, which are as under: -
- (i) Leadership camps – Advance & Basic leadership camps
 - (ii) Thal Sainik camps
 - (iii) Vayu Sainik Camps.
 - (iv) Rock climbing camps.
 - (v) National integration camps.
 - (vi) Republic day camp and Prime Minister's rally.

Ques 2:- Name the social service and community development activities?

Ans – These are as under: -

- (a) Tree Plantation.
- (b) Blood Donation.
- (c) Old Age Homes.
- (d) Adult Education.
- (e) Community work.
- (f) Disaster relief.
- (g) AIDs and Cancer awareness programmes.

Ques 3: What are the various eligibility conditions for certificate examination?

Ans – These are as under: -

(a) 'A' Certificate

(i) The candidate must have attended a minimum of 75% of total training periods laid down in the syllabus for the first and second years of Junior Division/ Wing NCC (All Wings).

(ii) Must have attended one Annual Training Camp.

(b) 'B' Certificate

(i) The cadet must have attended a minimum of 75% of total training period laid down in the syllabus for the first and second years for Senior Division Wing NCC (All Wings).

(ii) Must have attended one Annual Training Camp/NIC.

(iii) Cadets possessing 'A' certificate will be awarded 10 bonus marks.

(iv) An Air Wing Cadet must do a minimum of 10 Glide Launches.

(c) 'C' Certificate

(i) The candidate must be in possession of Certificate 'B'.

(ii) The cadet must be in third year of SD/SW NCC Training.

(iii) The cadet must have attended a minimum of 75% of the periods of 3rd year syllabus during the academic session.

(iv) Must have attended Two ATCs or one ATC and in addition one of the following:-

- (aa) RD Camp at Delhi (RDC).
- (ab) Centrally Organised Camp (COC).
- (ac) Para Training Camp (PTC).
- (ad) National Integration Camp (NIC) (when applicable for SD/SW Cadets).
- (ae) All India Trekking Expedition (DG NCC organised).
- (af) All India Mountaineering Expedition (DG NCC organised).
- (ag) Attachment Training with Service units.
- (ah) Any one of the Adventure Courses approved by DG NCC.
- (aj) Sailing Expedition, with actual sailing exceeding 10 days, duly approved by DG NCC.
- (ak) Any cadet participating in National Rifle Association of India (NRAI) matches as part of DG NCC team.
- (al) Special Services Camps (essentially with 50% Service training).
- (am) Successfully done Scuba Diving Course.
- (an) Youth Exchange Programme.
- (ao) Foreign cruise (Navy).

Ques 4. – How is the grading awarded in NCC?

Ans - A cadet has to obtain 45% marks in each paper and 50% marks in the aggregate to pass the examinations. Grading based on total marks obtained will be awarded as follows:-

- (a) Grading 'A' - Cadets obtaining 80% marks or above.
- (b) Grading 'B' - Cadets obtaining 65% marks and above but below 80%.

- (c) Grading 'C' - Cadets obtaining 50% marks and above but below 65%.
- (d) Fail - Cadets obtaining less than 45% in any paper or less than 50% of the aggregate.

Ques 5. Name the retention clothing items and scales of authorisation?

Ans - Authorisation of retention clothing for army boys/Girls is tabulated as under: -

Ser No	Item	Life in Months	Qty Auth per Cdt	Qty to be retained		Remarks
				JD/ JW	SD/SW	
1.	Shirt PWPC Khaki Boys/Girls)	72	02 Prs	02 Prs	02 Prs	All wings
2.	Trouser PWPC Khaki (Boys/Girls)	72	02 Prs	02 Prs JW	02 Prs	All wings (less JD boys)
3.	Short PWPC-Khaki	72	02 per JD & one per SD	02 per JD Army	01 Pr SD Army	
4.	Safwar/ Kamiz white	48	02 per JW/SW	02 Pr JW	02 Pr SW	Army, Girls Wing only
5.	Beret/ Pagree DG	72/24	01 per Cdt	01 per Cdt	01 per Cdt	All wings
7.	Socks Nylon NTP Black	15	02 per Cdts	02 Prs	02 Prs	
8.	Shoe Black leather Derby DMS	30	1 Pr per Army JD & Girls JW	01 pr per, Army JD & Girls JW		Army JD/JW
9.	Shoe Ankle Leather DVS	54	01 pr per Army SD/SW Cdts		1 pr per Army SD/SW Cdts	
10.	Shoe canvas white/Brown	12	01 pr per Girl./Army Cdt	01 Pr 01 pr per JD/JW Cdt	01 Pr per SD/ SW	One pr for Army, Girls for entire pd of 2/3 yrs.

Note-It must be amended by various Dtes as applicable considering the geographical jurisdiction.

Ques 6. Write the full version of NCC song?

Ans -

NCC Song

*Hum Sab Bhartiya Hain, Hum Sab Bhartiya Hain.
Apni Manzil Ek Hai, Ha, Ha, Ha, Ek Hai, Ho, Ho, Ho, Ek Hai
Hum Sab Bhartiya Hain*

*Kashmir Ki Dharti Rani Hai,
Sartaj Himalaya Hai,*

*Sadiyon Se Hamne Isko Apne Khoon Se Pala Hai
Desh Ki Raksha Ki Khatir, Hum Shamshir Utha Lenge,*

*Hum Shamshir Utha Lenga.
Bikhare-Bikhare Tarey Hain Hum Lekin Jhilmil Ek Hai
Ha, Ha, Ha, Ek Hain
Hum Sab Bhartiya Hain,*

*Mandir Gurdware Bhi Hain Yahan
Aur Masjid Bhi Hai Yahan,
Girja Ka Hai Ghadiyal Kahin
Mullah Ki Kahin Hai Ajaan.*

*Ek Hi Apna Ram Hai, Ek Hi Allah Taala Hai,
Ek Hi Allah Taala Hai, Rang Birangi Deepak Hai Hum,
Lekin Jagmag-Ek Hai Ha, Ha, Ek Hai, Ho Ho, Ho, Ek Hai.
Hum Sab Bhartiya Hain, Hum Sab Bhartiya Hain.*

Section - 5

Ques 1 – List out various incentives for NCC cadets by centre and state Govts?

Ans – These are as under: -

A. Concession in employment: -

(a) Vacancies reserved for commission in Defence Forces for NCC 'C' Certificate

Army-64 per year- Indian Military Academy (IMA), Dehradun through UPSC and Service Selection Board (SSB) Interview.

100 per year - in Officers Training Academy (OTA), Chennai for Short Service Commission Non Technical No UPSC Exam, only SSB.

Navy -6 per Course. No UPSC Exam, Only Naval SSB.

IAF – 10 % in all courses including Flying Training courses. No UPSC Exam only Air Force SSB.

(b) For ORs, Sailors, Airmen

5 to 10% bonus marks awarded for recruitment.

(c) Para Military Forces

2 to 10 bonus marks awarded for recruitment.

(d) Department of Telecommunication

Bonus marks awarded for recruitment.

(e) CRPF

NCC Cadets holding third division degree eligible for recruitment to gazetted post.

(f) National Cadet Corps

Civilian Gliding Instructors/Girl Cadet Instructors and NCC-WTLOs.

(g) State Governments

Preference in State Services in certain

States.

(h) Industry

Some Industries give preference to NCC 'C' Certificate holders for various jobs.

Concessions by Haryana, HP and Punjab Govt are as under: -

Note-It must be amended by various Dtes as applicable in respective states/UTs.

Haryana Preference for recruitment in Home Guard Deptt and State Police Force.
Preference for recruitment to State Police Force.

HP Weight age for admission to various courses of study in Himachal Pradesh University

Punjab Weightage of marks given for admission in various courses in State Govt Polytechnics, Collèges and Universities.

Ques 2. What are the aims and financial assistance provided by cadet welfare society?

Ans - A. Aims of the Society. The present aims of Cadets Welfare Society are:-

- (a) To give financial assistance to cadets NOK/nominee in case of a demise during NCC activity.
- (b) To give financial relief to cadets on sustaining injury / disability during NCC activity.
- (c) To grant scholarships to academically brilliant students.
- (d) To grant Best and 2nd Best Cadet awards at Group level.
- (e) To conduct sports and adventure activities which cannot be funded by Public Funds.

B. Financial Assistance/Relief. The Society is granting financial assistance and relief, as under, to cadets who sustain injury or death during NCC related activity as well as for sports and adventure activities.

NCC Related Activities	Death Cases	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability
High Risk	Rs.2,00,000/-	Upto Rs. 2,00,000/	Upto Rs.1,00,000/
Other Activities	Rs.1,50,000/-	Upto Rs. 1,50,000/	Upto Rs.1,00,000/

Ques 3. List out various scholarship schemes available for NCC cadets?

Ans - A. Scholarships. A scholarship scheme was introduced in 1991 where 250 scholarships of Rs.2,000/- each were awarded to academically brilliant NCC cadets. The scheme in its present form awards Rs.5,000/- each which are distributed amongst the 17 Dtes based on their enrolled strength of cadets.

B. Best Cadet Awards. Best Cadet Cash Awards are given to two cadets from each category i.e. JD, JW, SD, SW in every Group HQ with Rs 3,000/- to each Best Cadet and Rs. 2,000/- to each 2nd Best Cadet. A total of 760 cash awards are given every year.

Rs
3,500

C. Sahara Scholarships.

(a) In 2002 the Sahara Group introduced an Annual Sahara Scholarship Scheme with a corpus fund of Rs 3 Crores. Rs 1 Crores is to be given annually as scholarships to academically brilliant cadets.

(b) A total of 1016 scholarships with the following breakdown are given as follows:-

Category	No. of vacancies per Group HQ	Total	Amount per Scholarship
JD	3	285	Rs 6,000/-
JW	3	285	Rs 6,000/-
SD	2	190	Rs 12,000/-
SW	2	190	Rs 12,000/-
Professional	A total of 66 Scholarships.	66	Rs 30,000/-
	Total	1016	

CHAPTER II

NATIONAL INTEGRATION

SECTION 1- INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

Ques 1. – List out the important periods of Indian History?

Ans - Relevant details are as under:-

- (a) Harappan Culture – First urban culture to flourish in India.
- (b) Vedic age – It was the result of the inter- mixing of the Indo - Aryans with the pre-existing inhabitants of India.
- (c) Jainism & Buddhism - 6th century BC to 200 BC. Both religions had lasting impact on life and culture of India.
- (d) Period from 200 BC to 300 AD – This phase is extremely important since the changes that took place in economic and political life, and significant developments in various aspects of culture including religion, art and science and technology.
- (e) 4th AD to 8th century - Classical age of Indian civilization - The Guptas built a large kingdom during this period which remained powerful for about a century. In the Deccan and the South, there were two major Kingdoms during this period of the Pallavas and of the Chalukyas. Some of the finest achievements in various fields of culture-art, architecture, literature, philosophy, science, technology can, however, be dated to this period.
- (f) In spite of the dominant position of Sanskrit in most part of the country. This period marks the beginning of many modern Indian languages as well as distinct scripts in different parts of the country. The period is also important for some of the most significant advances in science and technology. Most of the major works in astronomy, mathematics and medicine belong to this period.
- (g) The medieval period – 8th to 17th century – Creation of large number of states, Induction of Islam, emergence of Brahmini & Vijaynagram kingdoms in south, Establishment of Sultanate of Delhi, unification of North and South under Mughals. like Ashoka earlier, Akbar, the greatest of the Mughal emperors, followed a policy of 'sulh- kul' (peace with all).
- (h) The modern period - 18th century saw decline of Mughals and colonisation by British began. Freedom struggle, partition and independence of India are important events of this period.

Ques 2 Why 4th to 8th century called classical age of Indian civilisation?

Ans - It is due to the following :-

- (a) Guptas remained powerful for almost for one century.
- (b) Pallavas and chaulukyas were major kingdoms of Deccan and south.
- (c) Some of the finest achievements in various fields of culture-art, architecture, literature, philosophy, science, technology are dated to this period.
- (d) Decline of Buddhism and rise of Brahminical religion.
- (e) Sanskrit was language of court in major parts of the country and beginning of many modern Indian languages.
- (f) The period is also important for some of the most significant advances in science and technology. Most of the major works in astronomy, mathematics and medicine belong to this period.

Ques 3. What are various dimensions of Indian culture?

Ans - Various different races have been coming to India and on entering India; they had conflicts with the local inhabitants. These conflicts affected their respective cultures and through the process of assimilation and synthesis, Indian culture grew all the richer. Various races which came to India are as under :-

- (a) Negrito Race.
- (b) Dravidians.
- (c) Aryans.
- (d) Muslims.
- (e) British.
- (f) The present form of administration in India is the outcome of the great influence of the British ideology. The present economic organization, joint stock companies, managing agencies, big factories, production through machines, railways, telegraphs, telephone, aeroplanes and other means of conveyance and communication were brought to India from the west.

SECTION 2- RELIGIONS AND CUSTOMS OF INDIA

Ques 1 – What are the major Indian religions and percentage of population?

- Ans** -
- (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 %

Ques 2. The customs of India depict very colourful panorama. What are your comments?

Ans. - It is due to the following: -

(a) India is a multiracial, multilingual civilization with rich cultural heritage and has provided peaceful atmosphere for the development of many religions. Indian culture and customs are influenced by these religions.

(b) Indian festivals are famous the world over. Most of the festivals are related to the change of weather and crop harvesting since India is an agro based economy. The most famous Indian festivals are Diwali, Holi, Dussehra and Basant Panchami. There are certain festivals which are prevalent in particular regions only like Bihu in Assam, Baishakhi in Punjab etc.

(c) There are different customs of Hindu marriage as compared to a Muslim marriage or a Sikh marriage. Similarly there are different customs of celebrations. There are certain religious customs which pertain to particular religion only like Mundan ceremony in Hindus and Naming ceremony in Sikhs.

(d) There are certain customs regarding dresses and ornaments of women. These are associated with particular regions which give a very colourful dimension to Indian customs and traditions, similarly all regions have their distinctive ornaments.

(e) The customs and traditions of India though varied are binding which ultimately serves as a unifying factor of Secular India.

SECTION 3- UNITY IN DIVERSITY

Ques 1 -What is the importance of national unity?

Ans. - National unity is also essential for social wellbeing, peace and harmony. People can enjoy peace and security, if there is a mutual trust and goodwill among all sections of society. No progress can be made in the field of art & literature, science & cultural advancement and economic well-being, if the disruptive tendencies and divisive forces are present in the country. Nation can play an effective role in the international field if our own house is in order.

Ques 2 - What are the fundamentals of national unity?

Ans - These are as under :-

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

Ques 2 - What is the relevance of NCC in unifying India and what are the important ingredients of national unity?

Ans - NCC creates awareness amongst youth about the diverse heritage of our country and fosters national integration despite linguistic, cultural, religious and geographical barriers. It helps cadets to gain experience to live together, co-operate with each other and work in harmony amongst cadets of various states, thus strengthening unity. Important ingredients of national unity are as under: -

- (a) Ethics and social values.
- (b) Cultural and traditional values.
- (c) Discipline and patriotism.

SECTION 4- NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND ITS IMPORTANCE

Ques 1. Define national integration.

Ans - 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.

Ques 2 - Why national integration important for progress of any nation?

Ans - 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.
- (i) 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.

SECTION 5- FAMOUS LEADERS OF INDIA
(Only for JD/JW Cadets)

Ques 1 – Mahatma Gandhi, Bhāgat Singh, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Chander Shekhar Azad, Subash Chandra Bose, Swami Vivekanand, Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel.

Ans – Study the Precis for complete details

SECTION 6- INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS
(Only for JD/JW Cadets)

Ques 1 – What are the favourable points in the developing Indo-China relations?

Ans - These are as under :-

- (a) Neighbours and huge human infrastructure.
- (b) Age old religious & cultural ties with regular exchange of delegations.
- (c) Agriculture with strong industrial base.
- (d) Fastest growing economies.
- (e) Opening of trade routes.
- (f) Nuclear power and emerging space technology.
- (g) Growing relations in the fields of culture, education, economy, science and Technology.
- (h) Perpetual friendship treaty of Panchsheel based on five principles of peace.

Ques No 2 – What are the hurdles in the Indo-china relations?

Ans - These are as under :-

- (a) Difference of ideology i.e. Democracy vs Communism.
- (b) Persisting border dispute.
- (c) Chinese war of 1962.
- (d) Suppression of Tibetan freedom.
- (e) Increasing nuclear capability and weapons of mass destruction by China.
- (f) Helping Pakistan militarily.

Ques 3 – What are the favourable points in the Indo-Nepal relations?

Ans – These are as under: -

- (a) Historical cultural and religious ties.
- (b) Increasing co-operation in the fields of Agriculture, Agro-based industries, tourism, processing of cash crops, science and technology.
- (c) Establishment of industrial units with the help of India.

- (d) Construction of Devighat Hydro-electric Project in Nepal during 1985.

Ques 4 – What are the favourable points in the Indo-Bhutan relations?

Ans – These are as under: -

- (a) Ties of religion, culture and friendship between people of both countries.
- (b) India is responsible for security and communication in Bhutan.
- (c) Development of education, technical skills and economy of Bhutan.
- (d) Continuous economic, industrial and military aid to Bhutan.

Ques 5 – What are the favourable points in the Indo-Myanmar relations?

Ans – These are as under: -

- (a) Strong cultural and ties since time immemorial.
- (b) Common border and perpetual security problems.
- (c) Both countries agreed to check drug trafficking and unlawful activities on the borders.
- (d) Regular exchange between the dignitaries of both nations to resolve problems of mutual interest.

Ques 6 – What are the hurdles in the Indo-Myanmar relations?

Ans – These are as under: -

- (a) Military rule and constant suppression of democracy in Myanmar.
- (b) Dismal poverty & stoppage of international aid.
- (c) Many NE insurgent groups operate from Myanmar.
- (d) Porous border is conduit for supply of drugs to India.

Ques 7 – What are the favourable points in the Indo-Bangladesh relations?

Ans – These are as under: -

- (a) India helped Bangladesh to achieve independence.
- (b) Financial and technical assistance for development programmes in Bangladesh.
- (c) Indian Army helped people of Bangladesh in their genuine struggle against oppression and domination by West Pakistan.

Ques 8 – What are the hurdles in the Indo-Bangladesh relations?

Ans – These are as under: -

- (a) Influx of immigration of Bangladeshis into India.
- (b) Shelter to NE insurgent groups in Bangladesh.
- (c) Poor, over-populated and ill-governed nation.
- (d) Increasing influence of fundamentalists in society.

- (e) Increase in Al-Qaeda and ISI backed groups.

Ques 9 – What are the favourable points in the Indo-Sri Lankan relations?

Ans – These are as under: -

- (a) Age old cultural and religious ties.
- (b) Constant co-operation in the spheres of economic, peace and friendship.
- (c) Being close maritime neighbour, it is in India's interest that political and social stability returns to Sri Lanka.

Ques 10 – What are the hurdles in the Indo-Pakistan relations?

Ans – These are as under: -

- (a) Constant tension & strained relations after partition leading to four wars of 1949, 1965, 1971 and kargil war of 1999.
- (b) Raising Kashmir bogey in international fora repeatedly.
- (c) Fomenting trouble in India in various forms.
- (d) Supporting militant groups from its soil against India.
- (e) Suppression of democracy and military rule in Pakistan.

Ques 11 – What are the favourable points in the Indo-Pakistan relations?

Ans – These are as under: -

- (a) Same heritage, culture and ancestry.
- (b) Common food habits, strengths and concerns of populace.
- (c) Shared water resources.
- (d) Increasing people to people contacts.
- (e) Increasing confidence building measures.
- (f) Disenchantment of common people with the military and fundamentalists groups.

SECTION 7- CONTRIBUTION OF YOUTH FOR NATION BUILDING

Ques 1 – Define role of youth in nation building?

Ans - Youth is the 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.

Ques 2 – How can youth contribute individually for nation building?

- Ans -
- (a) Be good human being by imbibing Oriental value system.
 - (b) Help the friends & colleagues from unprivileged section of society.

- (c) Improve personal talent, innovate and enhance your usefulness for society and Nation.
- (d) Discourage corruption in every form and manifestation in society.
- (e) Participate in sports, yoga and improve personal health.
- (f) Use national/natural resources like, energy in all forms, communication spectrum, water resources etc with due austerity and discourage its misuse by others.
- (g) Develop secular outlook and tolerance for all sections of society.
- (h) Extend willing help to civil administration during natural and man made disasters.
- (i) Learn healthy politics during college days.

Ques 3. Youth can contribute for nation building at personal level by saying 'no' to what all social evils?

- Ans -
- (a) Drugs
 - (b) Dowry
 - (c) Illicit sexual relations
 - (d) Antisocial activities in thought and action.
 - (e) Exploitation of underprivileged in society.
 - (f) Use of child labour
 - (g) Unfair means during exams.
 - (h) Accepting and offering bride in all forms

Ques 4 - Youth can contribute for nation building at personal level by saying 'yes' to which all good personal habits?

- Ans -
- (a) Avoid rash driving.
 - (b) Carry driving license and helmet always.
 - (c) Follow road etiquettes and road safety norms explicitly.
 - (d) Don't use mob while driving and no over speeding.
 - (e) Extend willing help during natural and man made disasters.

- (f) Organise traffic control during accidents.
- (g) Plant trees on special occasions like birth of daughter, birthday of other Nears and Dears, anniversaries etc and prevent extravaganza by all means.
- (j) Help and look after aging parents.
- (k) Groom & nurture your children so that they become responsible citizens of the nation.
- (l) As responsible citizens, employees, entrepreneurs & Govt servants, ensure punctuality, excellence, simple living and high thinking.
- (m) Help your colleagues from under privileged section of society.

SECTION 8- NATION STATE, NATIONAL INTEREST AND OBJECTIVE
(Only for SD/SW Cadets)

Ques 1 - Define nation state.

Ans - Nation State can be defined as a country which has 'essential elements' of population, territory, sovereignty and Government.

Ques 2. What are the national interests of a Nation?

Ans - National interests are as under:-

- (a) **Sovereignty**. Foremost interest of the nation is to be autonomous and remain independent.
- (b) **Integrity**. The nation should be full, indivisible and have a well-defined territory.
- (c) **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, colour, creed, religion and language of each other.
- (d) **Security**. The nation must ensure safety, territorial integrity and protection of the state against external threat or subversion.

Ques 3: What are the important Directive principles of state Policy?

Ans- (a) To ensure and protect a social order which stands for the welfare of the people.

- (b) Separation of judiciary from the executive.
- (c) Protection of national monuments.
- (e) Protection and improvement in environment, forests and wild life.
- (f) Organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines.
- (g) Improvement of public health.
- (h) Prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs.
- (j) Promotion of educational and economic interests of weaker sections of the people.
- (k) To have uniform code of law irrespective of caste, creed, colour or religion.
- (l) Participation of workers and labourers in labour law.
- (m) Promotion of cottage industries.
- (n) Provision of maternity relief.
- (o) Education to all.
- (p) Equal justice to all.
- (q) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
- (r) Adequate means of livelihood to all citizens.

Ques 4. What are the current objectives of India?

- Ans -
- (a) Self-sufficiency in nuclear-power.
 - (b) Availability of reliable power supply for farming and industries.
 - (c) Production of goods for world markets.
 - (d) Balancing growth in both public and private sector.
 - (e) Modernization of villages, linking with roads and provision of electricity to all villages.

CHAPTER-IIIDRILL

Ques 1 – What is the aim of Drill?

- Ans - (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.

Ques 2 – Word of command ke kitne bhag hote hain?

- Ans - (a) Cautionary.
 (b) Executive.

Ques 3 - What are the points to be checked in Savdhan?

- Ans (a) Heels together and in line, feet turned out equally forming an angle of 30 degrees, knees straight without stiffness, hips level and drawn back slightly, body erect and resting equally on hips, chest lifted and arched shoulders square, falling equally and neck filling the collar.
- (b) Arms hanging straight down without stiffness so that the thumbs are immediately behind the seams of the trouser, back of the hand outwards, hands closed (not clenched) and thumbs straight to the front.
- (c) Head erect and square to the front, chin vertical and eyes straight to the front.
- (d) Weight of the body resting equally on the heels and the toe of the feet.
- (e) Bring heels together with extreme sharpness by lifting the left foot six inches from the ground and placing it flat and very firm besides the right, avoid stamping of foot.

Ques 4 – Dehne Mur kitne degree ka hota hai aur ki paon par word of command idya jaata hai?

Ans – 90° degree aur bayen paon par.

Ques 5 – Peechhe Mur kitne degree ka hota hai aur ki paon par word of command idya jaata hai?

Ans – 180° degree aur bayen paon par.

Ques 6 – Bayen Mur kitne degree ka hota hai aur ki paon par word of command idya jaata hai?

Ans – 90° degree aur dehne paon par.

Ques 7 – Squad ko kadd war karne ke liye karwai likho?

- Ans – (a) Squad ek line mein.
 (b) Squad ek do ki ginti karo.
 (c) Ek number ek kadam aage aur do number ek kadam peechhe chal.
 (d) Ek number dehne aur do number bayen mur.
 (e) Dehna cadet khara rahey baaki teen line banaao, tez chal.

Ques 8 – Khuli line chal mein word of command kiya hoga?

Ans – Khuli line chal.

Ques 9 – Dressing ka word of command likho?

Ans – Sajj dehne sajj.

Ques 10 – Salute kitne parkar ke hain?

Ans – Teen parkar ke:

- (a) Saamne ka
 (b) Dehne ka
 (c) Bayen ka

Ques 11 – Saamne ka salute kis paon par diya jaata hai?

Ans – Bayen par.

Ques 12 – Dehne ka salute kis paon par diya jaata hai?

Ans – Bayen par.

Ques 13 – Saamne ka salute kis paon par diya jaata hai?

Ans – Bayen par.

Ques 14 – Word of command "Parade par" milte hee squad kitne kadam ke baad thamm karta hai?

Ans – 15 Kadam par.

Ques 15 – Visarjan mein first turn kis taraf karte hain?

Ans – Dehne taraf.

Ques 16 – Normal march karte waqt ek minute mein kitne kadam hote hai?

Ans – 120 Kadam.

Ques 17 – Slow march karte waqt ek minute mein kitne kadam hote hai?

Ans – 70 Kadam.

Ques 18 – Word of command "Tez Chal" mein pehla kadam kitne inch ka hota hai?

Ans – 30 inch ka.

Ques 19 – Squad ko dehne ya bayen baaju karne ke liye word of command kiya hoga?

- Ans – (a) Squad dehne baaju chal
(b) Squad bayen baaju chal.
(c) Squad aage chal.
(d) Squad peechhe chal

Ques 20 – Dehne, bayen, asage aut peechhe chal mein jiyada se jiyada kitne kadam hote hai?

Ans – Teen.

Ques 21 – Squad dehne ya bayen baaju chal mein side step kitne inch ka hoga?

Ans – 12 inch ka.

Ques 22 – Kadam taal kis liye karvaya jaata hai?

- Ans – (a) Warm up karne ke liye
(b) Kadam milane ke liye.

Ques 23 – Tej chaal mein kadam taal kis paon par bolte hain?

Ans – Baeyen paon par.

Ques 24 – Kaun kaun salute adhikari hote hain?

Ans – Nb. Subedar aur uske upar sabhi adhikari.

==XX==

CHAPTER-III (A)

DRILL WITH ARMS & CEREMONIAL DRILL
(Only for SD/SW Cadets)

Ques 1 – Savdhan position mein rifle kis hath mein hoti hai?

Ans - Dehna Hath.

Ques 2 - Aaram se position mein rifle kahan hoti hai?

Ans – Rifle ka butt dehne paon ke sath aur rifle aage ki taraf jhuki hui.

Ques 3 – Rifle ko tol sashar mein kab kiya jaata hai?

Ans - Sameekhsha karam mein chalte waqat.

Ques 4 – Bhumi sashtra mein rifle ka barrel kis disha mein hota hai?

Ans - Aage ki taraf.

Ques 5 - Bhumi sashtra mein rifle ka magazine kis disha mein hota hai?

Ans - Dehne taraf.

Ques 6 - Bagal sashtra ke hukam par kia karwai hoti?

Ans - Dehne haath se rifle ko upar uchhalo, baen haath se fore hand guard, Dehne haath se piston grip pakro. Rifle 90° angle par body ke saath lagaen, dehne haath se mazboot pakro, baey haath ko savdhan position mein lao.

Ques 7 - Baazu sashtra mein rifle kahan hoti hai?

Ans - Rifle neeche, butt dehen toe ke sath aur 90° par hoti hai.

Ques 8 - salami sashtra kin kin ranks ko laagu hota hai?

Ans - Major aur upar ke ranks ko.

Ques 9 - National salute kis ko laagu hota hai?

Ans - President and Governors of states.

Ques 10 – General salute kis ko laagu hai?

Ans - Major General and above.

Ques. 11- Guard of honour kis kis ko laagu hota hai?

Ans - Senior Division Units may provide guards of honour to the following:-

- (a) The president, Vice President and the Prime Minister.
- (b) The Governors of states and Lt Governor/Chief commissioners of Union Territories.
- (c) The Defence Minister / Minister in the Ministry of Defence / Deputy Defence Minister.
- (d) The Chief Minister of State.
- (e) The Chief of Army /Naval /Air Staff.
- (f) The Defence Secretary.
- (g) The General Officer commanding-in-Chief of the command in which the Unit is located (Army Wing Units only).
- (h) The Flag officer Commanding-in-chief within their Commands (Naval wing units only).
- (j) The Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, within their commands (Air Wing Units only).
- (k) The Vice chief of Army/Naval/Air Staff.
- (l) The Dignitaries addressing the convocation of a University.
- (m) Chancellor of a University (where Governor of the State is not the Chancellor).
- (n) Pro-Chancellor/Vice Chancellor of a University when attending important university functions as Chief guest in their University.
- (o) Director General NCC.

Ques. 12 - Gaud of honour ki nafri likho?

Ans - The strength of the Guard of Honour will be as follow:-

- (a) 150 rank and file for the President (will be formed up in 3 equal division).
- (b) 100 rank and file for the Vice President and Prime Minister (will be formed up in two equal division).

—xx—

CHAPTER-IVWEAPON TRAININGSECTION-1CHARACTERISTICS OF .22 RIFLE, STRIPPING, ASSEMBLING,
CARE AND CLEANING AND SIGHT SETTING

Ques 1 – What are the major characteristics of Rif .22 No MK-II, MK IV and Deluxe BA?

Ans - The major characteristics of Rifle .22 No MK-II, MK IV and Deluxe BA are :-

<u>Ser No</u>	<u>Details</u>	<u>Rifle .22 No II MK IV BA</u>	<u>Rifle .22 Deluxe BA</u>
(a)	Length	45"	43"
(b)	Weight	8 Lbs 10 ½ OZ	6 LBS 2 OZ
(c)	Magzine Capacity	10 Rounds	05 Rounds
(d)	Muzzle Velocity	2700 per sce	2700 per sec
(e)	Grooves in the barrel	06	06
(f)	Effective Range	25 yds	25 yds
(g)	Max Range	1700 yds at 33 angle	1700 yds at 33 angle
(h)	Calibre	.22	.22
(i)	Ammunition	.22	.22
(k)	Rate of fire :-		
	(i) Normal	05 Rds pm	05 Rds pm
	(ii) Rapid	10-15 Rds pm	10-15 Rds pm

Ques 2 - What points must be kept in mind while assembling Rif .22?

- Ans - (a) Bolt head to be fully tight.
- (b) Bolt head and guide rib as well as cocking piece and steel lug to be in a line.
- (c) Number of the bolt should tally with that of the rifle.
- (d) Safety catch should be applied.

SECTION-2LOADING, COCKING AND UNLOADING

Ques 1 – What is the drill for loading and unloading in the lying position for Rif .22?

Ans - (a) To lie down, take a long pace forward with the left foot and at the same time pass the rifle into left hand, grasping it at the point of balance. Place the right hand on to the ground in line with the left foot. During this movement push the rifle forward and lower to the ground. The left arm will now be extended to the front. The legs will be well apart. Now load the rifle as taught.

(b) Unload the rifle without further orders. Place the right hand on the ground below the right shoulder. Draw up the left hand. Stand up as quickly as possible.

SECTION-3

LYING POSITION AND HOLD

Ques 1 – What are the three basic essentials of good shooting?

Ans - (a) Position must be comfortable and hold so firm that the rifles gains a rock like steadiness.

(b) The firer must aim correctly.

(c) The trigger be pressed in such a way that aim is not disturbed.

Ques 2 – What are the characteristics of good lying position?

Ans (a) Legs opened wide apart and body slanting to the left from the line of the target.

(b) Formation of the two triangles:-

(i) Horizontal triangle formed by the three points where the chest leaves the ground, the left elbow and the right elbow. (Fig 1)

(ii) Vertical triangle as viewed from the front of firer the two of its sides are formed by the forearms, the base being the ground between elbows. In addition as a quick check, the shoulders should be level (Fig-2)

SECTION 4

AIMING I - RANGE AND TARGETS

(Only for JD/JW Cadets)

Ques 1 – Define laws of aiming?

Ans - (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.

Ques: 2 – What are the targets used for firing with Rif .22?

Ans (a) For application firing 1' x 1' target is used. The aim is to be taken at the bull which is the black, centre most circle.

(b) For grouping, 1' x 1' target with a white patch in the centre of the bull is used.

(c) For rapid firing, 6 inches figure target is used. The aim is taken at the centre of the figure.

SECTION-5

TRIGGER CONTROL AND FIRING A SHOT

Ques 1 – What are essentials of good shooting?

Ans -(a) Determination. Accurate shooting is never achieved without concentration, each time a shot is fired the firer must be fully determined that it is going to be perfect one.

(b) Turning the Shot. From the time correct holding is achieved, more than five seconds should not be taken to fire a shot. Dwelling on the aim cause the eye and muscles to tire and results in bad shooting.

(c) Action on Range Being Ordered. When the 'range' is given the firer should adjust his sights and await for indication of the target.

Ques 2 – What is the sequence of action while firing a shot?

Ans - (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.

SECTION-6RANGE PROCEDURE AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Ques 1 – What is the normal procedure on the firing points?

Ans - 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.

SECTION -7

AIMING II - ALTERATION OF SIGHT (Only for SD/SW cadets)

Ques 1 – What is Mean Point of Impact (MPI)?

Ans - The central point of area covered by the group of rounds fired with consistent aim and held at the same aiming mark is called MPI.

Ques 2 – What is the elevation at different ranges?

Ans - (a) The amount of alteration necessary may be found from the following table which shows the change of MPI when the sight is changed by 100 yards.

<u>Range Target</u>	<u>Rise or drop of MPI on Target</u>
200 Yards	6 inches
300 Yards	12 inches
400 Yards	18 inches
500 Yards	24 inches

(b) An alteration of 50 yards in the sight will bring half the effect shown above. 200 yards will double it on the target.

SECTION-8

THEORY OF GROUP AND SNAP SHOOTING (Only for SD/SW cadets)

Ques 1 – What is grouping capacity?

Ans - The diameter of a circle containing all five shots, fired by a man to the best of his ability, is known as his grouping capacity.

Ques 2 – What are the main points to be observed during snap shooting?

Ans - (a) Accuracy is not sacrificed for speed.

(b) There is no verbal declaration of aim, since this would cause distraction.

(c) The butt remains in the shoulder in order to save time in re-aiming.

- (d) Perfect bolt manipulation to ensure that no time is wasted in reloading.
- (e) Firing will continue until such time as the command 'Stop' is given, or no further fire is required.

SECTION-10

CHARACTERISTICS OF 7.62 MM SLR AND 5.56 MM INSAS
(Only for SD/SW cadets)

Note – Already covered in Infantry weapons.

CHAPTER V

LEADERSHIPSection 1- Motivation

Ques 1 – Define motivation?

- Ans – (a) Motivation is the process by which one is inspired to act in the desired manner with the help of catalytic persuasion.
 (b) It is the application of will power and is expressed commonly as a desire, wish, need, preference, want or striving.
 (c) It is an act of inspiring men to do their jobs.

Ques 2 – What are the various means of motivation?

- Ans (a) Integrating as far as possible the personal needs of the men with the needs of the organization.
 (b) Providing opportunity where practicable for individuals to participate in establishing goals and standards of performance. Such participation fosters ready acceptance of objective.
 (c) The leader himself setting a personal example of optimum performance. "In doing everything, it is better to check up ones conduct and to act on lines laid down by sages. You, who are a leader of men, must set the example" - BHAGVAD GITA.

SECTION 2- DISCIPLINE AND DUTIES OF A GOOD CITIZEN

Ques 1 – Define Duty?

Ans – Duty is a moral/legal obligation and a binding force of what is right and behaviour towards superior colleagues & subordinates.

Ques 2. Define Discipline?

Ans - To obey man's order as issued by rightful authority is discipline. Discipline welds together the other qualities of self control, courage, endurance, alertness, comradeship and correct behaviour at all times.

Ques 3. Define Citizen?

Ans - A member of a particular community who owes allegiance to the State and who enjoys protection and the rights granted by the Constitution of the country.

Ques 4. What are the important duties of a good Citizen?

Ans - (a) Primary duty is to be loyal and owe allegiance to the State.