

What is the importance of National Integration and how NCC can help in unifying India?

Importance of National Integration

- (a) To maintain sovereignty and territorial integrity.
- (b) Maintain peace and harmony.
- (c) Growth & development of the country.
- (d) Eradication of poverty and illiteracy.
- (e) Economic and industrial growth.
- (f) To main law and order.

How NCC can help

- (a) NCC is the largest youth organization in the country.
- (b) National Integration has been made part of NCC training; lot of importance is laid on National Integration by conducting National level camps and activities.
- (c) Corporate living in one of the best means of achieving integration.
- (d) Create awareness amongst the youth and educate them about diverse cultural heritage of the country and foster national integration despite cultural, religious, geographical and environmental barriers.
- (e) Learn to live, co-operate and work in harmony with cadets of other states.

What are reasons for dispute between India & Pakistan?

- (a) Kashmir issue.
- (b) Sharing of river water.
- (c) Supporting terrorist activities against India.

What is the importance of National Integration?

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- (f) To main law and order.

Write the capitals of following States:-

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Karnataka         | Bangalutu/Bangalore |
| (b) Arunachal Pradesh | Itanagar            |
| (c) Chattigarh        | Raipur              |
| (d) Sikkim            | Gangtok             |
| (e) Mizoram           | Aizal               |

List out the names of the states in India having sea shores:-

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Goa
- (d) Kerala
- (e) Tamil Nadu
- (f) Andhra Pradesh
- (g) Orissa
- (h) West Bengal
- (i) Karnataka

List out the names of countries that share boundaries with India:-

- (a) Nepal
- (b) Bhutan
- (c) Pakistan
- (d) Tibet
- (e) Bangladesh
- (f) Myanmar

Every nation has certain political, social and economic interests and objectives to (4) achieve overall development, progress, property, nationalism and international recognition. To attain such objectives certain national interests are pre-requisites which are:-

- (a) Sovereignty
- (b) Integrity
- (c) Unity
- (d) Security

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel is known as Iron Man of India.

Explain relevance of NCC in unifying India?

- (a) NCC creates awareness amongst youth about the diverse heritage of our country.
- (b) NCC fosters national integrations despite linguistic, cultural, religious and geographical barriers.
- (c) NCC helps cadets gain experience to live together, co-operate with each other and work in harmony with cadets of other states, thus helping in strengthening unity.

Language is one of the essentials for national unity. Explain?

- (a) Narrow minded love towards one's language and negative feeling towards others is a major hindrance to unity.
- (b) No country can stand on the pillars of an alien language.
- (c) A language, instead of dividing, should be a unifying force.
- (d) A via media acceptable to all would go a long way in bringing about linguistic unity in the country.
- (e) Alongwith regional languages one national language should be fully developed.
- (f) Language of different states should be encouraged in the educational institutions.

What are the major Indian religions and percentage of population?

(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 %			

Important Components of National Interests?

- (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.

Write the important festivals of India and religions associated with them?

(5)

<u>Festivals</u>	<u>Religion</u>
(a) Dushhera	Hindu
(b) Holy	Hindu
(c) Guru Purab	Sikh
(d) Id	Muslim
(e) Christmas	Christian

Write the capitals of following States:-

(a) Karnataka	Bangaluru
(b) Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
(c) Chattigarh	Raipur
(d) Sikkim	Gangtok
(e) Mizoram	Aizawl

### THE NCC

the blanks:-

The NCC came into existence on 16 Jul 1948.

Each lotus on the NCC flag represents one NCC Directorate.

The NCC Directorate is headed by an Officer of the rank of Brigadier or its equivalent from the other services.

NCC Directorate Orissa has three Groups under its control.

The Training activities of NCC can be broadly classified into Institutional Training, Social Service & Community development activities, Youth Exchange programme and Adventure training & sports.

The three colours in the flag depict the three services of the corps.

What are the aims of NCC?

- (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.

What is the eligibility criteria for appearing in 'B' certificate examination?

- (a) Should have completed one year NCC training with 75%.
- (b) Must have attended one camp.

When is NCC Day celebrated?

On last Sunday of November every year.

The motto of the NCC is Unity and Discipline.

Name any five Centrally organised camps.-

Ans. 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.
- (vii) Army Attachment Camps.

How is the grading awarded in NCC 'B Cert Exam'?

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

### LEADERSHIP

NCC helps in developing the overall personality of cadets through various activities.

List out

- (a) Drill
- (b) Interaction of Cdts in camps
- (c) Competitions
- (d) Sports/Adventure activities.

In values of life what do you understand by the following:-

- (a) Honesty : Not to steal, cheat or lie
- (b) Integrity : Uprightness.

What are the methods of developing leadership qualities?

- (a) By reading and watching to acquire knowledge and to enhance awareness.
- (b) Participating in various competitions like Essay writing, Debate and Group discussion.
- (c) By participating in various sports and adventure activities.
- (d) By attending various training camps.
- (e) Tour and trips to places of interests.

What are the cardinal of discipline framed by DG NCC?

- (a) Obey with smile
- (b) Be punctual
- (c) Work hard and without fuss.
- (d) Make no excuse and tell no lies.

Motivation is an act of inspiring men to want to do their jobs.

Discipline teaches self control and correct behaviour at all times.

A person can command respect of others only if he knows his duty and does it sincerely.

Drill is the basic foundation of corporate discipline.

Citizenship can be acquired by birth, or by descent, or by Registration or by Nationalisation.

A good citizen is one who knows his rights and duties.

Five important leadership traits are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.

Alertness, Bearing, Courage, Decisiveness, Dependability, Endurance, Enthusiasm, Initiative, Integrity, Knowledge, Loyalty, Unselfishness, Tact, Sense of humour & Judgment.

The major determinants of personality and character of an individual are Biological, Cultural, Family & factors and situation.

NCC helps in developing the overall personality of cadets through activities like Drill, Interaction of camps, competition and sports & adventure activities.

Value means a standard of behaviour and Ethics in turn means a set of moral principles that govern a behaviour.

A Democratic leader invites suggestions from subordinates and delegates decision making to them.

A few important values in day to day life are honesty, Integrity, Purity, Discipline and loyalty.

(Also Selflessness, Fairness, equality, Trust, support & Respect)

Communication is the art of transmitting information, ideas and attitudes from one person to another.

Customs make a more orderly life and when continued for a long period they become unwritten law.

The primary duty of a good citizen is to be loyal and owe allegiance to the state.

What are the types of verbal communication?

- (a) Voice
- (b) Appearance
- (c) The face and Eyes
- (d) Posture and movement

What are the duties of a good citizen?

- (a) Know his rights and duties
- (b) Be loyal and owe allegiance to the state.
- (c) Service before self
- (d) Sense of duty.
- (e) Care and protection of the government property.
- (f) High character
- (g) A good citizen considers right of other citizens also as important as his own right.

How NCC helps in developing overall personality?

- (a) Drill improves physical appearance and postures.
- (b) Interaction of cadets in camps helps exchange information of each others culture and tradition and helps development of comradeship and personality.
- (c) Completions develop sportsmanship and team spirit.
- (d) Sports adventure activities teaches comradeship, courage to face challenges, team work, grit and determination.

Write short note on:-

- (a) Customs of service:-
  - (i) The defence services have certain written and unwritten laws governing the public behavior of the service personnel.
  - (ii) These are traditional mannerisms and behavioral patterns that give the services an edge over normal civil population.
  - (iii) These are followed by all at all items.
- (b) Secularism:-
  - (i) No differentiation based on religion, caste or creed.
  - (ii) Citizens can adopt any religion at will.
  - (iii) All religious are considered equal.
  - (iv) No special consideration is given to any particular religion.

What do you understand by 'Communication'? What are the advantages of face to face communication?

Communication is the art of transmitting information, ideas and attends from one person to another.

Advantage of face to face communication are:-

- (a) No time lag between the transmission of a message and its reception.
- (b) It gives control to the speaker. In a personal contact one has much more command over the receiver attention.
- (c) Permits instantaneous feedback.
- (d) When a personal meeting goes well, the relationship that communication develop can help solve problems that might have been more difficult when handled from a distance.

What are the essential of a group?

- (a) Two or more individuals.
- (b) A common objective to be achieved.
- (c) Contribution from all members towards the aim.
- (d) Regular interaction among members.

Write measures for development of Personality?

These are as under: -

- (a) Judgement.
- (b) Mirroring
- (c) Be cheerful and nice
- (d) Be sincere and trustworthy.
- (e) Provide compelling ideas.
- (f) Conviction
- (g) Positive attitude.
- (h) Leadership skills
- (i) Communication skills

Write down principles of effective communication.

- (a) Clarity of Objective
- (b) Proper Messenger.
- (c) Knowledge of Communicatee.
- (d) Selection of Media / Method
- (e) Removal of Barriers:
- (f) Feedback.

Write any five values required in a Leader?

- (a) Honesty            (b) Discipline        (c) Selflessness        (d) Integrity/purity
- (e) Loyalty            (f) Fairness            (g) Equality            (h) Respect/support

Role of NCC in personality/character development.

- (a) Drill improves physical appearance and posture
- (b) Interaction of cdt's in camps
- (c) Competitions develop sportsmanship and team spirit
- (d) Sports/adventure activities.

Measures to Improve Character

- (a) Courage. (b) Decisiveness. (c) Initiative. (d) Enthusiasm. (e) Loyalty. (f) Justice.
- (g) Morality. (h) Sense of Duty. (j) Patriotism.

What are the duties of a good citizen?

- (a) Know his rights and duties
- (b) Be loyal and owe allegiance to the state.
- (c) Service before self
- (d) Sense of duty.
- (e) Care and protection of the government property.
- (f) High character
- (g) A good citizen considers right of other citizens also as important as his own right.

## HYGIENE AND SANITATION

Write short note on the following :-

(a) Soakage Pit

- Ans : (i) Essential for the disposal of liquid refuse like greasy water from kitchen and waste water from bath rooms.
- (ii) Dimension is 4 feet by 4 feet and 5 to 6 feet deep-filled with small stones and broken bricks.
- (iii) The Top is covered with oiled sacking and put earth or sand 6 inches above.
- (iv) In the centre a perforated kerosene tin filled with layers of gravel or sand and gravel is kept in which a bucket filled with straw, grass or some other grease retaining material is kept.

(b) DTL

- Ans : (i) A pit 3 feet wide, at least 8 feet deep and of a length suitable to the requirement.
- (ii) Wooden seats placed over it with proper partitions and curtains.

may necessitate reverting of sides with sand bags, bamboos or wire netting

Bones of the body gives shape and firmness to the body. There are 206 bones in the body.

Muscles are attached to the bones and are responsible for body movement.

Arteries carry pure blood from the heart.

Waste material in the form of urine is removed by Kidneys.

Nerves are silvery wire like fibres which are connected with brain which control all the organs and their

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

The average requirement of sleep is 7-8 hours a day.

Using chlorines gas or bleaching powder for purification of water is known as sterilization.

Soakage pits are essential for the disposal of liquid refuse like greasy water from kitchen and waste from bathrooms.

Deep trench latrines are 3 feet wide, at least 8 feet deep and of a length suitable to the requirement.

What are the preventive measures against preventable diseases?

- (a) Segregate the patient.
- (b) Destroying agents (germs) causing infection.
- (c) Dis-infection
- (d) Control of the food and drink.
- (e) Inoculation and vaccination.

Dengue & Malaria is caused by Mosquito.

Bite by a scorpion should be treated as snake bite.

Lacerated wound is caused by blunt instrument. The edges are torn or uneven.

Articles required for dressing a wound are anti septic lotion, cotton and Anti septic ointment or powder, bandage, band aid & gange piec.

Yoga of patanjali is Ashtanga or has eight fold pash.

Physical health is absence of disease and infirmity.

Barrel bandage is applied for fracture of Jaw Bone.

Sprain is the wrenching of the ligaments and tissues around the joint.

Priority for treatment and evacuation of casualties requiring resuscitation and urgent surgery is priority

A Crepe bandage is made of elastic material which stretches and binds firmly around the joint to which

applies.  
Write down first aid treatment for sprain.

- (a) Place the joint in a comfortable position and apply a firm bandage.
- (b) Prevent movement.

- (c) Keep the bandage wet with cold water to avoid swelling.
- (d) Later gently massage over the muscle and apply a crape bandage.
- (e) Analgesics should be given.
- (f) When there is a doubt whether an injury is a sprain or dislocation or fracture, treat it as a fracture.

In case of simple or closed fracture, the broken bones are covered with skin.

The colour of blood is red due to hemoglobin

AIDS is caused by human immune virus.

Insulin is produced by pancreases

Conjunctivitis is a disease of the eye

Blood group 'O' + ve is the universal donor.

Arteries carry pure blood from the heart.

Waste material in the form of urine is removed by Kidneys.

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

Cholera is Water borne disease.

Rabies is caused by dog bite

What are the various methods for purification of water?

- (a) Boiling and Distilling Water.
- (b) Clarification. Removal of suspended matter through filtration by passing it through filter beds of gravel and sand or through properly sterilized filters.
- (c) Sterilization. By using chlorine gas or bleaching powder.
- (d) Pinking. During cholera epidemic potassium permagnate should be used for pinking of wells.
- (e) Precipitation. By adding alum or some similar chemical to water which carries all impurities to the bottom with it and leaves pure water. Water is then passed through a filter.

Write down first aid treatment for snake bite.

First Aid Treatment. All cases of Snake bite should be treated as being bitten by poisonous snakes. The first aid treatment will be as follows:-

- (a) Make the victim lie down comfortably.
- (b) Give convincing reassurance against fear of death.
- (c) Apply a light constricting tourniquet with handkerchief, bandage or shoe lace above the knee for a bite on the leg and above the elbow for a bite on the arm. So that the poison does not flow to all part of the body.
- (d) Wash with soap and water. Use water freely.
- (e) Incise into the skin 2" x 1/2" across the fang mark with a blade.
- (f) Suck the blood either with mouth or with a suction pump. Be careful that there is no cut or ulcer in the mouth.
- (g) Evacuate the patient quickly to the nearest dispensary or hospital.
- (h) If breathing fails, start artificial respiration.

What do you understand by Yoga? Write down the advantage of Yoga?

Yoga is not merely considered by absence of disease or infirmity in a person but who has complete state of physical, mental and social well being. Fitness of a person strictly relates to his ability to meet the demands of the environment. Yoga fulfills all needs to be in a state of complete fitness. Sage Patanjali was founder and father of

Yoga is a science for right living. Yoga not only relieves pain, rigidity and tension but it gives much more to the peace and mental tranquility. Yoga calms and clears the mind and rejuvenates it. Yoga helps in purifying the disrupted natural rhythm and harmony of the body, bestows grace, heals and makes one free from all ill

Good health is essential for a purposeful existence. The main elements of good health are:-

- (6)
- (a) Absence of disease.
  - (b) Ability to work hard with efficiency and enthusiasm.
  - (c) Ability to endure stress and strain.
  - (d) Cheerfulness.
  - (e) Courage.
  - (f) Freedom from anxiety.
  - (g) Self control and self confidence.
  - (h) Sense of well being.
  - (j) Wholesome mental attitude.

Write down the various priorities of casualties for treatment and evacuation?

- (a) Priority I – cases requiring resuscitation and urgent surgery.
- (b) Priority II – cases requiring early surgery and possibly resuscitation.
- (c) Priority III – All other casualties who require minor treatment.

How to ensure proper personal hygiene?

It is as under :- (a) 7-8 hours of Sleep (b) Regular Bathing (c) Eating and Drinking  
Care and Cleanliness of Skin, Hand, Hair and Teeth. (e) Healthy food and proper rest.  
Exercise.

Describe classification of communicable diseases?

(a) Excremental Diseases (b) Droplet Infection (c) Contact Diseases  
Insect Borne Diseases (e) Water borne diseases (f) Animal Borne Diseases

What are the preventive measures to ward off communicable diseases?

Preventive measures are as under :-

- (a) Segregate the patient (b) Destroy agents (germs) causing infection.
- (c) Dis-infection. (d) Control of the food and drink.
- (e) Inoculation and Vaccination

What is the first aid treatment for burns and scalds?

- (a) Protect burnt area by applying bandage or cover exposed part with clean towel or cloth.
- (b) Give complete rest and plenty of fluids to the patient.
- (c) Re-assure the patient.
- (d) Give him morphia if available.
- (e) Evacuate patient to the nearest hospital or dispensary.

First Aid in case of Strangulation or Hanging?

- (a) Cut the constriction.                      (b) Clear the air passage.
- (c) Start artificial respiration.            (d) Give inhalations if possible.
- (e) Make the patient warm and comfortable.

### DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Fill the blanks:-

Civil Defence is the defence of the citizen by the citizen.

Protective Preventive Measures are measures which may be taken before an air raid, such as dispersal of population & industries.

In a district the District Magistrate is the ultimate authority on civil defence and he is designated as the Controller of Civil Defence.

Salvage Service is responsible to salvage the damaged property and keep it in safe custody.

NCC can help the civil defence by helping them in welfare service and message services.

The three elements essential for combustion and its continuation are oxygen, sufficient heat and combustible or burnable material.

Foam type extinguishers are meant for extinguishing fires on unmovable materials like oils, fats, grasses

What role NCC can play in the management of the after effects of natural calamities and disasters?

- (a) Traffic management.
- (b) Search & Rescue.
- (c) First aid and evacuation of rescued people.
- (d) Helping in setting up and administration of Relief camps.
- (e) Collection, loading and dispatch of medical aid, material, food and other articles of relief.
- (f) Conduct of cultural and recreational activities for victims to boost their morale at later/rehabilitation stages.

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are natural Disasters where as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are man made disasters.

Natural disasters - Storm, cyclone, Tsunami, flood, earthquake, Avalanche.

Man made disasters - Fire, Sabotage, rail/road/Air accidents, warfare, building collapse.

District Magistrate is ultimate authority on civil defence. He is designated as the controller of Civil Defence.

What role NCC can play in the management of the after effects of natural calamities and disasters?

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- (k) Conduct of cultural and recreational activities for victims to boost their morale at later/rehabilitation stages.

Write down various criteria for site selection for setting up relief camp during disaster management

- (a) Social needs
- (b) Water
- (c) Open space
- (d) Accessibility
- (e) Environment

- (f) Soil and ground cover
- (g) Land rights
- (h) Transit centre

Briefly explain various types of fire extinguishers used for fire fighting.

- (a) Fire extinguishers for extinguishing fires involving ordinary combustible material, where the cooling effect is achieved by water or solution containing large percentage of water. Under this group comes 'Soda Acid Extinguishers'. Such extinguishers are conical /cylindrical in shape.
- (b) Fire Extinguishers with chemicals, solution or dry, exclusively meant for extinguishing fires involving inflammable liquids such as oils, fats, grease, etc. where blanketing the fire to isolate it from Oxygen (Air) is required. Under this group comes 'Foam Type Extinguishers' and 'Dry Chemical Powder Extinguishers'.
- (c) Fire extinguishers with chemicals either liquid, gas or dry, mainly to fight fires involving 'Live' electrical equipment etc. where the use of an electrically non-conductive extinguishing agent is of foremost importance. Under this group comes CTC Carbon dioxide and Dry Chemical Extinguishers.

What do you understand by essential services. Mention any four essential Services?

The term 'Essential Services' means any public utility services, public safety or the maintenance of structure and services necessary for the life of the community, non-availability of which would result in the infliction of grave hardship to the country as such.

#### Essential Services

Essential services primarily comprise:-

- (a) Postal, telegraph or telephone service.
- (b) Railways, road, air and sea transport service for the carriage of passengers or goods.
- (c) Running of ports of (b) above.
- (d) Provision of water, electricity and sanitation.
- (e) Medical services and essential supplies.
- (f) Production and supply of essential commodities.
- (g) Running of mint and security presses.

Mention any five Natural disasters.

Ans. (a) Flood (b) Storm (c) Cyclone (d) Earth Quake (e) Land slides

What are the role of NCC cadets during natural disasters?

- (a) Traffic Management under supervision.
- (b) Search and Rescue.
- (c) First Aid and evacuation of rescued people.
- (d) Helping in setting up and administration of Relief Camps.
- (e) Collection, loading and dispatch of medical aid, material, food and other articles of relief.
- (f) Conduct of cultural and recreational activities for victims to boost their morale at later / rehabilitation stages.

What is the assistance required during flood/cyclone?

Ans (a) Flood/Cyclone Warning. (b) Shelter Management. (c) Evacuation & Rescue.

- (d) First aid & Medical. (e) Sanitation. (f) Relief. (g) Carcass Disposal.
- (h) Patrolling and Liaison

What are considered as Essential Services?

Essential services primarily comprise:-

- (a) Postal, telegraph or telephone service.
- (b) Railways, road, air and sea transport service for the carriage of passengers or goods.
- (c) Running of ports of (b) above.
- (d) Provision of water, electricity and sanitation.
- (e) Medical services and essential supplies.
- (f) Production and supply of essential commodities.
- (g) Running of mint and security presses.

### SOCIAL SERVICE

The general problems of weaker sections are poverty, unemployment, backwardness and lower status

Reservation policy of the Government. Write your views in favour or against the policy.

#### Infavour

- (a) Provides social diversity
- (b) Can bring out hidden talents
- (c) Provide relaxed extra criteria for Under privileged group.
- (d) Upliftment of background and Under privileged group.
- (e) Hardship faced by General category Is due to shortage of vacancies/ Employment opportunity and not Due to reservation.

#### Against

- (a) Reservation based only on economic condition.
- (b) Reservation of the basis of caste Is a form of racial discrimination thus contrary to right to equality.
- (c) Merit is severely compromised.
- (d) Caste system is kept alive.
- (e) Political interest.

Family planning methods are:-

- (a) Vasectomy
- (b) Tubectomy
- (c) Oral pills
- (d) Conventional contraceptives like condoms.

AIDs stands for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

How HIV/AIDs can be prevented?

- (a) Being in a mentally faithful sexual relationship.
- (b) Use of condoms
- (c) Check blood and blood products for HIV infection before transfusion.
- (d) Avoid sharing needles and syringes for injecting drugs.
- (e) Follow recommended guidelines for preventing parent to child transmission of HIV infection.

Write down various social services which can be undertaken by NCC Cadets.

- (a) Adult education.
- (b) Tree plantation.
- (c) Road/track building/maintainace
- (d) Blood donation.
- (e) Awareness campaign on various social issues and problems.
- (f) Relief work during various calamities.

- (g) Helping blind/orphanage/Cheshire homes.

Three main types of drugs affecting the central nervous system are Depressants, Stimulants and Hallucinogens.

NDPS, Act and Rules provide for punishment of upto 20 Years rigorous imprisonment and five upto 2 Lakhs for indulging in trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Write any three causes of cancer:-

- (a) Prolonged chewing of tobacco, zarda, pan.
- (b) Heavy smoking and drinking.
- (c) Air & water pollution.
- (d) Deficiency of balanced diet.

Who are the weaker sections in the society ?

- a. SC, ST and other backward classes.
- b. Minority community and economically weaker section
- c. Persons with physical disabilities.
- d. Children in need of care and protection.

Write a short note on:-

- (a) Drug Trafficking

(i) Drug is a substance-solid, liquid or gas that brings about physical and/or psychological changes.

(ii) Drugs affect central nervous system.

(iii) There are three types of drugs-depressants, stimulants and hallucinogens.

(iv) India has become a transit route base for drugs from Afghanistan, Pakistan & Iran.

(v) Youth get addicted to drugs at a very early age.

(vi) Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic substances (ADPS) Act & Rules.

- (b) Role of NCC cadets in Anti dowry drive?

(i) Take antidowry pledge.

(ii) Organise awareness programme in institutions and other places about this social evil.

(iii) Organise street plays and dramas.

(iv) Inform police in case some one is harassed for dowry.

What do you understand by AIDS? How does it spread? How HIV/AIDS Can be prevented?

HIV (Human Immuno-deficiency Virus) is a virus that gradually destroys the body's immune system. (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome) is a condition wherein various diseases affect the body because of body's weak natural defense mechanism – the immunity.

HIV is present in all body fluids of an infected person and is more in number in blood, semen and vaginal fluid. HIV infection normally spreads when there is contact with these body fluids through four main routes:-

- (a) Sexual transmission
- (b) Blood transfusion.
- (c) Sharing needles and syringes for intravenous drug use.

(d) Mother-to-child transmission during pregnancy, delivery or breastfeeding.

HIV/AIDS can be prevented in four main ways:-

(a) Being in a mutually faithful sexual relationship. If this is not possible, then correct and consistent use of condoms for every sexual act, irrespective of the type of sex is essential.

(b) Checking all the blood and blood products for HIV infection before transfusion.

(c) Avoiding drug abuse, especially sharing needles and syringes for injecting drugs.

(d) Reducing the risk of mother-to-child transmission by following recommended guidelines for preventing parent to child transmission of HIV infection.

Write down various social services which can be undertaken by NCC Cadets.

(a) Adult education.

(h) Tree plantation.

(i) Road/track building/maintenance

(j) Blood donation.

(k) Awareness campaign on various social issues and problems.

(l) Relief work during various calamities.

(m) Helping blind/orphanage/Cheshire homes.

Write down five early warning signs of cancer due to gutka and Tobacco chewing? (5)

(a) Any sore and ulcer on tongue, cheek or gums that does not heal within a fortnight.

(b) Red and white patches on the lips or mouth.

(c) A lump of swelling anywhere in the mouth or neck.

(d) Difficulty in walking.

(e) Difficulty in speech.

(f) Repeated bleeding in the mouth.

(g) Numbness in the mouth.

Write down five effective measures which can be under taken to attain objective of family planning?

Effective measures to be under-taken are:-

(a) Voluntary encouragement of family planning .

(b) Stringent laws be enacted to curb the menace and the violators severely punished..

(c) Take steps encouraging a two-child norm .

(d) Educating women particularly in backward and rural areas.

(e) Early marriage be strictly checked.

(f) Couples adopting family planning should be given all possible assistance.

(g) The problem can also be solved by providing basic health care facilities specially to the backward classes.

(h) Involvement of religious leaders in the programme.

(i) Development of rural areas.

What are the various types of social services?

(a) Education.

- (b) Family welfare, Medical care, Family planning and Nutrition.
- (c) Provision of Water and Cooking-fuel, Roads, Electricity and Sanitation.
- (d) Old age support systems.
- (e) Employment.
- (f) Social assistance, Social security, Care & protection.
- (g) Housing and Rehabilitation.
- (h) Recreation, Sports and Social activities.

What are various methods to prevent HIV/AIDS?

There are four main methods which are as under :-

- (a) Being in a mutually faithful sexual relationship.
- (b) Checking all the blood and blood products for HIV infection before transfusion.
- (c) Avoiding drug abuse, especially sharing needles and syringes for injecting drugs.
- (d) Reducing the risk of mother-to-child transmission by following recommended guidelines for preventing parent to child transmission of HIV infection.

What are the early signs of cancer amongst Gutka and tobacco users?

- (a) Any sore and ulcer on tongue, cheek or gums that does not heal within a fortnight.
- (b) Red and white patches on the lips or mouth.
- (c) A lump of swelling anywhere in the mouth or neck.
- (d) Difficulty in walking.
- (e) Difficulty in speech.
- (f) Repeated bleeding in the mouth.
- (g) Numbness in the mouth.

Who are the weaker sections in the society?

- (a) SC, ST and other backward classes.
- (b) Minority community and economically weaker section
- (c) Persons with physical disabilities.
- (d) Children in need of care and protection.

Write down various social services which can be undertaken by NCC Cadets.

- (a) Adult education.
- (b) Tree plantation.
- (c) Road/track building/maintenance
- (d) Blood donation.
- (e) Awareness campaign on various social issues and problems.
- (f) Relief work during various calamities.
- (g) Helping blind/orphanage/Cheshire homes.

### ADVENTURE ACTIVITIES

The aim of adventure activities in NCC is to inculcate and strengthen Leadership traits amongst the

Para Sailing is an air based adventure activity. (Para jump & Hot air ballooning)

You are the expedition Incharge of a cycle expedition. What arrangements you will do before start of expedition?

- (a) A realistic plan
- (b) Selection and physical fitness of cadets
- (c) Functional ability of equipments
- (d) Selection of Route and halts
- (e) Finance
- (f) Logistics
- (g) Collection of prior information
- (h) Liasion with civil/military authorities
- (j) Medical cover
- (k) Communication

Himalayan Mountaineering Institute (HMI) is located at Darjeeling

You are the expedition Incharge of a Trekking expedition. What arrangements you will do before start of expedition?

- (a) A realistic plan
- (b) Selection and physical fitness of cadets
- (c) Functional ability of equipments
- (d) Selection of Route and halts
- (e) Finance
- (f) Logistics
- (g) Collection of prior information
- (h) Liasion with civil/military authorities
- (j) Medical cover
- (k) Communication

What are the aims of adventure training in NCC.

- (a) To make the cadets physically and mentally fit to undertake risks.
- (b) To develop stamina, endurance, self confidence and team spirit among cadets
- (c) To provide an opportunity to cadets to visit interesting locations.
- (d) To improve the standard of discipline.
- (e) To develop event organizing capabilities among cadets.
- (f) To further improve qualities of unity and fellow feeling among cadets.

What are the various land based adventure activities?

- (a) Mountaineering. Expedition. (b) Rock Climbing. Slithering from buildings (c) Trekking (d) Cycle and Motor Cycle (e) Abseiling/Rappelling

What are the aims of trekking?

- (a) Inculcate a spirit of adventure, exploration, inquisitiveness and practical investigation.
- (b) Develop stamina, endurance, self confidence, team spirit and esprit-de-corps.
- (c) Develop love for nature and concern for environmental cleanliness.
- (d) Promote National Integration.

## ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

Acid rain is a form of pollution in which the rain water contains greater than normal acidity.

Ozone layer filters ultraviolet rays radiating from sun.

Eco-system in the basic functional unit which includes both the organizing and non-living environment, enhancing the properties of the other and each one is necessary for maintenance of life on the earth.

The transfer of food energy from the producers, through a series of organisms (herbivores to carnivores and decomposers) with repeated eating and being eaten is known as a food chain.

Write down the measures which can be taken to control pollution.

- (a) Develop awareness.
- (b) Use of loud hours by motor vehicles should be banned.
- (c) Waste not to be disposed off in water bodies.
- (d) Sources of drinking water and water resources should be well protected.
- (e) Compulsory environmental education.
- (f) Avoid excessive use of pesticides and insecticides.
- (g) Proper arrangement for garbage collection and disposal.
- (h) Tree plantation.
- (i) Proper disposal of waste.

Strict precaution for pollution by industries

What do you understand by pollution? What are the effects of air pollution?

Pollution means imbalance in the atmosphere caused by pollutants. Air gets polluted with the smoke from homes, factories and vehicles. Water gets polluted by city and factory wastes. Loud noises cause sound pollution. Pollution in fact spreads diseases and makes life uncomfortable on earth.

### Air pollution

- (a) Occurrence of diseases like silicosis (respiratory disease), rickets, dental caries.
- (b) Deterioration of health in the form of nausea, headache, loss of appetite and irritation due to high sulphur dioxide content in air.
- (c) The incidence of cancer is being increasingly related with the smoke and fumes from industrial plants.
- (d) Smoke severely interferes with normal course of sunshine and visibility resulting in the possibility of untoward accidents.

Briefly explain role of NCC cadets towards environment.

Every one is aware of the environmental problems. NCC Cadets are well organized to carry out environmental awareness campaign which is the need of the hour. NCC cadets can conduct tree plantation drives to curb the menace of environmental degradation. They should be the motivating and guiding force to students and family members. As responsible citizens every one should plant trees and not cut them. Water conservation and proper disposal of the waste also leads to the safeguarding of the environment. Therefore, it should be the duty of every NCC Cadet to educate others towards this grave problem.

What is the role of NCC cadets towards environmental degradation?

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

- (a) Tree plantation.
- (b) Guide and motivate family and friends to control environmental degradation.
- (c) Water conservation
- (d) Disposal of waste
- (e) Educate the people

What are the various kinds of pollution?

It is of following kinds :-

- (a) Land Pollution
- (b) Air Pollution
- (c) Water Pollution
- (d) Sound Pollution

### ARMED FORCES

in the blanks:-

President of India is the Supreme Commander of all the Armed Forces of the country.

The Air Force is organized into 7 commands.

Provision of medical cover in the Army is the responsibility of Army Medical Corps.

The equivalent rank of captain of Navy is Colonel in the Army.

Param Vir Chakra is the highest gallantry award in the face of enemy.

Write down various awards which are given to NCC personnel (any four).

- (a) Raksha Mantri's Padak
- (b) Raksha Mantri's Prashnsa Patra
- (c) Raksha Sachiv's Prashnsa Patra
- (d) Maha Nideshak's Prashansa Patra
- (e) Maha Nideshak's Prashansa Patra to Civilian personnel.

Integrated command having all the three services under its wing is established at Port Blair.

The highest award in the country is Bharat Ratna.

The equivalent rank of Major of Army is Squadron leader in the Air Force.

Fighting Arms of the India Army are Armour, Infantry and Mechanized Infantry.

Navy has three commands. They are :-

- (a) Western Naval Command with HQ at Mumbai.
- (b) Eastern Naval Command with HQ at Vishakhapatnam.
- (c) Southern Naval Command with HQ at Cochin.

The equivalent rank of Brigadier of Army is Commodore in the Navy.

The army since independence has taken part in the following major operations in defence of our borders:-

- (a) Kashmir Operations against Pakistan 1947-48.
- (b) Sino- Indian Operations in NEFA (Arunachal) and Laddakh 1962.
- (c) Indo-Pak war 1965.
- (d) Indo-Pak war 1971.
- (e) Kargil conflict 1999.

The highest gallantry award in the face of enemy is Param Vir Chakra

Write down any four supporting Arms of the India Army.

- (a) Artillery.
- (b) Engineers.
- (c) Army Air Defence.
- (d) Army Aviation Corps.
- (e) Signals

What are names of Army commands?

- (a) Northern Command
- (b) Eastern Command
- (c) Central Command
- (d) Southern Command
- (e) South Western Command
- (f) Eastern Command
- (g) Training Command

Name the NCC awards for NCC personnel?

NCC awards to WTLOs, ANOs, GCIs and NCC Cadets are as under: -

- (a) Raksha Mantri's Padak.
- (b) Raksha Mantri's Prashansa Patra.
- (c) Raksha Sachiv's Prashansa Patra.
- (d) Maha Nideshak's Prashansa Patra.
- (e) Maha Nideshak's Prashansa Patra To Civilian Personnel

The highest gallantry award in the face of enemy is Param Vir Chakra

The equivalent rank of Brigadier of Army is Commodore in the Navy.

President of India is the Supreme Commander of all the Armed Forces of the country.

#### MAP READING

Write the different methods of measuring degree?

- (a) By service protractor.
- (b) By prismatic compass
- (c) By fingers
- (d) By closed hand
- (e) By Foresight protector of a rifle.

The limitations of a map are :-

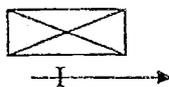
- (a) It is seldom up to date
- (a) It can not show every thing that exist on ground.

Write down conversational sign of the following:-

- (a) Light house
- (b) Contour
- (c) Rest House
- (b) Un-metalled road

Write down military symbol of the following:-

- (a) Inf Bn
- (b) LMG



The representative fraction for a scale of 1 inch to 1 mile is 1/63360.

Magnetic variation is the difference between true North and magnetic North.

Spur is a piece of high ground jutting out from a range of hills into lower ground.

A line drawn on the map joining all points of equal heights above sea level is called

Methods by which a map can be set are by compass and by object in ground.

The slop of a hill expressed as fraction is called Gradient.

The lines running parallel horizontally from West to East are called Northings.

In a grid reference Easting are given first.

Three types of North are True North, Magnetic North and Grid North.

Service Protractor is used for plotting and measuring bearing on the map.

The deviation of the magnetic needle in the compass from the magnetic north is turned as compass error.

The closer together the contour lines are, the steeper the slope.

The methods to find North without a compass are:-

- (a) By watch method
- (b) By equal altiduts method
- (c) By stars

Methods used to identify objects from map to ground are:-

- (a) Bearing and distance method
- (b) Direction and distance method
- (c) By Estimation method

Magnetic variation is the difference between true North and magnetic North.

A line drawn on the map joining all points of equal heights above sea level is called contour.

The slope of a hill expressed as fraction is called Gradient.

The lines running parallel horizontally from West to East are called Northings.

Service Protractor is used for plotting and measuring bearing on the map.

State True (T) or False (F):-

- (a) True North is constant. (T)
- (b) Magnetic variation is constant all over the world. (F)
- (c) The GPS constellation consists of 30 satellites. (F)
- (d) In a navigation party, the recorder carries a luminous stick and a Compass set to a given bearing. (F)
- (e) Normally, 100 meter corresponds to 120 steps. (T)

28. What are the different types of bearings? Define various types of bearings?

There are 3 types of bearings. Grid, Magnetic and True.

- (b) Grid Bearing. Measured on the map from the Grid North by the help of a protractor.
- (c) Magnetic Bearing. Measured from Magnetic North by the compass.
- (d) True Bearing. Calculated by finding out the relation of true NORTH and Grid Magnetic NORTH.

### FIELD CRAFT AND BATTLE CRAFT

What are the four types of ground in field craft ?

- (a) Broken Ground
- (b) Flat and open ground
- (c) High ground
- (d) Dead ground

What are the fundamentals for correct use of cover. Write any four points?

- (a) Look through the cover and not over it. If not possible to look through the cover look round.
- (b) Avoid sky line
- (c) Break your silhouette
- (d) Use shadow
- (e) Avoid regular spacing
- (f) Avoid gaps for fire position
- (g) Cross gaps as a body and at irregular interval at the double.

Various types of Ground are:-

- (a) Broken ground
- (b) Flat and open ground
- (c) High Ground
- (d) Dead ground

Dead ground can not be covered by flat trajectory weapons.

The methods of judging distance are:-

- (a) Unit of measure
- (b) Appearance method
- (c) Section average
- (d) Key ranges
- (e) Halving
- (f) Bracketing

Various methods to indicate difficult targets are:-

- (a) Direction method
- (b) Reference point method
- (c) The clock Ray method
- (d) Degree method

Various section formations are:-

- (a) Single file
- (b) File
- (c) Diamond
- (d) Arrow head
- (e) Spread head
- (f) Extended line

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Define important technical terms used in map reading?

- (a) Bearing - The angle formed by a line joining two points and the North and South line. Bearings are always measured clockwise.
- (b) True North - The direction of the North Pole from the point.
- (c) Contours - A line drawn on the map joining up all points of equal height above sea level.
- (d) Gradient - The slope of a hill expressed as a fraction.
- (e) Grid Lines - Lines running parallel to and at right angles to a North and South line through approximately the centre of the area covered by the grid system.
- (f) Grid North - Except through the origin, grid lines do not lie true North and South or East and West, Grid North is the direction of the North South grid lines on a map.

What are the basic rules for giving grid reference?

Ans - (a) A reference must always contain an even number of figures. In the normal method, it will contain six figures.

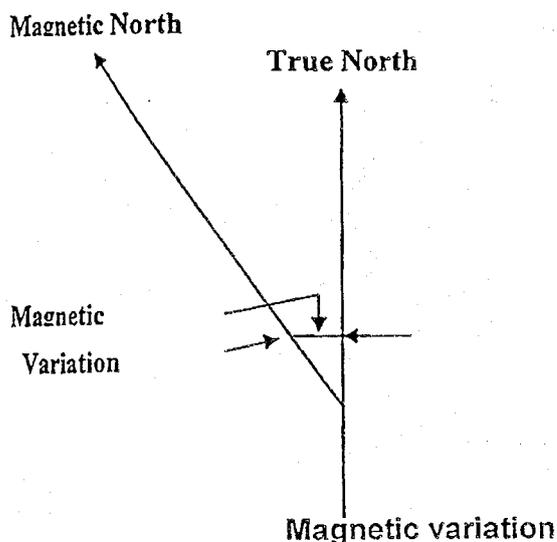
(b) Always count along the EASTING lines first from WEST to EAST and then from SOUTH to NORTH, along NORTHINGS.

(c) For the six figures reference, the third and the sixth figure represent the divisions of 1000 yards square to the nearest 10<sup>th</sup> part, so they have to be estimated and for these figures a slight latitude is allowed.

(d) If a general grid reference is to be given or there is only one such object in one square e.g. bridge, temple, road, junction, then a four figure grid reference would suffice.

Explain magnetic variation with diagram?

(5)



The combination of fire and movement in the basis of platoon and section tactics.

4 stages of section battle drill are:-

- (a) Stage-I- Action on coming under effective fire
- (b) Stage-II - locating and neutralizing the enemy
- (c) Stage-III - Attack
- (d) Stage-IV - Re-organisation

Sequence of fire order is:-

- (a) G - The Group of the section which is addressed.
- (b) R - Range to the target.
- (c) I - Indication of the point of Aim.
- (d) T - Type of fire to be employed.

What is the sequence of indicating target? Explain briefly direction method of indication of

#### Sequence of Indication

- (a) Designation of Group. Designation or name of the group to be given out first i.e. No.1 Section.
- (b) Range. Range to the target to be given out next i.e. No. 1 Section -200, .
- (c) Aid. If an aid such as direction has been used it will be given out after the range. The direction will be in relation to the general line of direction.
- (d) Description

#### The Direction Method

This is used to indicate the following:-

- (a) The general line of direction, or
- (b) A known reference point, or
- (c) Another landmark.

Unless otherwise stated all direction are taken to be with reference to the general line of direction. The following direction will be used:-

<u>Direction</u>	<u>Measuring</u>
Slight Left/Right	Approximately 10 degrees
Quarter Left/Right	Approximately 22 ½ degrees
Half Left/Right	Approximately 45 degrees
Three Quarter Left/Right	Approximately 67 ½ degrees
Full Left/Right	Approximately 90 degrees

Briefly explain Appearance methods of judging distance.

#### Appearance Method

The distance can be judged by noting the detailed appearance of man at various ranges. This is the best method under service conditions. The following is a guide to distance:-

- (a) At 200 yards, all parts of the body are distinct.
- (b) At 250 yards, blade of the foresight covers a kneeling man.
- (c) At 300 yards the face becomes blurred.
- (d) At 400 yards the body remains same in shape but face is difficult to distinguish. Blade of the foresight covers a standing man.

Distances are over estimated when:-

- (a) Light is bad.
- (b) The sun is in the observer's eye.
- (c) The object is small in relation to its surroundings.
- (d) Looking through a valley of narrow lane e.g. street.
- (e) Lying down.

4. What are the various tasks of protective patrols:-

- (a) To deny approaches to enemy patrols and obtain earliest possible information of the approach of the enemy.
- (b) To gain and confirm topographical information including that of artificial obstacles.
- (c) To give early warning of the enemy's intentions.
- (a) To deny information to enemy patrols.
- (b) To dominate 'No Man's Land'.
- (c) To protect flanks by aggressive patrolling.

5. What are the advantages of Maps and Air Photographs ?

Maps and air photographs should be used together to obtain the best picture of the ground. The two aids are complementary as is shown by listing the advantages and limitation of air photographs:-

- (a) Advantage.
  - (i) Are more up-to-date.
  - (ii) Gives more detail.
  - (iii) Show the size and shape of features accurately.
  - (iv) Allow gradient to be seen in relief with a stereoscope.

What are the criteria for selection of Fire Positions?

The ideal fire position should:-

- (a) Provide cover from fire.
- (b) Provide cover from view.
- (c) Afford a good view of the ground to be watched or target to be engaged.
- (d) Provide room in which to use the weapon freely.
- (e) Have a covered approach.
- (f) Be easy to advance from.

What is the action by section on the order by Section Commander- "Take Cover"?

- (a) Dash (b) Dive down (c) Crawl (d) Observe (e) Sight
- (f) Fire

Write the action or message indicated by following field signals :-

- (a) Both hands crossed in front at waist level- Infantry Obstacle
- (b) Both hands cupped behind ears- Last message not understood
- (c) Weapon raised and lowered above the head many times- Enemy in large numbers
- (d) Right hand raised to salute and then finger raised pointing up- Last order completed
- (e) Right raised and lowered between shoulder and thigh many times- Double time/march

9. The methods of judging distance are:-

- (a) Unit of measure (b) Appearance method (c) Section average
- (d) Key ranges (e) Halving (f) Bracketing

### INTRODUCTION TO INFANTRY WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT

Fill in the blanks :-

- (a) The weight of 7.62 mm SLR only is 4.4 Kg.
- (b) The normal rate of fire of 7.62mm LMG is 28 rounds per minute.
- (c) The number of groves in the barrel of 7.62mm LMG is 06 (Six).
- (d) HE stands for High Explosive.
- (e) IED stands for Improvised Explosive Device.

How will you take safety precaution while handling a weapon? )

- (a) Prior to handling any Wpn, inspect it for safety.
- (b) Ensure that the chamber of the Wpn is empty.
- (c) Ensure that the Magazine is empty.
- (d) Safety catch should always be on 'S'.
- (e) Never point a rifle at any other person.

How do you prepare 7.62 mm SLR for stripping?

Preparation

- (a) Ensure rifle is empty.
- (b) Put safety catch on 'S' and remove the mag.
- (c) Cock the rifle. Rifle should not be stripped without cocking. If rifle is stripped without cocking hammer plunger may fall down.
- (d) Press the stud and remove the bayonet, then remove the sling. Ensure back sight is at the rear most position and leaf is lowered.

The back sight of 7.62 mm SLR has 3-6 figures marked on its side which indicate a range for 300 to 600

Combination tool is used to adjust the gas regulator in LMG.

Effective range of 5.56 mm INSAS Rifle is 400 m

Principal of operation of 5.56 mm INSAS Rifle is Gas Op.

Rate of fire of 7.62 mm LMG is:-

- (a) Normal - 5 rounds per min
- (b) Rapid - 20 rounds per min
- (c) Cyclic - 60 rounds per min

9. Indirect range of 30mm AGL-17 is 1700 m.

10. Effective range of 7.62 mm LMG on bipod is 500 yards.

11. Casualty area of Grenade No. 36 HE is 135 m (150 Yds) radius from point of burst.

12. Types of Amn used in 5.56 m INSAS Rifle are:-

- (a) Ball
- (b) Tracer
- (c) Blank
- (d) HD

13. What do you understand by Snap Shooting

Snap Shooting. In this, firing is carried out on the targets that appear for a few seconds. Snap shooting fire is similar to deliberate fire except that all actions are carried out fast and there is very less time between sighting of target and fire.

14. Various types of Fire carried out with 7.62 mm SLR are :-

- (a) Deliberate.
- (b) Snap shooting.
- (c) Rapid fire.

7.62 mm machine Gun ka rate of fire likho?

- (a) Normal - 100 rounds per minute.
- (b) Rapid - 200 rounds per minute.
- (c) Cyclic - 600-1000 rounds per minute.

Write the various materials used for cleaning 7.62mm LMG?

- (i) Chindi (ii) Cleaning Rod (iii) Pullthrough  
(iv) Cylinder/Chamber cleaning brush (iv) Oil

Write the characteristics of SLR?

- (a) Caliber : 7.62 mm.  
(b) Mag Capacity : 20 Rds  
(c) Effective Range : 275 m (300 yds).  
(d) Muzzle velocity : 815m/2700ft  $\pm$  30 ft/S (at 27.43m(90ft from muzzle).  
(e) Rapid rate of fire : 20 rds per min.  
(f) Weight of Rifle : 4.4 kg.  
(g) Length with Normal butt : 1139.20mm (44.85 in)

18. Various modes or firing from 5.56 mm INSAS Rifle.

(2)

- (a) Single Shot (b) 3 round Burst

19. Main Groups in which 7.62mm LMG is stripped.

- (a) Piston  
(b) Barrel  
(c) Body and Bipod  
(d) Butt

20. Fill in the Blanks

- (a) Full name of RL. Rocket Launcher  
(b) Calibre of AK47 Rifle : 7.62mm  
(c) Weight of 7.62mm LMG: 9.242 kg/9.185kg/9.865kg  
(d) Direct range of AGL-17: 1700m

## MILITARY HISTORY

Write a note on 'Operation Vijay' (Kargil Operation).

- (a) 'OP VIJAY' was conducted by Indian Army in Apr 1999 to evict Pak intruders in Kargil
- (b) The OP Vijay was fought in Kargil area through out four sectors-Drass, Mushkoh, Batalik  
ksar.
- (c) The last of the intruders was unceremoniously evicted on 26 Jul 1999.
- (d) The Indian army used about 17 battalions to evict the intruders.
- (e) This conflict re-emphasised the importance of mil leadership at all levels for successful conduct

How the Himalayas helps India in her defence.

- (a) The Himalayas is onto North of India and stands like a giant.
- (b) No intrusion is possible by the enemy from North side.
- (c) Because of its depth, no deployment of enemy guns can fire from behind Himalays into Indian
- (d) In winter due to heavy snow fall all passes and routes gets blocked

Write a short note on Akbar's views on religion.

- (a) Akbar fostered tolerance for all religious.
- (b) He appointed Hindus to high posts.
- (c) He tried to remove all distinctions between Muslims and non-Muslims.
- (a) He obliged pilgrim tax in the eighth year and jihad in the ninth year of his reign and inaugurated a policy of universal tolerance.
- (b) He enjoyed a good relationship with Catholic Church.
- (c) He tried to reconcile the difference of both religious by creating a new faith called the Din-I-Ilahi (Faith of the Divine).
- (d) He encouraged religious debate where Hindus Catholics and even atheists could participate.

Write a short note on Shivaji as military leader?

- (a) Led his army by personal example and enforced strict discipline.
- (b) System of regular payment to soldiers was rigidly enforced.
- (c) He realized the importance of Infantry. He re-organized infantry and cavalry.
- (a) He had a keen eye for ground and fully appreciated military realities.
- (b) He stressed on mobility & speed surprised fighting in mountainous terrain.
- (c) He always exploited success. Victory was always followed up by a vigorous pursuit.
- (d) His strategy was based on securing a chain of forts in the hills to provide security for his operation.
- (e) While attacking forts, he preferred not to lay long sieges. He adopted the strategy of indirect approach and preferred to attack where the enemy was weak.
- (j) He relied primarily on hit and run tactics.

The Kargil conflict re-emphasised the importance of military leadership at all levels for successful conduct of  
They are:-

- (a) Professional integrity.
- (b) Ability to lead by personal example.
- (c) Training of one's command, particularly for the unforeseen.
- (d) Knowledge of terrain and troops in the area of command.
- (e) Physical fitness.

Write down various lessons learnt from the war in the east during Indo-Pak conflict 1971. (Any five):-

- (a) Unconventional and Unorthodox Tactics.
- (b) Risk Taking.
- (c) Sound Administrative Infrastructure and Sound Planning
- (d) A Sound National Aim
- (e) Inter Service Cooperation
- (f) Civil Military Cooperation
- (g) Good Handling of the Press

Fill in the blanks

- (a) Chhatrapati Sivaji was born on: 10 Apr 1627
- (b) Battle of Haldighati was fought in the year: 1576
- (c) President of Pakistan during Indo Pak war 1971 General Yahya Khan
- (d) Sepoy Yogendra Singh was awarded PVC during the battle for: Tiger Hill
- (e) Sivaji was famous for: Guerilla warfare.

Name the various wars fought by India after Independence.

<u>War</u>	<u>Year</u>
(a) Kashmir Operations against Pakistan	1947-48.
(b) Sino- Indian Operations in NEFA (Arunanchal) and Ladakh	1962.
(c) Indo-Pak war	1965.
(d) Indo – Pak war	1971.
(e) Kargil conflict	1999.

Name the following:-

- (a) Chief of Army Staff during 1971 Indo Pak War- General SHFJ Maneckshaw
- (b) American General who was given Field Marshal rank by Philippines- General Macarthur
- (c) The only field Marshal awarded in Indian Army- Field Marshal SHFJ Maneckshaw
- (d) Rajput King of Mewar who refused to accept the rule of Mughals- Maharana Pratap Singh
- (e) Maratha king who killed Mughal Governor with tiger claws- Shivaji