

ANSWER SHEET : NCC 'B' CERTIFICATE

TOTAL MARKS- 350

PART - I
DRILL

MARKS-10

- Ans 1. (a) To inculcate a sense of discipline,
 (b) Improve bearing, smartness in appearance and turn out,
 (c) Create self-confidence and
 (d) To develop the quality of immediate and implicit obedience to orders.
- Ans 2. a) Baye Mur
 b) Dahine Dekh
 c) Aram Se
- Ans 3. a) 45 Degree
 b) 30 degree
 c) 180 degree

PART - II
WEAPON TRG

MARKS-35

- Ans 4. a) False
 b) False
 c) True
 d) True
 e) False
 f) True
 g) False
 h) False
 j) False
 k) False
- Ans 5. a) 4.4kg
 b) 43.5"
 c) 300 Yards
 d) Loaded
 e) Sight radius
- Ans 6. (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 breadth is partially exhaled.
- (c) **Firing** Immediately on correct aim the second pressure will be taken & 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 & aim must be maintained until the bullet has left the barrel. Better still fire should allow through until the bullet has reached the tgt.

Ans 7. 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.

- Ans 8. (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.

PART – III
MISC

Marks – 200

NCC

Marks - 05

- Ans 9. Unity and Discipline, President of India
- Ans 10. a) Obey with a smile
b) Be punctual,
c) Work hard without fuss,
d) Make no excuses and tell no lies

NATIONAL INTEGRATION

Marks - 30

Ans 11. 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.

Ans 12. It is important for the following: -

- (a) Maintenance of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the nation.
- (b) Maintenance of peace and harmony.
- (c) Growth and development of the nation.
- (d) Eradication of poverty and illiteracy.
- (e) Internal security and law and order.
- (f) Culture and religious development.
- (g) Economic and industrial growth.
- (h) Attract foreign investment and increase import and export.
- (j) Exchange of technological know-how and culture.
- (k) Dignity and self-respect as a nation.
- (l) Welfare and well-being of the people.
- (m) Foreign relations and better standing among the nations of the world.

- Ans 13 (a) Hindus - 83.5 %
(b) Muslims - 10.7 %
(c) Christians - 2.44 %
(d) Sikhs - 1.79 %
(e) Buddhists - 0.74 %

- Ans 14. a) True
b) True
c) False
d) False
e) True

Ans 15. These are as under: -

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

LEADERSHIP

Marks 65

Ans 16. Leadership traits: -

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

Ans 17. Important values are as under: -

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

- Ans 18. (a) Perception is a process of selection or screening which prevents us from processing irrelevant or disruptive information.
- (b) There is organization of stimuli implying that the information that is processed has to be ordered and classified in some logical manner which permits us to assign meaning to the stimuli situations.
- Ans 19. A leader is one who influences men & material to win the goal.
- Ans 20. a) Born Leaders
b) Trained leaders
c) Assumed leaders
- Ans 21. Duty may be defined as moral or legal obligations and a binding force of what is right and good behaviour towards superiors, colleagues and subordinates.
- Ans 22. a) To uphold the sovereignty unity of India.
b) To render National Service When called for.
c) To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
d) To safeguard public property and to abjure violence
e) To Cherish and follow the noble ideals with inspired our freedom on.
- Ans 23. a) Passive Motivation
b) Negative Motivation
- Ans 24. a) Judgment
b) Mirroring
c) Be cheerful and Nice
d) Be sincere and trust worthy
e) Provide compelling ideas
f) Conviction
g) Positive Attitude
h) Leadership Skills
i) Communication Skills
- Ans 25. Who is your favourite leader and why?
- Ans 26. a) To obey God's orders delivered by conscience is the duty.
b) To obey men's order was issued by rightful authority is formed as discipline

DISASTER MANAGEMENT**Marks 15**

Ans 27. Disaster denotes any odd event natural or man-made which brings about immense misery to a region and it becomes difficult to cope up with the situation through local resources. There are two types of disasters i.e. Natural and Man-made.

Ans 28. (a) Wind Related - Storm, Cyclone, Tornado, Storm surge and Tidal waves.

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

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

Ans 29 (a) **Accidents**. Road, Rail, Air, Sea and Building collapse.

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

(c) **Fire**. Building, Coal and Oil.

(d) **Forest Fire**. In tropical countries forest fires are often manmade.

(e) **Contamination/Poisoning**. Food, water, illicit-liquor and epidemics.

(f) **Terrorists Activities**.

(g) **Ecological**. Pollution (air, water, noise), soil degradation, loss of biodiversity, global warming, sea level rise, toxic wastes and nuclear accidents.

(h) **Warfare**. Conventional, chemical and nuclear.

SOCIAL SERVICE**Marks 30**

- Ans 30.
- (a) Education.
 - b) Family welfare, Medical care, Family planning and Nutrition.
 - c) Provision of Water and Cooking fuel, Roads, Electricity and Sanitation.
 - a) Old age support systems.
 - b) Employment.
 - c) Social assistance, Social security, Care & protection.
 - d) Housing and Rehabilitation.
 - e) Recreation, Sports and Social activities.

Ans 31. Plogging is a combination of two words: jogging and Swedish phrase for pick up, 'plocka upp'. Started in Sweden by Erik Ahlström in 2016, plogging is an eco-friendly exercise through which people pick up trash while jogging or brisk walking as a way to clean up litter and also take care of their health. Quite a lot of emphasis is being given on plogging by our Prime Minister.

- Ans 32.
- a) Economic condition should be the basis for reservation.
 - (b) Reservation decisions are taken keeping political interests in mind.
 - (c) Allocation of quotas on the basis of caste is a form of racial discrimination and thus contrary to right to equality.
 - (d) Merit is severely compromised by reserving seats for certain caste-based communities.
 - (e) Caste system is being kept alive by reservation policy.

Ans 33. Family planning is defined as the voluntary, responsible decision made by individual and couples as to the desired family size and timing of birth. Various methods as under:-

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

Ans 34. The objective of Social Service is to help the individual to utilize his capability for his own welfare and for that community.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

Marks 25

Ans 35. Hygiene is the science which deals with the principles of promoting health, personal and public. Sanitation is the art of keeping ourselves and surroundings neat and clean.

- Ans 36.
- a) Cleanliness of air.
 - b) Cleanliness of body & skin.
 - c) Cleanliness of nail.
 - d) Cleanliness of teeth.
 - e) Cleanliness of clothes.

- Ans 37.
- a) Sedimentation.
 - b) Filtration.
 - c) Sterilization.
 - d) Chlorination.
 - e) Boiling.

- Ans 38.
- a) Domestic latrines:- Bore hole latrines, Dug well latrines, Water seat latrines.
 - b) Camp Latrines
 - i) Deep Trench latrines.
 - ii) Shallow trench latrines.
 - ii) Urinals

- Ans 39.
- a) Use of mosquito nets.
 - b) Use of mosquito repellents.
 - c) Wearing fully covered clothes.
 - d) Avoid stagnant water near living area.
 - e) Spray kerosene on stagnant water near living area.

ADVENTURE ACTIVITIES**Marks 15**

Ans 40. The training given to the cadets/youth by the NCC to develop the quality of leadership, self-confidence, determination and feelings of team spirit.

- Ans 41.
- (a) Mountaineering.
 - (b) Mountaineering Expeditions.
 - (c) All India Treks.
 - (d) Cycle and Motor Cycle Expedition.

- Ans 42.
- a) Plan should be realistic and not over ambitious.
 - b) Physical standard of the cadets
 - c) Selection of cadets
 - d) Selection of route and halts
 - e) Finance
 - f) Number of Cadets
 - g) Collection of information
 - h) Medical cover
 - j) Liaison of Civil Military Authorities

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY**Marks 10**

Ans 43. It is the effect arising due to increased carbon dioxide content and increase in global temperature and depletion of ozone layer due to chlorofluorocarbons used, poses the greatest threat to the very existence and survival of human beings and flora and fauna around the globe.

Ans 44. 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

OBSTACLE TRAINING**Marks - 5**

- Ans 45.
- a) Straight Balance
 - b) Clear jump
 - c) Zig Zag Balance
 - d) High Wall
 - e) Double Stride jump
 - f) Right hand vault
 - g) Left hand vault

PART – IV
SPECIALIZED SUBJECTS

Marks - 105

THE ARMED FORCES

Marks - 15

- Ans 46.
- a) Northern Command
 - b) Western, Command
 - c) Central Command
 - d) Southern Command
 - e) South Western Command
 - f) Eastern Command
 - g) Army Training Command

- Ans 47.
- a) Kashmir Operations against Pakistan 1947-48
 - b) Sino –India Operations in NEFA (Arunachal) and Ladakh 1962
 - c) Indo- Pak War 1965
 - d) Indo Pak War 1971.
 - e) Sri Lanka 1987- 1990 (Operation Pawan)
 - f) Kargil conflict 1999 (Operation Vijay)

Ans 48. There are a number of ways in which one could get commission in the Army. You can join right after school or after graduation. The Army offers both permanent and short service commission permanent commission (PC) is granted through the Indian Military Academy (IMA) Dehradun and short Service Commission (SSC) is granted through Officers Training Academies (OTA) Chennai and Gaya.

- a) Permanent Commission
 - (i) NDA after 10+2 (Through UPSC)
 - (ii) Direct Entry Through UPSC
 - (iii) Engineering Graduates – TGC
 - (iv) University Entry Scheme
 - (v) Technical Entry Scheme 10+2
- b) Short Service Commission
 - (i) Non Tech (Both Men & Women)
 - (ii) Tech (Both Men & Women)
 - (iii) NCC Special Entry (Both Men & Women)
 - (iv) Law Graduates (Both Men & Women)

MAP READING

Marks 25

Ans 49. Map is proportionate representation of piece of ground with its entire natural & manmade feature shown by some conventional signs. Its uses are as under:-

- a) To find own position.
- b) To determine direction from one object to others.
- c) To locate various features of ground on map.
- d) To plan move during war.

- Ans 50. a) Thumb ring
 a) Lid.
 b) Window.
 c) Tounge.
 d) Prism
 e) Lubber line
 f) Direction mark.
- Ans 51. a) North, South, East & West and
 b) True North, Magnetic North & Grid North
- Ans 52. Conventional signs:-
 (a)
 (b)
 (c)
 (d)
 (e)
- Ans.53 (a) To find the North.
 (b) To set the map.
 (c) Measure magnetic bearing.
 (d) During Night March

FIELD CRAFT AND BATTLE CRAFT

Marks - 25

- Ans 54. Field Craft is an art of using the ground and the weapon available to the best of one's own advantages.
- Ans 55. (a) Description of Ground.
 (b) Observation and concealment.
 (c) Judging distance.
 (d) Recognition and description of targets.
 (e) Movement with and without Arms
- Ans 56. a) **Broken Ground.** It is uneven and is generally scattered with nallahs, bumps, sand field in the ground. It is suitable for move of infantry.
- b) **Flat Ground.** It is even ground with little cover e.g bushes, hedges and other foliage. It is not suitable for move of Infantry during day.

- c) **High Ground.** Ground far above the general level of area e.g hill. It facilitates control of area around it by observation or fire.
- d) **Dead Ground.** Ground that is hidden from an observers view. It can not be covered by flat path wpns.

Ans 57. There are six methods of judging Distance. These are as under:-

- a) Unit of Measure
- b) Appearance Method
- c) Section average
- d) Key Range
- e) Halving
- f) Bracketing

Ans 58. Various factors responsible for things to be seen are as follows.

- a) Shape
- b) Shine
- c) Shadow
- d) Surface
- e) Spacing
- f) Smoke
- g) Sound
- h) Movement

INTRODUCTION TO INFANTRY (WPN & EQPT)

Marks - 15

Ans 59. Filling the blanks:-

(5)

- (a) 275 mtrs
- (b) 3 magazine/min.
- (c) Sten machine carbine.
- (d) Five groups.
- (e) Six.

Ans 60.

- a) 7.62mm
- b) 5.1 kg
- c) 275 mtrs
- d) 20 rds
- e) 7.62mm self-loading rifle

Ans 61.

- (i) Pull through.
- (ii) Oil bottle.
- (iii) Combination tool.
- (iv) Gas regulator key screw driver.
- (v) Cylinder/Chamber cleaning brush.
- (vi) Rifle cleaning brush.
- (vii) Graphite grease tube.
- (viii) Chindi.

MILITARY HISTORY**Marks - 15**

Ans 62 Battle of Haldighati was fought between Rajputs and Mughal Army in 1576. It was fought between 20000 Rajputs and 80,000 Mughal army. The battle was fierce but indecisive. Maharana Pratap was saved by his estranged brother however famous loyal horse Chetak died while saving Maharana.

Ans: 63. a) Gen SHFJ Manekshaw later Field Marshal.
b) Kargil war

Ans 64. The ParamVir Chakra (PVC) is India's highest Military decoration awarded for highest degree of valour of self-sacrifice in the presence of enemy. The medal has been awarded 21 times 14 of which were posthumous awards. Literally meaning "Wheels (or cross) of the ultimate brave" it is similar to medal of honor in the united states and the Victoria cross in the united kingdom. The PVC was established on 26 January 1950 by the President of India, with effect from 15 August 1947. It can be awarded to Officers or enlisted personnel from all branches of the Indian military. It is the highest gallantry award of the Government of india.

Ans 65. Field Marshal Sam Hormusj Framji Jamshedji Manekshaw, MC (3 April 1914-27 June 2008) popularly known as Sam Bahadur (Sam the Brave) was an indian Military leader. He was the first army Indian army officer to be promoted to the five star rank of field marshal. Trough Manekshaw initially thought of pursuing his career as a doctor, he later joined the first batch of the Indian Military Academy. He was attached to the 2nd Battalion of royal scots and then later posted to the 4th Battalion of 12th frontier force regiment commonly known as the 54th Sikhs. His distinguished military career spanned four decades and five wars beginning with service in the British Indian army in war II. During action in World War II he was awarded the military cross for gallantry. Manekshaw rose to become the 8th Chief of Army Staff of the Indian Army in 1969 and under his command Indian forces conducted victorious campaign against Pakistan in the indo Pakistan War of 1971 that led to the liberation of Bangladesh in December 1971. Later he was awarded the Padma Bhushan and the Padma Vibhushan for his service to the Indian nation.

COMMUNICATION**Marks - 10**

Ans 66. (a) Sign Language
(b) Voice Medium
(c) Written script
(d) Runners and message bearers
(d) Line and Cable
(e) Wireless

Ans 67. a) B - Bravity
b) A- Accuracy
c) S - Security
d) S – Speed

