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(2)

NCC GROUP HEADQUARTERS BELGAUM
CERTIFICATE 'B' EXAMINATION : 2010-2011
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NAVY (SD/SW) – COMMON SYLLABUS
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DS SOLUTION

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Use only ball point pen.
3. Answer only in space provided and in point form.
4. Cdt must obtain 45% marks in each paper and 50% marks in aggregate to pass the examination.

Sl No	Subject	Written		Practical		Total Marks Obtained
		Max	Obta-ined	Max	Obta-ined	
1.	Paper I Drill	08		25		
2.	Paper II Weapon Trg. & firing	10		10		
3.	Paper III (Miscellaneous)					
	(a)The NCC	08		--		
	(b)National Integration	25		--		
	(c)Leadership	08		--		
	(d)Disaster Management	08		--		
	(e)Social Service	08		--		
	(f)Health & Hygiene	08		--		
	(g)Environment and Ecology	08		--		
	(h)Self Defence	08		--		
	(j)Adventure Training	08		--		
	(k)Changing trends in Technology	08		--		
	Grand Total	115		35		

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PAPER I – DRILL

MARKS: 08

1. Fill in the blanks :- (04)
- (a) Aaram Se is the order given only when the platoon is in Vishram position.
 - (b) In 'Dheere Chal' there are 65 steps/min.
 - (c) Flag Bravo/Red is hoisted in the Range when firing takes place.
 - (d) On Left side you will keep a blank file while fall-in in threes.
 - (e) 45 degree angle will be maintained while in Savdhan position.
 - (f) Orders of command are in two parts Cautionary and Executive Order.
 - (g) In 'Nikat Line Chal', agli line takes One step behind with left foot.
 - (h) When strength of squad is upto five, they should fall in Single line(s).

2. Explain Samne Salute. (02)

Ans :- The Naval salute shall be made by raising the right hand on the peak of the cap naturally and smartly through the shortest route with thumb and fingers straight and close together, elbow in line with the shoulder, forearm making an angle of 45 degrees with upper arm, the palm slightly inclined and the fingers touching the rim of the peak over the right eye. After a pause of one second (or two marching paces), cut the right hand smartly to the right side.

3. Explain the procedure of falling out from the Centre line. (02)

Ans :- (a) All Centre line will take right leg to right side.
(b) At the order 2 take step with left foot to the front.
(c) At the order 3 take another step with right foot to the front.
(d) At the order 4 match the left foot in line with right foot & assume the position of Savdhan.

PAPER II – WEAPON TRAINING

MARKS: 10

4. Fill in the blanks :- (05)
- (a) Magazine capacity of 7.62 mm SLR is 20 rounds.
 - (b) 06 marks are awarded when a bullet hits the Inner circle.
 - (c) .22 Rifle works on the principle of Bolt action.
 - (d) In 7.62 mm SLR safety lever positions are Safe and Rapid.
 - (e) Range of .22 rifle is 25 meter.

5. Write down 04 safety rules that should be observed by you while handling .22 Rifle on the Firing Range. (02)

Ans: - (a) Do not point the weapon to anyone.
(b) Put the Safety lever in Safe position until firing order is given.
(c) Do not put your finger on the trigger until firing order is given.
(d) 4. Listen the order carefully & follow them.

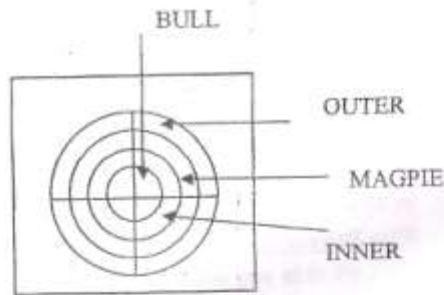
6. List the small arms used in the Navy ? (02)

Ans: - 5.56 mm INSAS Rifle, 7.62 mm SLR, LMG, MMG, 9 mm Carbine, 9 mm Pistol.

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7. Draw a neat diagram of a 4'X4' target and name its various parts. (01)

Ans:-



PAPER III – MISCELLANEOUS

MARKS: 97

THE NCC

MARKS: 08

21. Name the following :-

(04)

- (a) Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces Smt Pratibha Devi Singh Patil.
- (b) DG NCC Lt Gen RK Karwal.
- (c) Group Commander Belgaum
- (d) DDG NCC Dte (Karnataka and Goa) Directorate Air Commodore R Dhar.

22. Fill in the blanks :-

(04)

- (a) The Motto of NCC is Unity and Discipline.
- (b) NCC day is celebrated on Fourth Sunday of Nov.
- (c) HQ NCC is located at New Delhi.
- (d) There are 17 number of Directorates in NCC.

NATIONALINTEGRATION

MARKS: 25

18. Fill in the blanks :-

(06)

- (a) The first president of India was Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
- (b) Navy day is celebrated on 04th Dec.
- (c) National animal of India is Tiger.
- (d) NCC day is celebrated on Fourth Sunday of Nov.
- (e) National bird of India is Peacock.
- (f) The first prime minister of India was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

19. State True or False and correct the False statements.

(04)

- (a) There are 22 states and 09 union territories in India. True
- (b) Taj Mahal is located in Old Delhi. False
- (c) The Sikh religion was founded by Guru Nanak. True
- (d) Bible is the holy book of Muslims. False – Christians

20. What do you understand by National Integration ? How do NCC activities promote National Integration ? (05)

Ans :- National integration means a feeling of togetherness and unity among the people of a country. It also means an atmosphere in which all citizens irrespective of their caste, religion and region live together peacefully. In an integrated country people share common goals.

NCC is one of the prime organizations of the country training the youth, the future of this great nation. Makes the ideal ground to start with national integration has been made part and parcel of NCC training lot of emphasis is laid on national integration by conducting national level camps and number of other activities where cadets from all over the country participate.

21. Explain unity in diversity ? (05)

Ans :- People from different background and culture participated in India's struggle for freedom. The national leaders, particularly Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru, Azad and Bose had coined the slogan 'Unity in Diversity'. Be it Hindu, Muslim, Buddhist, Jain and Sikhs everybody had a single identity of being an Indian modern, India presents a picture of unity in diversity where people of different faiths and beliefs live together in peace and harmony. Till to date India remains one of the most ethnically diverse countries in the world.

22. Write the customs and traditions of India ? (05)

Ans :- Customs and traditions of the country means to know about how people marry, how families celebrates holidays and other occasions, what people eat and how they socialize and love fun.

Marriages are still arranged by parents in India. Also it is one of the great celebration, expense and feasting. In many Hindu ceremonies the bride and groom exchanges garlands and promises before they circle around a fire seven times (called 'Fere') to solemnize the marriage.

Indians are generally religious and family oriented and their lives are deeply rooted in tradition. The father is considered the head of the family.

Foods vary widely in India, depending on the culture and the region. For example rice is a staple in the south while roti (wheat bread) is the staple in the north. Indian meats are very spicy. Different types of curry made with eggs, fish, meat or vegetables are popular. Vegetarianism is widely practiced often for religious reasons.

Many Indians do not wear shoes inside the home and remove their shoes before entering the living room.

LEADERSHIP

MARKS: 08

8. What do you understand by the term 'Discipline'? What is the importance of Discipline in our daily life ? (02)

Ans: - Discipline held together the qualities of courage, endurance, alertness and commandership. Discipline teaches self control and correct behavior at all times. Courage, endurance and even loyalty will not suffice in the real crisis, only discipline will pull subordinates through. It is the duty of every citizen to abide by the constitution and respect its ideal and institution.

9. Write any five traits of Leadership ? (03)

Ans: - (a) Alertness (b) Bearing (c) Courage (d) Decisiveness
(e) Dependability (f) Endurance (g) Enthusiasm

10. List five fundamental duties of a good citizen? (03)

- Ans :-** (a) To take care and protect government property.
(b) To cherish and follow the ideas that inspired freedom struggle.
(c) To render national service upon called for.
(d) To develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of enquiry and reforms.
(e) To promote harmony and spirit of common brotherhood and renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

MARKS: 08

18. Write various type of disaster? (02)

- Ans: -** (a) Earthquake (b) Cyclone (c) Flood (d) Fire

19. Explain how can you help the civil authorities in following situations? (06)

- (a) **Flood** (i) In case of flood like situation or actual flood don't get panic over situation.
(ii) Help the social group or fire brigade people to access the injured persons.
- (b) **Fire** (i) Try to extinguish fire with available sources.
(ii) To assist fire brigade person.
(iii) To provide first aid to the burn or injured people in vicinity of fire.
(iv) Try to clear valuable from the vicinity of fire.
- (c) **Earthquake** (i) To clear away. Keep clear of obstacles or house. Go to plain area.
(ii) To save if some one in need of help or in difficulty.
(iii) Don't get panic, keep yourself normal and face the trouble of earthquake with systematic manner.
- (d) **Cyclone** (i) Not to panic on situation.
(ii) Help the NGO's and civil authorities for evacuating injured persons.
(iii) Protect yourself by holding to strong point or lie down on ground.

SOCIAL SERVICE

MARKS: 08

15. What is AIDS ? How can AIDS be prevented from spreading ? (04)

Ans :- **Aids** Aids stands for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. It is a condition wherein various diseases affect the body because of the body's weak natural defence mechanism.

Prevention of AIDS

- (a) Being in mutually faithful sexual relationship. If it is not possible then correct and consistent use of condoms for every sexual act.
- (b) Time to time 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

16 write a short note on Coastal Cleaning

(02)

Ans :- It is mainly organized by NGO's as well as some Govt organizations once in a year. To make coastal localities understand the importance near the coast of sea or river and make them understand about hygiene and neatness as well as cleanliness our coastal line of and river side.

17 Write a short note on Blood Donation

(02)

Ans :- To increase the habit of donating blood to needy and poor people. It is one type of social work or activity carried out by NGO's or Govt organizations. Also it is very important to donate your blood at least you can save someone's life.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

MARKS: 08

12. What are Waterborne Diseases ? Give two examples. How can they be prevented ?

(03)

Ans :- Certain diseases spread due to infection carried through water. These are Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea, jaundice etc. These spread as water gets contaminated through vomits or faces passing into it. Epidemics are likely to spread if immediate steps are not taken to disinfect water and to properly dispose off the excreta through efficient conservancy arrangements. All sources of the diseases ought to be segregated.

13. Explain structure and function of the human body ?

(03)

Ans :- (a) human body

1) The greatest of all complex machineries skeletal system – The human skeleton consists of 206 bones bound together by tough and relatively inelastic connective tissues called ligaments. The different parts of the body vary greatly in their degree of movements. The movements and individual vertebrae are extremely limited. The bones composing the skull are immovable. Movements of the bones of the skeleton are effected by contractions of the skeletal muscles. Muscular contractions are controlled by the nervous system.

2) Nervous system – The nervous system is composed of the Central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system. The central nervous system which include the brain and spinal cord, processes and coordinates all incoming sensory information and outgoing motor commands and it also the seat of complex brain functions such as memory, intelligence, learning and emotions. Voluntary motor commands, such as moving muscles to walk or talk are controlled by the Somata nervous system, while involuntary motor commands such as digestion and heart beat are controlled by the automatic nervous system.

14. What is First Aid ? What is the First Aid that you will give to a person who is rescued after nearly drowning in sea ?

(02)

Ans :- First Aid Aid to the injured person or any accidental situation help given on the spot with a available first aid resources is called first aid.

First aid to the drowning person Remove wet cloths or loosened. Mouth, throat and nostrils should be cleaned of mucus and of any foreign body. Patient should be made to lie down over his belly, face down, head turned to one side, arms stretched beyond the head, tongue pulled out. Artificial respiration should be given till he starts breathing cover the patient with a blanket.

SELF DEFENCE

MARKS: 08

11. (a) Explain general behavior of cadets ? (02)

Ans :- Cadets should be strictly disciplined, peaceful, friendly and co-operative, have a sense of healthy competitiveness, remain free of jealousy, maintain positive attitude and have respect for each other. As a general rule and as cadets in particular, boys should not have a bad attitude towards girls, eve-tease or indulge in vulgar behaviour or language. In fact, they must behave elegantly with them and should always respect their privacy. Healthy and normal intermingling between boys and girl cadets is desirable and clean friendship must be maintained.

- (b) Explain prevention of untoward incidents ? (02)

Ans :- Some of the untoward incidents that one can sometimes come across are road accidents, pick pocketing, hooliganism, theft, robbery, eve teasing, molestations and sexual harassment.

- (c) Explain vulnerable parts of the body (02)

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

- (d) Explain self defence/unarmed combat (02)

Ans - The form of self defence which an individual has to employ against an armed or unarmed enemy has always been the cause of concern for a soldier through the ages. Whenever a man faces a wild animal or an enemy his concise is to render his adursory ineffective by any available means.

Unarmed combat 1) Ruthlessness – War is a matter of life and death, especially where unarmed combat is concerned hence these must be no scruples or compuncions over the methods employed. Ruthlessness is necessary in order to gain mastery over the enemy and it is necessary in order to gain mastery over the enemy and it must be used without any money.

2) Attack always on vulnerable points of body – The soldiers must be taught to close in with the enemy, whether the latter is armed or otherwise and immediately attack the most vulnerable points open to him to achieve the aim.

ADVENTURE TRAINING

MARKS: 08

23. List eight Adventure training activities carried out in NCC. (03)

Ans :- 1) River rafting 2) Swimming at sea 3) Sailing expedition at sea/river 4) Tracking 5) Rope climbing 6) Mountaineering 7) wind surfing 8) Rowing/Kayaking

24. What are the points that you would keep in mind while planning a Sailing Expedition ? (05)

Ans :- 1) Make sure that all gears as per check of list are mustered.
2) Sufficient number of serviceable life jackets be available.
3) Check for all fitment and leakage of boats prior to sailing.
4) Always make sure that rescue boat being provided during untoward incident.
5) Communication sets to be mustered and checked prior sailing.
6) All personnel should be in a proper rig for sailing.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

MARKS: 08

25. Why it is necessary to protect forests and trees ?

(02)

Ans :- Forest & trees are beneficial to all living ones because it gives us fresh air as well as costly things like medicine and valuable wood like sandle wood and plants which gives us plenty of medicinal things. Also trees and forests keep balance of nature and it brings rain and maintain cycle of nature.

26. Write short note on pollution and name the kinds of pollution.

(03)

Ans :- Pollution means inbalance 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 causes sound pollution. Pollution spreads diseases and makes life uncomfortable on earth.

Kind of pollution 1) Land pollution 2) Water pollution 3) Air pollution
4) Sound pollution

27. Explain Environment and Ecology ?

(03)

Ans :- Environment. The earth is the only planet in the solar system that supports life. Life on earth exists in the biosphere a narrow zone made of land, water and air extending up to a few kilometers above and below the earths surface. The conditions in which an organism exists make up its environment.

Ecology. Ecology means the study of organisms and inter relationship among organisms and the environment.

CHANGING TRENDS IN TECHNOLOGY

MARKS: 08

28. Explain necessity of changing trends in technology ?

03

Ans : Changing trends in technology is required for development of the country. With the help of changing technology country can emerged as super power in the world in all fields. With changing technology country can develop her economic growth, arms, science, medical and agriculture fields.

29. Explain various type of changes in technology ?

03

Ans : (a) Medical (b) Science (c) Arms & Nuclear weapons (d) Agriculture
(e) Aqua culture (f) Education (g) Health & Hygiene

30. Write down advantage and disadvantage of changes in technology ?

02

Ans : Changes in technology has its advantage and disadvantages.

- (a) If a country is making nuclear weapons the advantage is to emerged as a super power for protecting herself from the enemy whereas if a nuclear weapon is used mankind will be affected. Eg Japan was affected by a nuclear weapon.
- (b) An acid is used to charge a battery in vehicles whereas now a days men are using it to take revenge.