

B CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION FOR THE YEAR 2014– 2015
COMMON SYLLABUS

Sl No :
Roll No :

Total Marks : 265
Time Allotted : 3 Hrs

General Instructions:

1. Read all Questions and clarify doubts before answering.
 2. All answers to be written on the Question paper next to each Question at the space given.
 3. Only Ball Point pen to be used for writing the answers.
 4. No additional answer sheets or additional
-

Paper I **DRILL** (Marks 30)

Q1. Fill in the Blanks

10

- a) In Vishram, Carry left foot _____ inches to the left.
- b) In _____, heels together and in line forming an angle of 30 degrees.
- c) The Prime Minister of India will be given _____ salute.
- d) In Tez Chal, the length of the step is _____
- e) Dahine Salute is given when _____ foot reaches the ground.
- f) Strength of Guard of Honours to the President is _____ men.
- g) A word of command consists of 2 parts viz., _____ and _____
- h) Adha Dahine or Adha Bayen Mur is through _____ degrees only.
- i) The man who stands at the right most position of the body of troops in the front line is called _____.
- j) On receipt of _____ command, the rifle is brought to ground on the right side.

Q2 State True or False

05

- a) Length of pace in step out is 30 inches
- b) 'Squad dahine dekh' order will be given on Right foot
- c) The Commanding officer will be received onboard with carry on pipe
- d) When the strength of squad is five they should fall in two lines.
- e) 50 men guard is given to President of India.

Q3 Explain the drill Salute.

05

Q4 Explain the Procedure Giving Message.

05

Lieutenant Vijaykumar Nazare

Q5 Explain Khuli Line Chal (Open Order March) and Nikat Line Chal (Close Order March) **05**

Paper II WEAPON TRG (Marks 35)

- Q6 Fill in the blanks **10**
- a) The minimum effective range of 9mm Carbine from Hip Position is _____ to _____ Yards.
 - b) Magazine Capacity of 9 mm Carbine is _____.
 - c) The total number of grooves in the barrel of a Rifle .22 Deluxe BA is _____ d) The effective range of 7.62 mm SLR is _____.
 - e) The effective range of .22 rifle is _____.
 - f) The _____ men guard is paraded for guard of honour of Vice President.
 - g) In 7.62 mm Stands for _____.
 - h) The distance from which a rifle should be zeroed _____ yards.
 - j) Pull through is used for _____ the rifle.
 - k) The length of SLR 7.62 rifle is _____”.
- Q7 Write down the precautions taken while handling Rifles **05**
- Q8 What are the points to be remembered during ‘Aiming’? **05**
- Q9 Write a short note on Assembling of .22 Rifle **05**
- Q10 Write down parts of .22 rifle **05**
- Q11 What are the golden safety rules? **05**

Paper III MISCELLANEOUS (Marks 200)

The NCC (Marks 05)

- Q12 Fill in the blanks **03**
- a) Motto of NCC is _____.
 - b) Total number of Directorate are _____.
 - c) NCC day is celebrated on _____
- Q13 Write down the full form of the following **02**
- a) DDG -
 - b) ANO -

National integration and awareness (Marks 30)

- Q14 Fill in the blanks **05**
- a) _____ is the first President of India.

Lieutenant Vijaykumar Nazare

- b) _____ is a coral island of the west coast.
- c) Mahabaleshwar is a hill station in _____.
- d) Biggest state of India is _____.
- e) EEZ _____.

Q15 Match the following 05

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) Defence Minister | a) Kochi |
| b) Garbha dance | b) Supreme commander of armed forces |
| c) President | c) Thiruvananthapuram |
| d) Capital of Kerala | d) Manohar Parekar |
| e) Southern naval command | f) Gujarat |

Q16 What do you mean by National Integration? 05

Q17 Give the methods to remove the hindrances for National Integration in India. 05

Q18 Name any four fundamentals factors of National Unity. 05

Q19 Mention the factors which led to the growth of Indian Nationalism 05

Personality Development and Leadership (Marks 65)

Q20 What are the Leadership styles 05

Q21 What is the role of NCC in personality and character development? 05

Q22 What are the duties of a good citizen? 05

Q23 What are the qualities of a good leader 05

Q24 Explain the Leadership Traits. 10

Q25 Point out the important aspects of Man-Management? 10

Q-26. Who is a leader? What are the characteristics of leadership? 05

Q-27 Explain the different types of leadership styles? 05

Q-28 Why is there a need of Leadership? 05

Q29 Write a short note on the following personnel:-

a) Mahatma Gandhi 05

b) Bhagat Singh 05

Lieutenant Vijaykumar Nazare

Disaster Management (Marks 15)

- Q30. Name any six Natural calamities 06
- Q31. What are the three methods by which a fire can be extinguished? 03
- Q32. What is Civil Defence? 03
- Q33. What are the modes of spread of fire? 03

Social Awareness & Community Development (Marks 30)

- Q34. What are the objects of organizing social service activities in NCC? 05
- Q35. Give the list of individual's responsibility in a society? 05
- Q36. Write a short note on the following activities.
- a) Anti-Dowry Drive. 05
- b) Adult Education. 05
- Q37. Explain society? 05
- Q38. What do you mean by social service? 05

Health & Hygiene (Marks 25)

- Q39. What are the methods for prevention of water borne diseases? 05
- Q40. What are the methods of disposal of Refuse / Waste matter? 05
- Q41. What are the sources of water supply? 05
- Q42. What are communicable disease? 05
- Q43. Explain the preventive measures for common diseases? 05

Adventure Training (Marks 15)

- Q44. Mention adventure activities done by NCC Cadets. 05
- Q45. Write ten points to be borne in mind before planning adventure activities. 05
- Q46. What are the aims of adventure training? 05

Environment Awareness & Conservation(Marks 10)

- Q47. What is environment? 05
- Q48. What is conservation? 05

Obstacle Training (Marks 5)

- Q49. What is zig zag balance? 02
- Q 50. What are benefits of obstacle training? 03

ANSWER 'B' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION FOR THE YEAR 2014– 2015 **COMMON SYLLABUS**

Paper I Drill

Q1 Fill in the blanks

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| a) 12 inches | b) Savdhan | c) General Salute | d) 30 inches. |
| e) Left foot | f) 150 men | g) Executive, and Cautionary | |
| h) 45 degree | j) Right Marker | k) Bhumi Shastra | |

Q2 State True or False

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| a) False | b) True | c) False | d) False | e) False |
|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|

Q3 Salute

- (a) Being the right hand by smart circular motion keeping all the fingers clenched together.
- (b) Palm completely open.
- (c) Fingers, wrist and elbow in a straight line.
- (d) The top of the forefinger will remain near the center of the right eye brow.
- (e) Cut down the hand smartly by the shortest route and take up the Savdhan position.

Q4 Giving Message: It's sequence are:-

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Tham. | (b) Salute to the front. | (c) Take one step forward. |
| (d) Take out the message with right hand. | (e) Hand over the message. | |
| (f) Take one step backward. | (g) Salute. | (h) About turn and march off |

Q5 **Khuli Line Chal (Open Order March)**

- (a) Step off with the left foot.
- (b) Take two steps to the front (if standing in the front rank).
- (c) The middle rank does not move.
- (d) Take two steps to the back (rear rank).
- (e) Dressing should be taken automatically.

Nikat Line Chal (Close Order March)

- (a) Step off with the left foot.
- (b) Take two steps to the back (if standing in the front rank).
- (c) The middle rank does not move.
- (d) Take two steps to the front (rear rank).
- (e) Dressing should be taken automatically.

Lieutenant Vijaykumar Nazare

Q6 (a) 35 to 50 Yards. (b) 34 rounds (c) 06 d) 300 Yards (e) 25 yards
(f) 100 men (g) Self Loading Rifle. (h) 100 yards (i) Cleaning (j) 44".

Q7 PRECAUTIONS WHILE HANDLING RIFLES

1. Never point a gun at any man except target.
2. Do not stand in front of barrel.
3. When you pick up a gun, assume it is loaded.
4. Do not fiddle with a gun, it is dangerous.
5. Do not leave a loaded gun lying about.

Q8 Aiming. The laws of aiming are:-

- (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 trip of the foresight must be aligned in the centre and i
- (e) n level with the shoulder of the U.

Q9 The assembling of the rifle is always done in the reverse order. Check the magazine and ensure that the magazine is the same as that of the rifle. Insert the magazine at its place and press it. While assembling the bolt of Deluxe .22 Rifle ensure that –

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

Q10 Muzzle, Barrel, Trigger, Trigger Guard, empty collector, Fore Sight, Back Sight, Butt, Small of the Butt, Safety catch, Butt Plate, Butt Trap, Upper sling post, Lower sling post, Bolt, Bayonet post

Q11 Breech, Trigger, loading/unloading, cocking, safety catch, pointing a weapon & sentry and patrol

Q12 Fill in the blanks

- a) Unity and discipline
- (b) 17
- (c) 4th Sunday of November

Q13 Write down the full form of the following

- a) Deputy Director General
- (b) Associate NCC Officers -

Q14 Fill in the blanks

- a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Lakshadweep
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Rajasthan
- (e) Gujarat

Lieutenant Vijaykumar Nazare

Q15 Match the following

- a) Manohar parekar (b) Gujarat (c) Supreme commander of armed forces
(d) Thiruvananthapuram (e) Kochi

Q16 A feeling of oneness and unity among the mass is called National Integration. Thus the process of creating and strengthening the feeling of national unity is called National Integration.

- Q17 (a) Eradication of illiteracy.
(b) Reduction in the economic disparity that is reducing the gap between haves and have nots.
(c) Inclusion of National Integration in the syllabi of education.
(d) Banning the political parties having communal background.
(e) Every citizen should be taught to respect the National Language, National Flag.
(f) Every citizen should be encouraged to participate in the national festivals to create a feeling of oneness.

Q18 Language, Casteism, education, communalism and regionalism

- Q19 (a) Religions, social and cultural renaissance.
(b) Influence of western education and literature.
(c) Influence of modern means of transport and communication.
(d) Influence of Indian press and literature.

- Q20 (a) Autocratic. Otherwise known as authoritarian leadership. Here the leader carries out decisions through fear, threats punishments penalties etc. It is a true oppressive style.
(b) Democratic. Otherwise known as participating leadership. Here the leader will involve the subordinates in decision making. He will discuss with the group and seek individual opinion.
(c) Laizafaire. Otherwise known as free style leadership. Here the leader will entrust the entire decision making authority to subordinates. Leader will act according to the group's decision.

Q21 Drill, interaction of cadets in camps, competitions and sports adventure activities

- Q22 (a) He should know his rights and duties.
(b) He should be loyal and owe allegiance to the State.
(c) He should be a patriot. He loves his country. He should be ready to dies for the sake of his country.
(d) He should obey the rules and regulation of the country.
(e) He should have sense of duty. He should do his duty honestly.
(f) He should pay tax to the government property.
(g) He should be selfless. Service first is the motto of his life.
(h) He should take care and protection of the government property.
(i) He should have a good character.
(j) He should expose black marketers, hoarders, smugglers, adulteration, thieves and dacoits, if he comes to know about it.

Q23 The qualities of a good leader

- i) Sense of responsibility
- ii) Integrity
- iii) Knowledge of profession
- iv) Flexible mind
- v) Effective communication
- vi) Capable of adapting to rapid changes in situation

Q24 (a) Politeness- He should have a polite manner.

(b) Obedient- He should be obedient.

(c) Loyalty- Quality of faithfulness to country, quality to earn confidence and respect to others.

(d) Initiative- The uprightness of character soundness of moral principles, quality of absolute truthfulness, honesty and personal integrity.

(e) Courage- A mental quality recognizing fear of danger or criticism.

(f) Endurance- The mental and physical stamina measured by the ability of withstand pain fatigue, stress and hardship.

(g) Enthusiasm- Display of sincere interest and zeal in performance of duties.

(h) Judgement- Quality of logically weighting facts and possible solutions.

(j) Justice- Quality of being impartially treating everyone in the group alike.

(k) Decisiveness- The ability to make decisions promptly and announce them in a clear forceful manner.

(l) Bearing- Implies creation of favourable impression; upright carriage and appearance, condition of clothing and equipment, energy in actions and movements. Complete alertness.

(m) Unselfishness- Refrain from providing for own comfort and personal advancement at the expense of others.

(n) Tact- Ability to deal with others without creating offense. Involves understanding of human nature and consideration of the feelings of others.

Q25. (a) Always recognize the desire to be important in others.

(b) Avoid arguments.

(c) Always recognize good work.

(d) Consider the problem of others.

(e) Look after the health of others – physically and mentally.

(f) Look at the problem from the other man's point of view.

(g) Allow rest after fatigue; provide recreation at the end of day's hard work.

(h) Always address a man by his name.

(i) Be impartial, fair and friendly but never be familiar with subordinates.

(j) Don't battle subordinates in presence of others and also do not shout at them.

(k) Promotion should be made strictly on merit.

Lieutenant Vijaykumar Nazare

- (l) Always try to maintain a healthy atmosphere.

Q-26. According to RH Stodgill, a leader is a person who excels the average member of his group in intelligence, scholarship, dependability in exercising responsibilities, activities and social participation. Leadership is the ability of an individual to guide a group of people to achieve a certain objective.

Characteristics of leadership.

- (a) Leadership is a personal quality.
- (b) Leadership presupposes the existence of a group of followers.
- (c) Leadership aims at influencing people.
- (d) Leadership is for the realization of common goals.

Q-27 (a) Autocratic. Otherwise known as authoritarian leadership. Here the leader carries out decisions through fear, threats punishments penalties etc. It is a true oppressive style.

(b) Democratic. Otherwise known as participating leadership. Here the leader will involve the subordinates in decision making. He will discuss with the group and seek individual opinion.

(c) Laizafaire. Otherwise known as free style leadership. Here the leader will entrust the entire decision making authority to subordinates. Leader will act according to the group's decision.

Q-28 (a) It will improve motivation and morale of the group.

(b) Aid to authority orders from higher authority can be executed properly.

(c) Leads to higher performance. Leadership is a motive power to group efforts. Leadership pulls up the groups to a higher level of performance through work on human relations.

Q29 a) Mahatma Gandhi- Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948), Indian nationalist leader, who established his country's freedom through a non-violent revolution. Gandhi, also known as Mahatma Gandhi, was born in Porbandar in the present state of Gujarat on October 2, 1869, and educated in law at University College, London. On January 30, 1948, Indian nationalist leader Mohandas Gandhi was assassinated by a Hindu extremist named Nathuram Godse. Gandhi was known worldwide for his advocacy of social change through non-violence, and his death provoked international mourning. He is remembered as the 'Father of the Nation'.

b) Bhagat Singh

Bhagat Singh (September 27, 1907 – March 23, 1931) was an Indian revolutionary, considered to be one of the most famous martyrs of the Indian freedom

Lieutenant Vijaykumar Nazare

struggle. For this reason, he is often referred to as Shaheed Bhagat Singh. He is also believed by many to be one of the earliest Marxists in India and has been labeled so by the Communist party of India (Marxist). He was one of the leader and founders of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association.

Bhagat Singh and his associates were hanged in the early hours of March 23, 1931. Singh was cremated at Hussainiwala on banks of Sutlej river. Today, the Bhagat Singh Memorial commemorates freedom fighters of India.

Q30. Earthquake, Tsunamis, Volcanoes, Landslides, Hurricanes, Flood, Drought

Q31. Starvation, Cooling, Smothering

Q 32. It is a measure adopted by the civilian population, Government, local self bodies and volunteer organization etc. during the war to minimize the effect of enemy action on men and material. In short it is the defence of the citizens by citizens.

Q 33. Conduction, Convection, Radiation, Direct burning

Q34 Ans. Cadets should have the knowledge of the problem of the society. Cadet should study the basic problem of health, environment, education, economic backwardness etc. So, by conducting social service, NCC cadets will become conscious of the needs of the society and there by a spirit selfless service can be developed.

Q35 Ans. (a) Every individual must rightly follow the rule of law.
(b) Every individual must perform his duties.
(c) Every individual voter has great responsibility towards the formation of the government.
(d) All individuals must do their assigned job with full honesty and loyalty.
(e) All individuals should protect the public property.

Q36 a) Being a youth organization whose members (CADETS) are mostly unmarried, NCC can do a lot in eradication of this social evil. The following are some of the actions, which the cadets can take –

- (i) Arrange Seminars, debates or speeches by social workers in the field.
- (ii) Inform POLICE in case of dowry act.
- (iii) Bring out the ill-effects of the dowry system through drama, street play etc.
- (iv) Adopt villages and educate the young women that harassment for dowry should not be accepted as fate.
- (v) Conduct essay, painting and such other competitions depicting the ill effect of dowry in your institution.
- (vi) Approach mass communication media and project views.

Lieutenant Vijaykumar Nazare

(vii) Motivate cadets, students and youth to take anti-dowry pledge.

b) Adult Education. India has the second largest population in the world. With vast human resources, it is imperative that we improve upon the general awareness of our people. This can only be achieved by making them able to read and write. Today our Govt has made it compulsory to provide free education to all children until they attain the age of 14 years. Majority of illiterates are among the adults. Adult education is necessary and desirable to –

- (i) Avoid dependence on others.
- (ii) Avoid humiliation from others.
- (iii) Increase skills and gain confidence to work.
- (iv) Fight against social evils.

Increase participation in nation building. NCC, being the largest youth organization can help in a big way by accepting it as one of the fields of social service activity. NCC Cadets who come from different sections of society can act as nucleus for converting adult education programme into a mass movement. Each volunteer should take charge of 4 to 5 learners. Place and timings should be decided mutually keeping in mind the convenience of both the parties. The cadets should encourage the learners to be punctual. The proper planning and implementation of adult education programme will go a long way in eradicating illiteracy.

Q37.Ans. A society is the name for a group living together. They do because human being constantly need each other's help. Society is the general name for the relationship that exists between people. Groups which shows this feat is called social institutions e.g., family, school. This is a relationship interdependence.

Q38.Ans. The selfless service to the society is known as social service. Serving the society for the benefit of the members in the society. Any voluntary work done by an individual, which will help an individual or a group of person, is also recognized as social service.

Health & Hygiene (Marks 25)

Q39. Ans .i) Water Control. Chlorinate and purify water.

ii) Excreta Disposal. Disposal of excreta should be far away from water sources.

iii) Fly Control. There should be no collections of solid waste matter near the water source to prevent multiplication of flies.

(d) Health Education. Proper health education should be given to the people who live in villages regarding hygiene and sanitation.

(e) Vaccination. Vaccination should be given according to the diseases e.g., T.B, Anti Cholera and so on.

Lieutenant Vijaykumar Nazare

Q40. Ans. (a) Burning. Good method, but difficult when a large portion of wet refuse is present or when the refuse is composed of material which will not burn, like glass tins etc.

(b) Dumping. The refuse is dumped in low lying area filling up the lowlands. Biological change takes place. This is not a safe method. This will cause often wet smell and fly breeding.

(c) Tipping. It is dumping under controlled conditions i.e., in a manmade trench. Thereafter, it is covered with mud or sand – Also known as burial

Q41. **Ans.** Rain, Surface water – river, streams, tanks, ponds, Ground Water – wells and spring.

Q42. **Ans.** Communicable disease is an illness due to a specific infectious agent or its toxic products, arising through transmission of that agent or products from reservoir to susceptible host, either directly, or from infected person or animal or indirectly through the inanimate environment.

Q43. **Ans.** Segregate the patient, destroy the agents (germs), disinfecting, control of the food and drinks, inoculation and vaccination.

Adventure Training (Marks 15)

Q44. Ans. (a) Trekking, (b) Rock Climbing, (c) Mountaineering Expedition, (d) Para Jumping, (e) Water Skiing, Sailing, Kayaking, Yachting, (f) Hang Gliding, (g) White Water Rafting, (h) Rowing / Rafting Expedition, (j) Glider / Rafting, (k) Parasailing.

Q45

- i) Plan should be realistic and not over ambitious
- ii) Physical standard of the participants
- iii) Finances
- iv) Selection of cadets
- v) No. of participants
- vi) Selection of routes
- vii) Halts
- viii) Logistics
- ix) Collection of prior information
- x) Liaison with civil authorities
- xi) Medical cover

Q46 Ans. (a) To develop special qualities such as courage, self confidence, leadership, spirit of adventure, sportsmanship, teamwork, etc.

Lieutenant Vijaykumar Nazare

- (b) To provide an excellent opportunity to the cadets to visit interesting location.
- (c) To make them disciplined.
- (d) To make them physically and mentally fit to develop the ability to take risks for a given purpose.
- (e) To develop the ability to take risks for a given purpose.

Q47. **Ans.** The sum of all physical, chemical, biotic and cultural factors that affect life of organism in any way.

Q48. **Ans.** The planning and management of resources in a way so as to maintain their quality, value and diversity.

Q49. **Zig-Zag Balance**. It is a Zig-Zag a structure of wooden beam 18 ft in length, with 3 inch width and 1 ½ ft above the ground and is constructed in a zig-zag manner. The Cadet has to cross the obstacle lengthwise with open hands and balancing the body similar to straight balance.

Q 50. **Benefits**. Benefits of Obstacles courses are as under:-

- | | | |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Ensures physical fitness. | (b) Ensures agility | (c) Ensures mental robustness. |
| (d) Coordination and balance of mind and body. | | (e) Improves risk taking ability. |
| (f) Evaluating problem solving skills. | | (g) Over all team spirit |