#### Q.1 A) State True or False:

1.False	2. True	3. False	4. False	5. False
6. False	7. True	8. True	9. True	10. True
Q.1 B) Fill I in the blanks:				
1. Left foot	2. Bagal Shast	ra 3. Left	4. Left leg	5. Main Point of Impact
6. 100 7. N	ormal,Burst	8. 7.5 kg	9. Open and close of	Irill 10. Lying position

Ans 2 a) Types of disasters: Natural and Man Made disasters. Examples include,

#### Natural Disasters

Wind Related: Storm, Cyclone, Tornado and Tidal waves

Water Related: Flood, Earthquake, Drought

Earth Related: Earthquake, Tsunamis, Avalanches, Landslides, etc.

#### Man Made disasters:

#### OR

#### Ans 2 a) Duties of defence organization:

It is a measure adopted by the civilian population, government, local self-bodies and voluntary organizations, etc. It is the defence of the citizen by the citizen.

Civil Defence measures consists of:

- $\checkmark$  Preventive measures
- ✓ Control measures
- ✓ Restorative measures

Ans 2 b) National Disaster Management Authority, abbreviated as NDMA, is an agency of the Ministry of Home Affairs whose primary purpose is to coordinate response to natural or man-made disasters and for capacity-building in disaster resiliency and crisis response.<sup>[2]</sup> NDMA was established through the Disaster Management Act enacted by the Government of India in 30 May 2005.<sup>[3]</sup> The Prime Minister is the ex-officio chairperson of the same.

## Ans 3 a) Problems of weaker sections in the society

- Never included in the social and economic planning of India
- Victims of cumulative inequalities
- These persons have little or no experience and are marginalized economically, politically, educationally, culturally and socially.

## Ans 3 b) Needs of weaker section:

Constitutional safeguard

Economical programmes and facilities:

- Development through 5 year plans
- Promotion of Labour interests of Tribals engaged in Mining Industry and Tea Plantation

Educational facilities:

- There are Ashram schools for providing basic education and vocation training for SC/ST
- There is fee concession at college level
- Free examination training centres for SC/ST for UPSC, IAS and IPS examinations

Medical facilities

## OR

Ans 3 b) Schemes undertaken by Government of India for the upliftment of weaker section:

## National Social Assistance Programme

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a welfare programme being administered by the Ministry of Rural Development. This programme is **being implemented in rural areas as well as urban areas.** 

## Presently NSAP comprises of five schemes, namely -

- Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS),
- Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS),
- Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS),
- National Family Benefit Scheme NFBS) and
- Annapurna.

## Ans 4 a) Note on personal hygiene and sanitation:

It is true that a healthy mind lives in healthy body. It means that for proper and systematic working of the body it is essential to have proper hygiene. This type of hygiene is called personal hygiene.

Personal hygiene helps in :

- Developing healthy habits and attitudes
- Developing attractive personalities

- Developing emotional stabilities
- Maintaining healthy atmosphere

Sanitation generally refers to the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and feces. The word 'sanitation' also refers to the maintenance of hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection and wastewater disposal.

## Ans 4 b) Types of diseases:

Diseases can be classified into 2 types:

- Communicable diseases
- Non communicable diseases

#### OR

## Ans 4 b)Preventive measures of Infectious disease and their preventive measures

Diseases can be classified into 2 types:

- Communicable diseases
- Non communicable diseases

Germs from the diseased persons body enter a healthy persons body through direct or close contact. Examples T.B, influenza, are the communicable diseases through constant sharing of space with a diseased person can result in the disease producing germs to enter a healthy persons body through air.

Precautions:

- ✓ Drink boiled water
- ✓ Avoid junk food
- ✓ Use of handkerchief while sneezing
- ✓ Avoid sharing of Clothes

Ans 5 ) 2) **ARMY Wing** Methods of finding North

- By Star
- By mountain
- By Masjid
- By Sun

#### Ans 5) 3) Prismatic Compass:

Parts of the compass are:

- Prism
- Ring
- Thumb ring
- Clamping screw
- Arrow
- Lubber line
- Hings
- Glass protector
- Tongue notch
- Tongue
- Hairline
- Eye hole
- Prism case
- Dial

## Ans 5) 4) Procedure of map setting

- (a) Map to Ground
- (b) Ground to Map
- (c) Finding own position

#### Ans 5 ) 2) NAVY Wing

#### Reading of message

Semaphore is a visual means of communication which provides a rapid means for passing messages over short distances during daylight.

The different semaphore signs are made by moving one or two hand flags so that they form various angles with the perpendicular. It is essential that each angle be formed correctly, as good communication depends upon accuracy in this respect.

#### d. Naval Communication

The responsibility of each of three sub departments is given below:-

(a) **Tactical Fleet work**, Visual Signalling, cryptography (offline) and traffic handling.

(b) **Radio Radio telegraphy,** automatic telegraphy, radio telephony, cryptography (online) and traffic handling.

(c) Special Electronic warfare and traffic handling.

## Ans 5) 4) Transmission of Message

**Navtex** (Navigational Telex) is an international automated <u>medium frequency</u> direct-printing service for delivery of navigational and meteorological warnings and forecasts, as well as urgent <u>maritime safety information</u> to ships.

Navtex was developed to provide a low-cost, simple, and automated means of receiving this information aboard ships at sea within approximately 370 km (200 nautical miles) off shore.

Transmission of message can also be done by:

- Semaphore
- Morse code
- Radio Telephony

## Ans 5 ) 2) AIR Wing

## **Types of Aircrafts:**

- Indian Air Force.
- Army Aviation Corps.
- Naval Air Arm.
- Indian Coast Guard.
- NCC Air Wing.
- Border Security Force.
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

Ans 5 ) 3) History of Aeromodelling

Aeromodelling is an art of making various types of aero models and models to fly then with various methods.

Aeromodelling is one of the finest hobbies, which is popular in the world. It has often been starting point for many Pilots and Aeronautical Engineers.