

Semester-I

Name of the Paper: Introduction to NCC-I

Course Code VAC-101

Total Marks: 100 (Theory-70 Practical-30)

Unit-I: NCC General:

Aims, Objectives and Organisation of NCC, Incentives, and Duties of NCC Cadets.

Unit-II: National Integration and Awareness:

National Integration: Importance and Necessity, Factors affecting National Integration, Unity in Diversity, Threats to National Security.

Unit-III: Personality Development:

Factors, Self-awareness, Empathy, Critical and Creative thinking, Decision Making and Problem Solving.

Unit-IV: Social Service and Community Development:

Basics of Social Service, Rural Development Programmes, NGOs, Contribution of Youths.

Unit-V: War Heroes and their Extra ordinary Tales of bravery:

Captain Vikram Batra, Major Somnath Sharma, Rifleman Jaswant Singh Rawat, Havildar Abdul Hamid, Brig. Kuldip Singh Chandpuri.



CAREER STUDY
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UNIT – 1

ONE MARK:

1. What is the full form of NCC?
→ National Cadet Corps.
2. When was NCC formally inaugurated in India?
→ 15 July 1948.
3. Under which Act was NCC established?
→ NCC Act, 1948.
4. What is the motto of NCC?
→ “Unity and Discipline.”
5. Who is the head of NCC at the national level?
→ Director General of NCC (DG NCC).
6. Under which Ministry does NCC function?
→ Ministry of Defence.
7. What is the main aim of NCC?
→ To develop character, comradeship, discipline, leadership, secular outlook, and the spirit of selfless service among youth.
8. Which type of training does NCC provide to cadets?
→ Military and leadership training.
9. Name the three wings of NCC.
→ Army, Navy, and Air Force.
10. What is the highest rank a cadet can achieve in NCC?
→ Senior Under Officer (SUO).
11. How many years of training are generally offered in NCC for a college cadet?
→ Three years.
12. Which incentive is given to NCC cadets in defence services recruitment?
→ Preference and relaxation in selection for armed forces.
13. Name any one certificate awarded to NCC cadets.
→ ‘B’ Certificate or ‘C’ Certificate.
14. Which NCC certificate is most valued for joining defence services?
→ ‘C’ Certificate.
15. What is one of the objectives of NCC related to national integration?
→ To instill unity among youth from different regions and backgrounds.
16. What is the main duty of an NCC cadet in school/college?
→ To attend parades and participate in NCC activities regularly.
17. Who is responsible for organising NCC at the unit level?
→ Commanding Officer (CO) of the NCC unit.
18. Which rank in NCC is equivalent to an army lieutenant?
→ Associated NCC Officer (ANO).

19. What does 'JD' and 'JW' stand for in NCC?
→ Junior Division and Junior Wing.
20. What does 'SD' and 'SW' stand for in NCC?
→ Senior Division and Senior Wing.
21. Which uniform is worn by NCC cadets?
→ Khaki uniform (Army wing).
22. Name one social service duty performed by NCC cadets.
→ Participation in blood donation camps.
23. What is the eligibility age for joining Junior Division NCC?
→ 13 to 18½ years.
24. What is the eligibility age for joining Senior Division NCC?
→ Up to 26 years.
25. How many NCC Directorates are there in India?
→ 17 Directorates.
26. What is one incentive given by educational institutions to NCC cadets?
→ Additional marks or grace marks in examinations.
27. Which annual camp is compulsory for 'B' Certificate examination?
→ Annual Training Camp (ATC).
28. What is the role of NCC in disaster management?
→ Assisting authorities in rescue and relief operations.
29. What is one of the prime leadership qualities developed by NCC training?
→ Self-confidence.
30. Name the highest award given to an NCC cadet for bravery or exceptional service.
→ Raksha Mantri Padak.

TWO MARK:

1. What is the aim of NCC?
→ The aim of NCC is to develop qualities of character, discipline, leadership, secular outlook, spirit of adventure, and ideals of selfless service among young citizens, making them responsible and patriotic.
2. Mention two objectives of NCC.
→ NCC aims to create a pool of organised, trained, and motivated youth with leadership qualities and to provide basic military training to students, encouraging them to join the armed forces.
3. State the motto of NCC and its meaning.
→ The motto of NCC is "Unity and Discipline," which means promoting national unity among youth while maintaining self-control and order in personal and group life.
4. When was NCC Act passed, and why?
→ The NCC Act was passed in 1948 to provide statutory backing for organising and managing the National Cadet Corps, ensuring its smooth functioning.

5. Name the three wings of NCC.

→ The three wings are the Army Wing, the Naval Wing, and the Air Wing, each providing specialised training related to their respective services.

6. What are 'JD' and 'JW' in NCC?

→ JD stands for Junior Division and JW stands for Junior Wing, meant for school students in the age group of 13 to 18½ years, both boys and girls respectively.

7. What are 'SD' and 'SW' in NCC?

→ SD stands for Senior Division and SW stands for Senior Wing, meant for college students up to 26 years of age, for boys and girls respectively.

8. Who controls the NCC at the national level?

→ The NCC is controlled by the Ministry of Defence at the national level, with the Director General of NCC as the overall head.

9. Who is an ANO?

→ An Associated NCC Officer (ANO) is a teacher or lecturer in a school or college trained to supervise and guide cadets during NCC activities and training.

10. What are the main duties of an NCC cadet?

→ Cadets must attend parades, camps, and training regularly, participate in social service and adventure activities, and maintain discipline and decorum at all times.

11. What is the incentive of the 'C' Certificate?

→ The 'C' Certificate provides significant advantages in recruitment to armed forces and paramilitary services, including direct entry benefits and exemption from certain tests.

12. Mention two social service activities of NCC.

→ NCC cadets participate in blood donation camps, tree plantation drives, disaster relief operations, awareness campaigns, and community development programmes.

13. What is Annual Training Camp (ATC)?

→ ATC is a camp organised annually for cadets to undergo intensive training in drill, weapons, map reading, and leadership, and is compulsory for certain certificate exams.

14. Name two defence recruitment benefits for NCC cadets.

→ NCC cadets get relaxation in physical and written tests for recruitment in armed forces, and some direct entry opportunities for those holding a 'C' Certificate.

15. What is the role of NCC in disaster management?

→ NCC assists civil authorities during natural calamities like floods, earthquakes, and cyclones by participating in rescue, relief, and rehabilitation operations.

16. How many NCC directorates are there in India?

→ There are 17 NCC Directorates in India, each responsible for managing NCC activities within a particular state or group of states.

17. What is the age limit for Junior Division cadets?

→ The age limit for Junior Division cadets is between 13 and 18½ years.

18. What is the age limit for Senior Division cadets?

→ The age limit for Senior Division cadets is up to 26 years at the time of enrolment.

19. How does NCC help in promoting unity?

→ NCC brings together youth from different states, religions, and cultures, making them live, train, and work together, which promotes national integration.

20. What is the highest rank for a cadet in NCC?

→ The highest rank for a cadet in NCC is Senior Under Officer (SUO), who leads and guides other cadets in the unit.

21. What are the types of certificates given by NCC?

→ NCC awards three types of certificates: 'A' Certificate (school level), 'B' Certificate (college level), and 'C' Certificate (highest level).

22. What is the primary training given in the Army Wing?

→ The Army Wing focuses on drill, weapon training, map reading, fieldcraft, and other basic military activities.

23. Mention any two incentives given by educational institutions to NCC cadets.

→ Educational institutions often give grace marks in exams and attendance relaxation to active NCC cadets.

24. What is the role of the Commanding Officer in NCC?

→ The Commanding Officer heads the NCC unit, plans training schedules, organises camps, and ensures discipline and performance of cadets.

25. Name one prestigious award for NCC cadets and its purpose.

→ The Raksha Mantri Padak is awarded to cadets for exceptional bravery, leadership, or distinguished service in NCC activities.

BOARD ANSWER:

Q1. Explain in detail the aims and objectives of the National Cadet Corps (NCC).

Answer:

The National Cadet Corps (NCC) is a premier youth organisation in India aimed at developing the character, discipline, and leadership abilities of students across the nation. Established under the NCC Act of 1948, it works under the Ministry of Defence and engages school and college students in structured training activities. The core **aims** of the NCC are: (1) to develop qualities of character, courage, comradeship, discipline, leadership, secular outlook, and ideals of selfless service among the youth of the country, and (2) to create a human resource of organised, trained, and motivated youth, prepared to provide leadership in all walks of life, including the armed forces, and ready to serve the nation in any eventuality.

The **objectives** of NCC flow directly from these aims. First, it strives to instil in cadets the spirit of patriotism, so that they can act as responsible citizens with a commitment to national unity and integrity. Second, it works to nurture leadership qualities, communication skills, and the ability to work as a team, ensuring that cadets can take initiative and responsibility in their future careers. Third, NCC provides basic military training to cadets, familiarising them with drills, weapons, map reading, and fieldcraft so that they can assist in defence services or civil emergencies. Fourth, it

promotes secularism and cultural harmony by bringing together young people from diverse backgrounds to live, train, and work together.

In addition, the NCC's objectives include promoting adventure and physical fitness among youth through activities such as trekking, rock climbing, sailing, and mountaineering. These activities build endurance, courage, and problem-solving skills. Another important objective is community development, where cadets participate in social service activities like blood donation camps, literacy drives, health awareness campaigns, and disaster relief operations. This fosters empathy, a sense of responsibility towards society, and practical organisational skills. In essence, NCC is not only about producing future soldiers but about grooming responsible, capable, and socially conscious citizens. The combination of military discipline with civic responsibility makes NCC a unique institution in the country's educational and developmental landscape.

Q2. *Describe the organisation of the NCC at national, state, and unit levels.*

Answer:

The NCC is a well-structured organisation with a clear chain of command, functioning under the Ministry of Defence, Government of India. At the **national level**, the NCC Headquarters is located in New Delhi and is headed by the Director General (DG NCC), an officer of the rank of Lieutenant General (or equivalent from Navy/Air Force). The DG NCC is assisted by Additional Directors General (Major General/Equivalent), Deputy Directors General, and other officers and staff responsible for various branches like training, planning, logistics, and personnel management.

For effective management, the NCC is divided into **17 Directorates**, each usually corresponding to one state or a group of smaller states. Each Directorate is commanded by an Additional Director General or a Deputy Director General of the rank of Brigadier (or equivalent). These Directorates are further divided into **Group Headquarters**, usually covering multiple districts. Each Group HQ is headed by a Group Commander, typically of Colonel rank (or equivalent).

At the **unit level**, the basic operational body is the NCC Unit (or Battalion for the Army Wing, or equivalent in Navy and Air Force Wings). An NCC Battalion is headed by a Commanding Officer (CO), usually of the rank of Lieutenant Colonel (or equivalent). The unit includes several companies or platoons, each commanded by Junior Commissioned Officers (JCOs) and Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) from the armed forces, who train cadets in drills, weapon handling, map reading, and other activities.

Cadets are further organised into divisions/wings depending on age and educational level: **Junior Division (JD)** for boys in school, **Junior Wing (JW)** for girls in school, **Senior Division (SD)** for boys in college, and **Senior Wing (SW)** for girls in college. Leadership within cadets is promoted through a rank system – from Cadet, to Corporal, Sergeant, Junior Under Officer (JUO), and finally Senior Under Officer (SUO), the highest cadet rank. Supporting the structure are Associated NCC Officers

(ANOs), who are trained school or college teachers responsible for guiding cadets alongside the military instructors.

This organised hierarchy ensures discipline, efficient communication, and effective training across all levels, allowing the NCC to function smoothly and reach lakhs of students across India each year.

Q3. *Discuss the various incentives available to NCC cadets and their importance.*

Answer:

Incentives are a crucial motivating factor for students to join and actively participate in NCC activities. These incentives are offered by the government, educational institutions, and sometimes private organisations, and they aim to reward cadets for their service, discipline, and achievements.

One of the most significant incentives for NCC cadets is **preference in recruitment for armed forces**. Holders of the NCC 'C' Certificate, particularly with high grading, enjoy advantages in direct selection processes for the Indian Army, Navy, and Air Force. For example, in the Indian Army, 'C' Certificate holders can apply for Special Entry without appearing for the written NDA/CDS exams. Similarly, paramilitary forces and police services often give relaxation in physical tests or direct recruitment benefits to NCC-trained youth.

Educational incentives are also notable. Many universities and boards award **grace marks** or **additional weightage** in entrance examinations to NCC certificate holders. Attendance relaxation during regular college classes is another benefit extended by some institutions to cadets actively participating in camps and training.

Scholarships and financial benefits are also available, such as the DG NCC Scholarship Scheme for meritorious cadets, and state-specific scholarships for outstanding performers. Some state governments offer cash awards to cadets who win medals in national camps or represent India in Youth Exchange Programmes (YEP). In addition to these, cadets get opportunities to participate in prestigious events such as the Republic Day Camp (RDC), Prime Minister's Rally, and International Youth Exchange Programmes. These experiences add value to a cadet's profile and provide exposure to leadership and cross-cultural interactions.

The importance of these incentives lies not just in the tangible benefits like job preference or scholarships, but also in the way they recognise and reward discipline, service, and excellence. By providing such advantages, the NCC ensures sustained enthusiasm among cadets and encourages more students to join the organisation, thereby strengthening its role in nation-building.

Q4. *Explain the duties and responsibilities of an NCC cadet in detail.*

Answer:

An NCC cadet holds both privileges and responsibilities. The duties of a cadet go beyond attending parades – they involve a commitment to self-improvement, discipline, and service to society and the nation. The primary duty of a cadet is to **attend training regularly**. This includes weekly parades, special training sessions,

and camps such as Annual Training Camps, Combined Annual Training Camps, and specialised camps like trekking or rock climbing.

Cadets are also responsible for **maintaining discipline and good conduct** both within and outside NCC activities. This includes wearing the uniform correctly, being punctual, respecting seniors, and following instructions from officers and instructors. As representatives of the NCC, cadets are expected to display exemplary behaviour in public, thus upholding the reputation of the organisation.

A significant duty is **active participation in social service activities**. NCC cadets are involved in tree plantation drives, blood donation camps, awareness programmes on health, hygiene, environment, and literacy. They assist in disaster relief during floods, earthquakes, or other emergencies, working alongside civil authorities to provide rescue, first aid, and relief materials.

Cadets must also take on **leadership responsibilities**. Senior cadets like JUOs and SUOs are expected to guide juniors, plan and manage parade drills, and act as a bridge between officers and other cadets. This leadership role helps in developing organisational and decision-making skills.

Another important responsibility is **self-development**. NCC encourages cadets to improve their physical fitness, acquire knowledge about military subjects, develop adventure skills, and build teamwork abilities. Cadets are also expected to promote the NCC motto of “Unity and Discipline” in their personal lives, inspiring others in their community to live harmoniously and work towards the nation’s progress.

By fulfilling these duties, cadets not only contribute to the effectiveness of NCC as an institution but also prepare themselves to be disciplined, responsible citizens who can take on challenges in both civilian and military spheres.

Q5. *Analyse the role of NCC in national integration and youth development.*

Answer:

The NCC plays a pivotal role in promoting national integration and developing the youth of India. India is a diverse country with numerous languages, religions, and cultural traditions, and it is essential to foster unity among its citizens. NCC achieves this by bringing together cadets from various regions, castes, religions, and socio-economic backgrounds to train, live, and work together in a spirit of cooperation and equality.

National integration is promoted through **combined training camps** where cadets from different states participate in drills, competitions, and cultural exchange programmes. For example, in the Republic Day Camp, cadets from all over the country share accommodations, perform together, and showcase their state’s culture, fostering mutual respect and understanding.

NCC’s **youth development role** is equally significant. It instils values of discipline, leadership, courage, and responsibility in young people. Through physical training, weapon handling, and adventure activities, cadets learn endurance, problem-solving, and decision-making skills. NCC also encourages social responsibility by involving cadets in community service projects, which develops empathy and a sense of

belonging to society.

In addition, NCC creates **career awareness** by introducing cadets to opportunities in the armed forces and other sectors. It nurtures confidence and communication skills, which are essential for any profession. By engaging in both military and civic activities, cadets become well-rounded individuals who are ready to contribute positively to the nation. Thus, NCC serves as a powerful tool for integrating India's diversity and empowering its youth for a better future.

Q6. *Describe the contribution of NCC in disaster management and community development.*

Answer:

The NCC's role in disaster management and community development is a direct reflection of its motto, "Unity and Discipline," and its objective of preparing youth for national service. In times of natural calamities such as floods, cyclones, earthquakes, and landslides, NCC cadets have been at the forefront of **rescue and relief operations**. Their training in first aid, crowd control, and basic rescue techniques enables them to assist local authorities effectively. For example, during floods, cadets help in evacuating people, distributing relief materials, and setting up temporary shelters.

In earthquakes or similar disasters, NCC teams participate in debris clearance, medical assistance, and coordination of relief supplies. This rapid and disciplined response is possible because of their regular training and drills that simulate such emergency situations.

Community development is another key contribution of NCC. Cadets engage in activities such as **tree plantation drives, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, blood donation camps**, literacy campaigns, and awareness programmes on health, sanitation, and environmental protection. These activities not only benefit society directly but also instil a sense of service and responsibility in cadets.

The NCC also supports government initiatives like **Fit India Movement, Digital India awareness**, and voter awareness drives. By participating in such programmes, cadets act as change agents in their communities, spreading awareness and motivating others to contribute towards nation-building.

In both disaster management and community development, NCC's impact is significant because it mobilises a large, disciplined, and motivated group of youth who can act swiftly and effectively in times of need, demonstrating the organisation's importance beyond military training.

UNIT – 2

ONE MARK:

1. What is meant by National Integration?
→ National Integration means the unity and harmony among people of a nation, irrespective of differences in religion, language, caste, or culture.
2. Why is national integration important for India?
→ It ensures unity, peace, stability, and progress in a diverse country like India.
3. Name one necessity of national integration.
→ To promote unity in diversity and strengthen the nation against internal and external threats.
4. Give one example of “Unity in Diversity” in India.
→ People of different religions celebrating each other’s festivals together.
5. Mention one factor that positively affects national integration.
→ Promotion of secularism and equality.
6. Mention one factor that negatively affects national integration.
→ Regionalism or favouring one’s own state over the nation.
7. What is the motto of national integration in India?
→ “Unity in Diversity.”
8. Name one cultural factor that promotes national integration.
→ Common heritage of art, music, and literature.
9. Mention one social factor that affects national integration.
→ Caste system and social discrimination.
10. What is one necessity of national awareness?
→ To make citizens aware of their rights, duties, and the need for unity.
11. Name any one political factor affecting national integration.
→ Communal politics.
12. Which constitutional provision promotes national integration?
→ Fundamental Rights guaranteeing equality before law.
13. Give one example of a threat to national security.
→ Terrorism.
14. Name one external threat to India’s national security.
→ Cross-border infiltration.
15. Name one internal threat to India’s national security.
→ Naxalism.
16. Which slogan is associated with unity in India?
→ “Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat.”
17. What is meant by “Unity in Diversity”?
→ Living together peacefully despite cultural, religious, or linguistic differences.

18. Name one programme launched by the Government of India for national integration.
→ National Integration Council.
19. What is one economic factor affecting national integration?
→ Unequal development among regions.
20. Which article of the Constitution promotes equality?
→ Article 14 – Equality before law.
21. Name one measure to strengthen national integration.
→ Promotion of inter-state cultural exchange.
22. Give one example of a security force that protects national security.
→ Border Security Force (BSF).
23. What is meant by communalism?
→ Excessive loyalty to one's own religious community, often leading to conflict.
24. Name one step taken by NCC to promote national integration.
→ Conducting combined training camps for cadets from different states.
25. Give one example of an external factor that can harm national security.
→ Cyber warfare by foreign agencies.
26. What is the role of youth in national integration?
→ To promote harmony, peace, and brotherhood among communities.
27. Name one linguistic factor that can affect national integration.
→ Language-based state demands.
28. Which day is celebrated to promote national integration?
→ National Integration Day on 19 November.
29. Name one threat to national integration from social media misuse.
→ Spreading fake news that causes communal tension.
30. Give one example of unity seen during national festivals.
→ People from all regions participating in Independence Day celebrations.

TWO MARK:

1. What is meant by National Integration?

→ National Integration refers to the process of uniting the citizens of a country into a single cohesive whole, regardless of differences in religion, language, caste, region, or culture, to promote harmony and national unity.

2. Why is national integration important for India?

→ India is a diverse country, and national integration ensures peace, stability, and cooperation among its people, which is essential for political stability, economic growth, and safeguarding sovereignty.

3. Mention two necessities of national integration.

→ National integration is necessary to maintain peace and harmony in a multi-cultural society and to build a strong, united nation capable of facing internal and external challenges.

4. What is meant by “Unity in Diversity”?

→ Unity in Diversity means that people belonging to different religions, languages, regions, and cultures live together peacefully, respecting each other’s differences while working for the progress of the nation.

5. Mention two factors that positively affect national integration.

→ The promotion of secular values and equal opportunities for all citizens help in building trust, mutual respect, and unity among different communities.

6. Mention two factors that negatively affect national integration.

→ Regionalism and communalism are two major factors that create divisions and reduce unity among citizens of a country.

7. Give two examples of cultural factors that promote national integration.

→ The celebration of national festivals like Independence Day and Republic Day, and the shared heritage of music, dance, and literature promote unity and cultural pride.

8. How does secularism promote national integration?

→ Secularism ensures equal treatment of all religions by the state, which promotes trust, equality, and brotherhood among people of different faiths.

9. Mention two political factors affecting national integration.

→ Communal politics and lack of effective governance can create divisions among people and weaken national unity.

10. What is one constitutional provision that promotes national integration?

→ The Fundamental Rights, such as equality before law under Article 14, guarantee fair treatment for all citizens, promoting unity and trust in the system.

11. Give two examples of threats to national security.

→ Terrorism and cross-border infiltration are serious threats that harm peace, unity, and stability in the country.

12. Mention two internal threats to India’s national security.

→ Naxalism and communal riots are major internal threats that disrupt law, order, and social harmony.

13. Mention two external threats to India’s national security.

→ Cross-border terrorism and cyber-attacks from foreign countries are significant external threats to India’s security.

14. What is communalism and how does it harm national integration?

→ Communalism is excessive loyalty to one’s own religious community, which often leads to conflicts and mistrust between different groups, weakening unity.

15. Give two economic factors that affect national integration.

→ Unequal distribution of resources and regional economic disparities can create resentment and reduce unity among different parts of the country.

16. How does language diversity affect national integration?

→ While language diversity is a cultural strength, excessive regional language-based demands can sometimes create divisions and affect unity.

17. Mention two measures to strengthen national integration.

→ Encouraging cultural exchange programmes and promoting common national festivals can help bring people closer and strengthen unity.

18. Name two government initiatives to promote national integration.

→ The setting up of the National Integration Council and the “Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat” programme are key initiatives to promote unity.

19. What is the role of NCC in national integration?

→ NCC promotes unity by conducting combined training camps, cultural exchanges, and adventure activities involving cadets from different states and backgrounds.

20. How can national festivals promote national integration?

→ National festivals like Independence Day and Republic Day bring people together, irrespective of religion or region, to celebrate the country’s unity and achievements.

21. Mention two roles of youth in promoting national integration.

→ Youth can spread awareness about unity and harmony, and actively participate in community service activities to build trust and cooperation among citizens.

22. How does misuse of social media affect national integration?

→ The spread of fake news or hate messages on social media can create misunderstandings, promote communal tension, and weaken unity.

23. What is the importance of national awareness in security?

→ National awareness makes citizens vigilant, responsible, and proactive in protecting the nation from threats like terrorism and communal violence.

24. Mention two ways citizens can contribute to national security.

→ Citizens can cooperate with law enforcement agencies and report suspicious activities, and participate in awareness campaigns on safety and security.

25. What is the significance of “National Integration Day”?

→ Celebrated on 19 November, it honours the birth anniversary of Indira Gandhi and promotes unity, peace, and brotherhood among the people of India.

BOARD ANSWER:

Q1. What is National Integration? Explain its importance and necessity in India.

National Integration refers to the process of creating a sense of unity, belonging, and shared identity among the diverse people of a nation. In a country like India, where people differ in language, religion, caste, culture, traditions, and lifestyles, national integration plays a vital role in holding the nation together as one unit. It is the foundation for peace, stability, and progress.

The importance of national integration in India is immense. Firstly, it strengthens unity and promotes the idea that all citizens are equal regardless of their differences. This unity is essential for maintaining sovereignty and protecting the country from external threats. Secondly, national integration fosters a spirit of brotherhood and harmony, reducing the chances of internal conflicts such as communal riots, caste disputes, or regional tensions.

National integration is also necessary for economic development. A united country can focus its resources and energy on progress rather than resolving conflicts. When people work together for the nation’s welfare, industries, education, and infrastructure flourish. Moreover, in democratic nations like India, national integration ensures the

smooth functioning of government institutions because citizens feel responsible for their country.

In the Indian context, where diversity is vast, national integration helps people respect and celebrate differences while upholding a shared identity as Indians. This sense of belonging encourages patriotism, discipline, and dedication toward national service. Without national integration, a country risks division, instability, and underdevelopment. Therefore, fostering unity in diversity is not just important—it is a necessity for India's survival and growth.

Q2. Explain the main factors affecting National Integration in India.

National Integration in India faces challenges due to several factors rooted in social, political, and economic issues. One major factor is **regionalism**—a tendency where people give more importance to their regional identity over national identity. This often leads to demands for separate states or special privileges for certain regions, weakening the unity of the nation.

Another factor is **communalism**, where loyalty to one's religious group becomes stronger than loyalty to the nation. Communal tensions and riots damage trust between communities and create social divides. Similarly, **casteism** remains a strong barrier to national unity, as people often discriminate or form groups based on caste, leading to inequality and injustice.

Economic inequality is also a significant challenge. When certain regions or groups remain underdeveloped while others progress, feelings of neglect and resentment arise. This economic gap often fuels demands for autonomy or special treatment.

Linguistic differences add another layer of complexity. India has many official languages, and disputes over language recognition sometimes create friction between states.

Political polarization and misuse of identity politics by leaders for electoral gains also weaken integration. Instead of uniting people, such politics divides them for short-term benefits. External interference, such as cross-border terrorism or foreign influence, further disrupts national unity.

In summary, factors such as regionalism, communalism, casteism, economic inequality, linguistic disputes, and divisive politics all affect national integration. Addressing these issues requires strong policies, education promoting unity, and active citizen participation in building harmony.

Q3. Discuss the concept of 'Unity in Diversity' in India. How does it contribute to National Integration?

'Unity in Diversity' is the idea that a country can remain united despite having diverse cultures, languages, religions, and traditions. India is one of the best examples of this concept. Our country has 28 states, more than 22 official languages, hundreds of dialects, and multiple religions and ethnic groups, yet all citizens share a common identity as Indians.

This diversity enriches the nation's cultural heritage. People celebrate various festivals, follow different cuisines, wear different clothes, and yet respect each other's customs. Unity in diversity strengthens national integration because it teaches people to accept and celebrate differences rather than seeing them as divisions.

The Indian Constitution protects this principle by granting equal rights to all citizens regardless of religion, caste, or language. Institutions like the National Cadet Corps (NCC), sports events, and national celebrations such as Independence Day and Republic Day also bring people together across differences.

Moreover, unity in diversity helps in defending the country. When external threats arise, people from all backgrounds stand united to protect the nation. Economically, this unity enables cooperation between states, encouraging trade, tourism, and development. Socially, it promotes peace and reduces conflicts, ensuring a stable environment for growth.

Thus, 'Unity in Diversity' is not just a slogan but the essence of Indian identity, serving as the backbone of national integration.

Q4. What are the major threats to National Security in India?

National Security refers to the protection of a nation's sovereignty, integrity, and citizens from both internal and external threats. In India, several issues pose challenges to national security. One major threat is **terrorism**, particularly cross-border terrorism, which causes loss of life and property and creates fear among citizens.

Another threat is **communal and ethnic violence**, which can weaken internal stability. Communal riots or caste-based violence disturb peace and divert the government's attention from development. **Insurgency movements** in certain regions, such as the Northeast and parts of central India affected by Naxalism, challenge the authority of the state and disrupt integration.

Cybersecurity threats are becoming more common, with hackers targeting government data, financial systems, and communication networks. This can compromise national defense and economic stability. **Border disputes** with neighboring countries also pose risks, as they can escalate into armed conflicts. Additionally, **economic threats**, such as unemployment, poverty, and resource scarcity, indirectly affect national security by creating unrest among citizens.

Environmental issues like climate change, natural disasters, and pandemics can also impact security if they disrupt livelihoods and cause mass displacement.

Therefore, addressing these threats requires a multi-layered approach involving strong defense, internal security measures, economic reforms, education, and cooperation with global partners.

Q5. How can education and awareness programs promote National Integration?

Education is one of the most powerful tools for promoting national integration.

Schools, colleges, and training institutions can instill values of unity, tolerance, and patriotism in young minds. Through subjects like history, civics, and social studies,

students learn about the sacrifices made during the freedom struggle and the importance of staying united as a nation.

Educational institutions can organize cultural exchange programs where students from different regions share traditions, languages, and lifestyles. This exposure helps break stereotypes and promotes mutual respect. National-level programs like NCC and NSS (National Service Scheme) encourage discipline, teamwork, and service to the nation, fostering a spirit of unity.

Awareness campaigns through media, public rallies, and social platforms can also educate citizens about the importance of harmony and the dangers of division.

Celebrating national festivals together, conducting debates, and organizing inter-state competitions strengthen the bond between communities.

Education also helps in reducing illiteracy and ignorance, which are root causes of prejudice and discrimination. A well-informed citizen understands the importance of respecting diversity and working collectively for the nation's progress.

Thus, education and awareness programs are essential for building an informed, united, and responsible citizenry, which is the foundation of national integration.

Q6. Suggest measures to strengthen National Integration in India.

Strengthening national integration requires efforts from both the government and citizens. Firstly, promoting **equal development** across all regions can reduce economic inequality, one of the major causes of division. Investing in infrastructure, education, and healthcare in underdeveloped areas will make people feel included in the nation's progress.

Secondly, **strict laws against discrimination** based on religion, caste, or language should be enforced. Political leaders must avoid divisive rhetoric and instead promote inclusive policies. **Media** should also act responsibly, avoiding content that fuels hatred and instead highlighting stories of unity and cooperation.

Cultural exchange programs and inter-state festivals should be encouraged to help people appreciate each other's traditions. **National-level youth programs** like NCC, NSS, and sports competitions can bring together young people from various backgrounds, fostering a sense of belonging.

Language barriers can be reduced by promoting Hindi and English as link languages while respecting regional languages. Educational curriculums should emphasize the importance of unity in diversity and the role of citizens in maintaining harmony.

Lastly, **citizen participation** is crucial. People must respect differences, avoid prejudice, and work together for community welfare. Only when citizens actively contribute to peace and cooperation can national integration become strong and lasting.

UNIT – 3

ONE MARK:

1. What is personality development?

Personality development is the process of improving one's character, behavior, and abilities to enhance personal and social effectiveness.

2. Name one internal factor affecting personality development.

Genetics.

3. Name one external factor affecting personality development.

Environment.

4. What is self-awareness?

Self-awareness is the ability to understand one's own emotions, thoughts, and behavior.

5. Which skill helps to understand others' feelings?

Empathy.

6. Give one example of a critical thinking skill.

Analyzing facts before making a decision.

7. What is empathy in personality development?

Empathy is the ability to understand and share the feelings of others.

8. Name one benefit of self-awareness.

Better decision-making.

9. What does creative thinking involve?

Generating new and innovative ideas.

10. Which thinking style helps in problem solving?

Critical thinking.

11. Name one method to improve decision-making skills.

Evaluating pros and cons before choosing.

12. What is problem solving?

Problem solving is the process of finding solutions to challenges or obstacles.

13. Which factor influences personality from birth?

Heredity.

14. Name one environmental factor affecting personality.

Education.

15. Give one example of creative thinking in daily life.

Finding a unique way to organize a room.

16. What is the first step in problem solving?

Identifying the problem.

17. Which skill helps avoid misunderstandings?

Empathy.

18. State one importance of critical thinking.

It helps in making logical and fair decisions.

19. Name one personal habit that can improve personality.

Good communication skills.

20. Which type of thinking involves generating multiple solutions?

Creative thinking.

21. What is the role of family in personality development?

Family shapes values, behavior, and attitudes.

22. What is decision making?

Decision making is choosing the best option among available alternatives.

23. Name one step after identifying a problem.

Finding possible solutions.

24. Give one example of self-awareness in action.

Recognizing when you are stressed.

25. Which skill is needed to resolve conflicts peacefully?

Empathy.

26. Name one social factor influencing personality.

Peer group.

27. What is the opposite of creative thinking?

Rigid thinking.

28. Name one benefit of empathy.

Building strong relationships.

29. Which skill helps in analyzing consequences of actions?

Critical thinking.

30. Name one characteristic of a good problem solver.

Patience.

TWO MARK:

1. What is personality development?

Personality development is the process of enhancing one's characteristics, behaviors, attitudes, and communication skills to improve personal and professional growth.

2. Name any two internal factors influencing personality development.

Two internal factors are heredity and self-awareness.

3. Name any two external factors influencing personality development.

Two external factors are environment and education.

4. What is self-awareness?

Self-awareness is the ability to recognize and understand one's own emotions, strengths, weaknesses, and behavior patterns.

5. Mention one benefit of self-awareness.

It helps in better decision-making and personal growth.

6. What is empathy?

Empathy is the ability to understand and share the feelings of others.

7. Give one example of empathy.

Comforting a friend who is sad by understanding their pain and offering support.

8. What is critical thinking?

Critical thinking is the ability to analyze facts, evaluate evidence, and make reasoned judgments.

9. What is creative thinking?

Creative thinking is generating new and innovative ideas to solve problems or create opportunities.

10. Give an example of creative thinking.

Designing a unique advertising campaign to attract customers.

11. Define decision making.

Decision making is the process of selecting the best option from available alternatives to achieve a goal.

12. Give one step in decision making.

Identifying and defining the problem clearly.

13. What is problem solving?

Problem solving is finding practical and effective solutions to overcome challenges.

14. Mention one difference between decision making and problem solving.

Decision making focuses on choosing the best option, while problem solving focuses on identifying and resolving an issue.

15. How does empathy help in personality development?

It improves relationships, teamwork, and communication skills.

16. What is the role of environment in personality development?

Environment shapes behavior, attitudes, and social skills through interactions and experiences.

17. Name any two skills required for effective decision making.

Analytical thinking and time management.

18. Give one importance of critical thinking.

It prevents making hasty or emotional decisions by relying on logical reasoning.

19. What is the role of education in personality development?

Education enhances knowledge, communication skills, and self-confidence.

20. Give an example of problem solving in daily life.

Finding an alternative route when traffic blocks the usual road.

21. Mention any one creative thinking technique.

Brainstorming.

22. How does self-awareness help in problem solving?

It helps identify personal strengths and weaknesses to choose effective solutions.

23. What is meant by adaptability in personality development?

Adaptability is the ability to adjust to new situations and challenges effectively.

24. Mention one benefit of creative thinking.

It leads to innovation and unique solutions.

25. How can decision making improve personal growth?

By enabling individuals to take responsibility for their choices and learn from experiences.

BOARD ANSWER:

Q1. Explain the various factors influencing personality development.

Answer:

Introduction:

Personality development refers to the process of enhancing and refining personal traits, behaviours, and attitudes that define an individual's unique identity. It is influenced by a combination of internal and external factors.

Body:

1. Heredity:

- Heredity plays a crucial role in shaping physical structure, intelligence, temperament, and emotional tendencies.
- Genetic factors such as height, skin colour, and natural talents form the base of personality traits.

2. Environment:

- Surroundings, family background, culture, and traditions affect personality formation.
- Positive environments encourage confidence, while negative surroundings may cause low self-esteem.

3. Education:

- Education broadens knowledge, develops skills, and instills moral values, directly impacting personality growth.

4. Culture and Society:

- Cultural norms, values, and traditions influence how individuals behave and interact with others.

5. Life Experiences:

- Successes, failures, and challenges shape attitudes and coping mechanisms, influencing overall personality.

6. Social Interaction:

- Relationships with peers, teachers, and colleagues help in developing communication and emotional control.

Conclusion:

Personality development is the result of a dynamic interaction between heredity and environmental factors. By nurturing positive influences and overcoming negative ones, individuals can build a strong and balanced personality.

Q2. What is self-awareness and why is it important in personality development?

Answer:

Introduction:

Self-awareness means understanding one's emotions, strengths, weaknesses, values, and beliefs. It is the foundation for personal growth and effective decision-making.

Body:

1. Meaning:

- Self-awareness is the ability to introspect and recognize how thoughts and feelings affect behaviour.

2. Importance in Personality Development:

- **Better Decision-Making:** Helps in choosing actions that align with personal values.
- **Improved Relationships:** Encourages empathy and understanding towards others.
- **Emotional Control:** Enables managing anger, stress, and anxiety effectively.
- **Confidence Building:** Awareness of strengths increases self-assurance.
- **Identifying Weaknesses:** Helps in working on areas of improvement.

3. How to Improve Self-Awareness:

- Self-reflection and journaling.
- Seeking feedback from others.
- Practicing mindfulness and meditation.

Conclusion:

Self-awareness is the first step towards personality development as it enables individuals to make conscious changes, adapt positively, and live a balanced life.

Q3. Define empathy and explain its role in personality development.

Answer:

Introduction:

Empathy is the ability to understand and share the feelings of another person. It helps build emotional connections and promotes harmony in personal and professional relationships.

Body:

1. Types of Empathy:

- **Cognitive Empathy:** Understanding another person's perspective.
- **Emotional Empathy:** Feeling what the other person is feeling.
- **Compassionate Empathy:** Taking action to help others.

2. Role in Personality Development:

- **Strengthens Relationships:** People with empathy are trusted and respected.
- **Encourages Teamwork:** Understanding team members' needs boosts cooperation.
- **Improves Communication:** Encourages active listening and respect for others' viewpoints.
- **Reduces Conflicts:** Empathy helps in resolving disputes peacefully.

3. Developing Empathy:

- Practice active listening.
- Avoid judging others.
- Put oneself in others' situations.

Conclusion:

Empathy is a vital social skill that makes personality more approachable, understanding, and compassionate, which is essential for leadership and teamwork.

Q4. Discuss the importance of critical and creative thinking in personality development.**Answer:****Introduction:**

Critical and creative thinking are mental processes that enable problem-solving, innovation, and logical decision-making, which are essential traits in a well-developed personality.

Body:**1. Critical Thinking:**

- Involves analysing information objectively to form a judgment.
- Encourages logical reasoning and avoids biased decisions.

2. Creative Thinking:

- Involves generating new ideas, solutions, or approaches.
- Enhances flexibility and adaptability in challenging situations.

3. Importance in Personality Development:

- **Better Problem-Solving:** Combines logical and innovative approaches.
- **Improved Confidence:** Ability to think independently boosts self-esteem.
- **Adaptability:** Prepares individuals to handle unexpected changes.
- **Leadership Skills:** Promotes decision-making and vision.

Conclusion:

Critical and creative thinking not only improve mental capabilities but also shape a personality that is adaptable, confident, and capable of facing real-life challenges.

Q5. Explain the process of decision-making and its importance in personality development.**Answer:****Introduction:**

Decision-making is the process of choosing the best course of action among alternatives. Good decision-making reflects clarity of thought and a balanced personality.

Body:**1. Steps in Decision-Making:**

- Identify the problem.
- Gather information.
- Evaluate options.

- Choose the best alternative.
 - Implement the decision.
 - Review the outcome.
- 2. Importance in Personality Development:**
- Builds responsibility and accountability.
 - Improves problem-solving ability.
 - Enhances leadership qualities.
 - Boosts self-confidence and reduces stress.
- 3. Qualities of a Good Decision-Maker:**
- Analytical thinking.
 - Emotional balance.
 - Risk assessment ability.

Conclusion:

Sound decision-making is an essential component of personality development as it helps individuals lead effectively and achieve personal and professional goals.

Q6. Define problem-solving and describe its importance in personality development.

Answer:

Introduction:

Problem-solving is the ability to identify challenges and find effective solutions. It is an essential life skill that contributes to personal and professional growth.

Body:

- 1. Steps in Problem-Solving:**
- Define the problem.
 - Analyse the cause.
 - Develop possible solutions.
 - Select and implement the best solution.
 - Evaluate results.
- 2. Importance in Personality Development:**
- Enhances logical and analytical thinking.
 - Reduces stress and improves adaptability.
 - Builds confidence in handling crises.
 - Encourages teamwork and collaboration.
- 3. Qualities of a Good Problem-Solver:**
- Patience and persistence.
 - Open-mindedness.
 - Ability to take calculated risks.

Conclusion:

Problem-solving is a core component of personality development, enabling individuals to face challenges effectively and grow into confident, capable personalities.

UNIT – 4

ONE MARK:

Q1. What is social service?

A: Social service is voluntary work done to help and improve the welfare of society.

Q2. Name one key objective of social service.

A: To promote the well-being and upliftment of underprivileged communities.

Q3. What is meant by community development?

A: Community development is the process of improving the living standards and resources of a community through collective efforts.

Q4. Name one example of a rural development programme in India.

A: MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act).

Q5. What does NGO stand for?

A: Non-Governmental Organization.

Q6. Give one example of an NGO in India.

A: CRY (Child Rights and You).

Q7. Name one role of youth in community development.

A: Participating in awareness campaigns and social service activities.

Q8. What is the primary aim of rural development?

A: To improve the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas.

Q9. What is one key characteristic of social service?

A: It is done voluntarily without expectation of monetary reward.

Q10. Name a government programme for rural housing.

A: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY).

Q11. Which ministry implements most rural development programmes in India?

A: Ministry of Rural Development.

Q12. What is one main function of NGOs?

A: To provide social support and services where government resources are insufficient.

Q13. What is the meaning of voluntary work?

A: Work done willingly without any compulsion or monetary benefit.

Q14. Give one example of a health-related rural development programme.

A: National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

Q15. What is the full form of IRDP?

A: Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Q16. Name one programme for rural self-employment.

A: Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY).

Q17. What is the primary role of social service in disaster relief?

A: To provide immediate help and rehabilitation to affected people.

Q18. Who are considered as the backbone of community development?

A: The youth.

Q19. Name one role of youth in rural development.

A: Promoting literacy and education in villages.

Q20. What is one advantage of NGO participation in social service?

A: They can work independently and quickly in local communities.

Q21. Name one programme aimed at rural sanitation.

A: Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

Q22. What is the focus of women empowerment programmes in rural areas?

A: Enhancing women's education, employment, and decision-making power.

Q23. Name one programme that provides drinking water in rural areas.

A: Jal Jeevan Mission.

Q24. What is the role of self-help groups (SHGs) in rural development?

A: To promote savings, credit, and income-generating activities among rural women.

Q25. Give one example of a famous youth organization involved in social service.

A: National Service Scheme (NSS).

Q26. What is the importance of social service in nation-building?

A: It promotes unity, cooperation, and mutual support among citizens.

Q27. Name one programme that focuses on skill development in rural areas.

A: Skill India Mission.

Q28. What is the main focus of the MGNREGA scheme?

A: Providing 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to rural households.

Q29. Which NGO works for wildlife conservation in India?

A: WWF-India (World Wide Fund for Nature).

Q30. What is one quality needed for effective social service?

A: Dedication and empathy towards others.

TWO MARK:

Q1. Define social service with an example.

A: Social service is voluntary work aimed at helping society and improving people's lives. For example, organizing a blood donation camp for the needy is a form of social service.

Q2. What is community development?

A: Community development is the collective effort of people to improve living standards, infrastructure, and social conditions in their locality, such as setting up schools or improving sanitation facilities.

Q3. State one objective of social service.

A: One objective of social service is to uplift underprivileged sections of society by providing education, healthcare, and support for self-reliance.

Q4. Mention any two features of rural development.

A: Rural development focuses on improving the quality of life in villages through

better infrastructure, health care, and livelihood opportunities, ensuring balanced growth between rural and urban areas.

Q5. What is the role of youth in community development?

A: Youth play an active role by participating in social campaigns, educating villagers, promoting hygiene, and volunteering for community welfare projects.

Q6. Explain the meaning of NGO.

A: An NGO, or Non-Governmental Organization, is a non-profit group that works independently from the government to address social, environmental, or humanitarian issues in the community.

Q7. Give one example of a government rural development programme and its aim.

A: MGNREGA aims to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to rural households to ensure livelihood security.

Q8. What is the significance of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)?

A: It aims to eliminate open defecation and improve rural sanitation by constructing toilets and promoting hygiene practices in villages.

Q9. How do self-help groups (SHGs) help rural women?

A: SHGs empower rural women by promoting savings, providing small loans, and encouraging income-generating activities to improve their economic independence.

Q10. What is the role of social service during natural disasters?

A: Social service provides immediate relief like food, shelter, and medical aid, along with rehabilitation support for people affected by floods, earthquakes, or cyclones.

Q11. Explain the importance of youth in rural development.

A: Youth contribute energy, skills, and innovation to rural projects, spreading awareness about education, health, and sustainable farming practices.

Q12. State one health-related rural development programme.

A: The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) focuses on improving healthcare delivery in rural areas, especially for mothers and children.

Q13. What is the aim of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) in rural areas?

A: PMAY aims to provide affordable housing to all rural families, ensuring a safe and dignified living environment.

Q14. How do NGOs help in community development?

A: NGOs bridge the gap between government schemes and people by spreading awareness, mobilizing resources, and implementing welfare projects effectively.

Q15. Give two examples of rural skill development programmes.

A: Skill India Mission and DDU-GKY aim to train rural youth in employable skills, improving their job prospects and income levels.

Q16. Why is voluntary work important for social service?

A: Voluntary work is important because it reflects genuine commitment and compassion, helping to address community needs without personal gain.

Q17. What is the aim of the Jal Jeevan Mission?

A: Jal Jeevan Mission aims to provide safe and adequate drinking water to every rural household through functional tap connections.

Q18. How can youth promote literacy in rural areas?

A: Youth can volunteer to teach, organize reading classes, and motivate parents to send children to school, thereby improving literacy rates.

Q19. What is the importance of the National Service Scheme (NSS)?

A: NSS encourages students to participate in community service, fostering leadership skills, social awareness, and a sense of responsibility.

Q20. What is the focus of women empowerment programmes in rural areas?

A: These programmes focus on enhancing women's education, employment opportunities, health, and participation in decision-making processes.

Q21. Mention one NGO working for child welfare in India.

A: CRY (Child Rights and You) works to ensure children have access to education, healthcare, and protection from exploitation.

Q22. What is the role of youth in environmental protection at the community level?

A: Youth can lead tree plantation drives, promote waste segregation, and spread awareness on reducing pollution in their communities.

Q23. How do government programmes reduce unemployment in rural areas?

A: By providing skill training, creating job opportunities, and promoting small-scale industries, these programmes help reduce rural unemployment.

Q24. What is the objective of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)?

A: IRDP aims to provide employment and self-reliance to rural poor through credit, subsidies, and skill training.

Q25. How does social service contribute to nation-building?

A: Social service fosters unity, cooperation, and compassion among citizens, helping to create a stronger, more self-reliant nation.

BOARD ANSWER:**Q1. Explain the basics of social service and its importance in society.****Answer:****Introduction:**

Social service is voluntary work undertaken to benefit individuals and communities, often without any expectation of financial gain. It plays a vital role in improving the quality of life, reducing inequalities, and fostering unity among people. Whether it is helping the poor, providing education, or supporting victims during disasters, social service reflects human compassion and responsibility.

Meaning and Nature:

Social service involves activities aimed at promoting the welfare of society. It is different from paid employment as it is motivated by a genuine desire to help others rather than personal profit. It may be carried out by individuals, groups, or organizations and can focus on various fields like education, health, sanitation, environment, and women's empowerment.

Objectives:

The main objectives include uplifting weaker sections, reducing poverty, promoting health and hygiene, spreading education, and fostering community harmony. It also aims to create self-reliant communities capable of managing their own development.

Types of Social Service:

- **Educational service:** Teaching underprivileged children or conducting awareness drives.
- **Healthcare service:** Organizing free medical camps and blood donation drives.
- **Environmental service:** Tree plantation, waste management, and awareness on pollution control.
- **Disaster relief:** Providing food, shelter, and rehabilitation to disaster-affected areas.

Importance in Society:

Social service bridges the gap between government efforts and the actual needs of people. Many communities, especially in rural and remote areas, have limited access to government facilities. Volunteers and NGOs often step in to fill this gap, ensuring that help reaches where it is needed most. It also fosters unity among citizens by promoting values like empathy, cooperation, and solidarity.

Role in Personality Development:

Engaging in social service builds leadership skills, communication abilities, and emotional intelligence. It instills a sense of responsibility, discipline, and teamwork among volunteers, particularly the youth.

Conclusion:

Social service is not just an act of charity; it is a moral duty of every citizen. When people actively participate in helping others, they contribute to building a compassionate, just, and progressive society. By working together, communities can overcome challenges and create a better future for all.

Q2. Discuss the objectives and key programmes of rural development in India.**Answer:****Introduction:**

Rural development refers to the process of improving the living conditions of people residing in rural areas. Since a significant portion of India's population lives in villages, rural development is essential for national growth. It includes measures to improve infrastructure, healthcare, education, sanitation, and livelihood opportunities.

Objectives of Rural Development:

The primary aim is to reduce poverty, increase income levels, and improve the quality of life for rural communities. Other objectives include:

- Providing basic amenities like clean drinking water, electricity, and housing.
- Enhancing agricultural productivity and rural industries.
- Promoting literacy, health, and sanitation.
- Empowering rural women and marginalized communities.

Key Programmes:

1. **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):** Provides at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to rural households annually.
2. **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):** Focuses on providing all-weather road connectivity to rural habitations.
3. **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin):** Ensures affordable housing for rural poor.
4. **Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin):** Promotes rural sanitation and elimination of open defecation.
5. **National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):** Improves healthcare services in rural areas, especially for women and children.
6. **Jal Jeevan Mission:** Aims to provide tap water connections to all rural households.
7. **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY):** Provides skill development and employment opportunities for rural youth.

Importance of Rural Development:

Rural development reduces the urban-rural divide, controls migration to cities, and ensures balanced economic growth. It improves agricultural income, creates non-farm employment, and fosters social harmony.

Challenges:

Lack of awareness, poor infrastructure, and inadequate funds can hinder progress. However, active participation of the community, NGOs, and youth can overcome these challenges.

Conclusion:

Rural development is the backbone of national progress. Effective implementation of rural development programmes, combined with community participation, can transform villages into hubs of prosperity, sustainability, and dignity.

Q3. What are NGOs? Explain their role in social service and community development.

Answer:

Introduction:

NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) are non-profit, voluntary groups that operate independently from the government to address social, environmental, and humanitarian issues. They play a significant role in filling gaps where government services may not fully reach.

Meaning and Nature:

An NGO works for public benefit without seeking profit. They can be local, national, or international in scope. Their activities are guided by social objectives and funded by donations, grants, or membership fees.

Types of NGOs:

- **Charitable NGOs:** Focus on relief work and welfare services.
- **Advocacy NGOs:** Promote policy changes and public awareness.

- **Operational NGOs:** Implement specific projects and development programmes.

Roles in Social Service:

- **Education:** Running schools, literacy programmes, and awareness campaigns.
- **Healthcare:** Conducting health camps, vaccination drives, and health awareness programmes.
- **Environment:** Promoting tree plantation, waste management, and environmental conservation.
- **Women Empowerment:** Providing skill training and self-help group support.
- **Disaster Relief:** Supplying aid and rehabilitation to affected communities.

Advantages of NGOs in Community Development:

- Flexibility to operate quickly and adapt to local needs.
- Closer interaction with communities, enabling trust and participation.
- Ability to mobilize volunteers and resources effectively.

Examples in India:

- CRY (Child Rights and You) works for children's rights.
- WWF-India focuses on wildlife conservation.
- Smile Foundation works for education and healthcare of underprivileged children.

Conclusion:

NGOs are vital partners in the development process. Their commitment, flexibility, and local outreach make them an effective force for social service and community upliftment. By working alongside government initiatives, NGOs can help build inclusive and empowered communities.

Q4. Describe the contribution of youth in social service and community development.

Answer:

Introduction:

Youth represent the most energetic and dynamic section of society. With their enthusiasm, creativity, and fresh ideas, they can play a transformative role in social service and community development.

Role in Social Awareness:

Youth can conduct awareness campaigns on health, education, environment, and social issues like gender equality, thereby changing mindsets in society.

Role in Rural Development:

Young volunteers can participate in literacy drives, sanitation projects, skill training workshops, and modern agricultural practices in villages.

Role in Disaster Relief:

In times of floods, earthquakes, or pandemics, youth can act as frontline volunteers to distribute relief materials, conduct rescue operations, and assist medical teams.

Role in Environmental Protection:

Youth-led initiatives like tree plantation drives, cleanliness campaigns, and plastic-free movements can inspire communities to adopt eco-friendly practices.

Skill Development:

Through social service, youth develop leadership qualities, communication skills, and a sense of teamwork, which benefits their personal growth.

Examples:

The National Service Scheme (NSS) and National Cadet Corps (NCC) actively engage youth in community service activities, fostering discipline and responsibility.

Conclusion:

The contribution of youth in social service and community development is indispensable. By channelizing their energy towards constructive work, society can achieve sustainable development and national progress.

Q5. Explain the link between social service and national development.**Answer:****Introduction:**

Social service contributes directly to national development by improving human resources, reducing inequality, and fostering social harmony. A nation's progress depends on the well-being and active participation of its citizens.

How Social Service Supports National Development:

- **Education:** Literacy programmes and school support improve the nation's intellectual capital.
- **Healthcare:** Public health drives reduce disease burden and increase productivity.
- **Economic Development:** Skill training and livelihood projects improve income levels.
- **Disaster Management:** Quick relief reduces economic losses and suffering.
- **Social Harmony:** Social service promotes unity, tolerance, and cooperation among diverse communities.

Examples:

Programmes like Swachh Bharat Mission and rural employment schemes show how community participation can accelerate national goals.

Conclusion:

Social service is an investment in the nation's future. Every act of community help contributes to building a stronger, healthier, and more united country.

Q6. Discuss the challenges faced in social service and community development and suggest solutions.**Answer:****Introduction:**

While social service and community development are essential for societal progress, they face multiple challenges that slow down their impact.

Challenges:

1. **Lack of Awareness:** Many people are unaware of available schemes and opportunities.
2. **Resource Constraints:** Shortage of funds, manpower, and materials limits project scope.
3. **Bureaucratic Delays:** Slow decision-making and red tape can hinder progress.
4. **Community Resistance:** Some communities may resist change due to cultural or traditional beliefs.
5. **Poor Coordination:** Lack of cooperation between government, NGOs, and local people affects efficiency.

Solutions:

- Conduct awareness programmes to inform communities about their rights and available schemes.
- Mobilize resources through public-private partnerships.
- Reduce bureaucracy by simplifying procedures.
- Involve local leaders to build trust and acceptance.
- Ensure proper monitoring and evaluation of projects.

Conclusion:

Overcoming challenges in social service requires collective effort from government, NGOs, communities, and individuals. With better planning, coordination, and resource mobilization, community development can achieve its full potential.



UNIT – 5

ONE MARK:

1. **Q:** Who was known as “Shershah” during the Kargil War?
A: Captain Vikram Batra.
2. **Q:** In which year did Captain Vikram Batra sacrifice his life?
A: 1999.
3. **Q:** Major Somnath Sharma received which gallantry award posthumously?
A: Param Vir Chakra.
4. **Q:** During which war did Major Somnath Sharma fight?
A: Indo-Pak War of 1947.
5. **Q:** Rifleman Jaswant Singh Rawat is associated with which battle?
A: Battle of Nuranang (1962).
6. **Q:** Which country was India fighting in the Battle of Nuranang?
A: China.
7. **Q:** Havildar Abdul Hamid destroyed enemy tanks during which war?
A: Indo-Pak War of 1965.
8. **Q:** Which gallantry award was given to Havildar Abdul Hamid?
A: Param Vir Chakra.
9. **Q:** Brigadier Kuldip Singh Chandpuri is known for which battle?
A: Battle of Longewala (1971).
10. **Q:** In which branch of the armed forces did Captain Vikram Batra serve?
A: Indian Army.
11. **Q:** Major Somnath Sharma belonged to which regiment?
A: Kumaon Regiment.
12. **Q:** Rifleman Jaswant Singh Rawat served in which regiment?
A: Garhwal Rifles.
13. **Q:** Havildar Abdul Hamid was part of which regiment?
A: Grenadiers Regiment.
14. **Q:** Brig. Kuldip Singh Chandpuri belonged to which regiment?
A: Punjab Regiment.
15. **Q:** What was Captain Vikram Batra’s famous radio message during Kargil War?
A: “Yeh Dil Maange More!”
16. **Q:** Which post was captured by Captain Vikram Batra in Kargil?
A: Point 5140.
17. **Q:** Major Somnath Sharma sacrificed his life defending which location?
A: Srinagar Airport.
18. **Q:** Rifleman Jaswant Singh Rawat fought in which sector during 1962?
A: Arunachal Pradesh (then NEFA).

19. **Q:** Havildar Abdul Hamid is remembered for destroying how many enemy tanks?
A: 3 tanks.
20. **Q:** Brig. Kuldip Singh Chandpuri defended Longewala with how many soldiers?
A: Around 120 soldiers.
21. **Q:** In which war was the Battle of Longewala fought?
A: Indo-Pak War of 1971.
22. **Q:** Which gallantry award was given to Brig. Kuldip Singh Chandpuri?
A: Maha Vir Chakra.
23. **Q:** Captain Vikram Batra belonged to which battalion?
A: 13 JAK Rifles.
24. **Q:** Major Somnath Sharma received the Param Vir Chakra in which year?
A: 1950 (posthumously for 1947 action).
25. **Q:** Rifleman Jaswant Singh Rawat is called the “Hero of” which place?
A: Nuranang.
26. **Q:** Havildar Abdul Hamid died in which place?
A: Khem Karan sector, Punjab.
27. **Q:** Brig. Kuldip Singh Chandpuri’s leadership at Longewala was later shown in which Bollywood movie?
A: Border.
28. **Q:** Which award did Rifleman Jaswant Singh Rawat receive posthumously?
A: Maha Vir Chakra.
29. **Q:** The Kargil War was fought in which months of 1999?
A: May to July.
30. **Q:** Major Somnath Sharma showed bravery despite having which injury?
A: Fractured arm.

TWO MARK:

1. Who was Captain Vikram Batra?

Captain Vikram Batra was an officer of the Indian Army who became a national hero during the 1999 Kargil War. He was posthumously awarded the Param Vir Chakra for his bravery in capturing Point 4875.

2. What was Captain Vikram Batra’s famous slogan?

Captain Vikram Batra’s famous slogan was “**Yeh Dil Maange More!**”, symbolizing his determination to capture more enemy positions during the Kargil War.

3. Which regiment did Captain Vikram Batra belong to?

Captain Vikram Batra served in the **13th Battalion of the Jammu and Kashmir Rifles**.

4. In which battle did Captain Vikram Batra achieve martyrdom?

He achieved martyrdom during the battle for **Point 4875** in the Kargil War on 7 July 1999.

5. Who was Major Somnath Sharma?

Major Somnath Sharma was the first recipient of the Param Vir Chakra for his courage during the Battle of Badgam in 1947, defending Kashmir from tribal invaders.

6. What was Major Somnath Sharma's key act of bravery?

Despite being injured in the arm, Major Sharma fought till his last breath to protect the Srinagar Airport from falling into enemy hands.

7. When did Major Somnath Sharma lay down his life?

He was martyred on **3 November 1947** during the Indo-Pakistani War of 1947.

8. Who was Rifleman Jaswant Singh Rawat?

Rifleman Jaswant Singh Rawat was a soldier of the **4 Garhwal Rifles**, who fought heroically in the 1962 Indo-China War at the Battle of Nuranang.

9. Why is Rifleman Jaswant Singh Rawat remembered as "The Hero of Nuranang"?

He single-handedly held off the Chinese forces for 72 hours, even after his fellow soldiers had withdrawn.

10. In which war did Rifleman Jaswant Singh Rawat become a legend?

He became a legend in the **1962 Indo-China War** for his unmatched courage.

11. Who was Havildar Abdul Hamid?

Havildar Abdul Hamid was an Indian Army soldier of the **4 Grenadiers Regiment**, awarded the Param Vir Chakra for his bravery in the 1965 Indo-Pak War.

12. What was Havildar Abdul Hamid's extraordinary act?

He destroyed several enemy Patton tanks using a recoilless gun, playing a decisive role in the Battle of Asal Uttar.

13. When did Havildar Abdul Hamid attain martyrdom?

He was martyred on **10 September 1965** while destroying enemy tanks in Punjab.

14. Who was Brigadier Kuldeep Singh Chandpuri?

Brigadier Kuldeep Singh Chandpuri was a decorated Indian Army officer who led the defence of the Longewala post during the 1971 Indo-Pak War.

15. What was Brigadier Chandpuri's key achievement at Longewala?

With just 120 soldiers, he held off a massive Pakistani force of tanks and infantry until air support arrived.

16. Which war made Brigadier Chandpuri famous?

He became famous for his leadership during the **1971 Indo-Pak War**.

17. What is the Param Vir Chakra?

The Param Vir Chakra is India's highest military decoration awarded for displaying exceptional bravery and valour in the presence of the enemy.

18. How many of these war heroes received the Param Vir Chakra?

Four of them – Captain Vikram Batra, Major Somnath Sharma, Rifleman Jaswant Singh Rawat, and Havildar Abdul Hamid – received the Param Vir Chakra.

19. Which hero fought in the highest altitude war terrain?

Captain Vikram Batra fought in the high-altitude terrain of Kargil, often above 16,000 feet.

20. Which war hero fought without reinforcements for 72 hours?

Rifleman Jaswant Singh Rawat held off the enemy single-handedly for 72 hours during the 1962 Indo-China War.

21. Which hero destroyed enemy tanks with a recoilless gun?

Havildar Abdul Hamid destroyed enemy Patton tanks using a recoilless gun in the 1965 war.

22. Which war hero's story was adapted into a Bollywood film "Shershaah"?

Captain Vikram Batra's story was adapted into the film **Shershaah**.

23. Which hero defended Srinagar Airport in 1947?

Major Somnath Sharma defended the Srinagar Airport during the 1947 Indo-Pak War.

24. Which war hero's bravery is commemorated at Jaswant Garh memorial?

Rifleman Jaswant Singh Rawat's bravery is honoured at **Jaswant Garh memorial** in Arunachal Pradesh.

25. Which hero became famous for defending Longewala with only 120 soldiers?

Brigadier Kuldeep Singh Chandpuri became famous for defending Longewala with just 120 men during the 1971 war.

BOARD ANSWER:

Q1. Describe the life and bravery of Captain Vikram Batra.

Captain Vikram Batra, popularly known as the "**Sher Shah**" of Kargil War, was born on 9 September 1974 in Palampur, Himachal Pradesh. From his early childhood, he was full of energy, discipline, and leadership qualities. He studied at DAV Public School and later joined the Indian Military Academy (IMA) in Dehradun. In 1996, he was commissioned into the 13 Jammu and Kashmir Rifles of the Indian Army. During the Kargil War of 1999, his battalion was given the task of recapturing important mountain peaks occupied by Pakistani intruders.

Captain Batra first showed his bravery in capturing **Point 5140** at an altitude of 17,000 feet. The enemy had strong positions and heavy firing, but he motivated his soldiers with his famous words, "**Yeh Dil Maange More**" after the victory. Soon after, he was given another challenging mission to capture **Point 4875**. The operation was extremely dangerous because the slope was steep and exposed to enemy firing. Despite the challenges, Captain Batra moved ahead fearlessly, clearing enemy bunkers one by one. During this mission, he rescued an injured soldier and pushed forward to attack. Unfortunately, he was shot by enemy fire but not before ensuring the mission was completed successfully.

Captain Vikram Batra's bravery was not just about courage in battle but also about his concern for his men. He always put their safety first, often leading from the front. His leadership inspired his soldiers to fight with determination and win against all odds.

For his extraordinary bravery and supreme sacrifice, he was posthumously awarded the **Param Vir Chakra**, India's highest wartime gallantry award. Today, his name is remembered in every Indian household as a symbol of courage, patriotism, and selflessness. His story inspires not only soldiers but also every citizen of the country to serve with dedication and love for the nation.

Q2. Write an account of Major Somnath Sharma's contribution in the 1947 Indo-Pak War.

Major Somnath Sharma was born on 31 January 1923 in Himachal Pradesh. He came from a family with a strong military background, and his father served in the Indian Army. From a young age, he was trained in discipline and physical fitness. He studied at the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College and later joined the Indian Military Academy in Dehradun. In 1942, he was commissioned into the Kumaon Regiment.

In October 1947, when Pakistan sent tribal invaders into Jammu and Kashmir to capture it by force, the Indian Army was called to defend the territory. Major Somnath Sharma, despite having a fractured hand in a plaster cast, insisted on joining his company in the battle to defend **Badgam** near Srinagar. His unit was heavily outnumbered, facing a large force of tribal raiders supported by Pakistani forces. The enemy attacked in waves, but Major Sharma moved from position to position, motivating his men to hold the ground at all costs.

The situation became critical as the enemy surrounded their position, but Sharma's determination never wavered. He kept directing fire and repelling attacks. His last message to his headquarters was: "**The enemy is only 50 yards from us. We are heavily outnumbered. We are under devastating fire. I shall not withdraw an inch, but will fight to the last man and last round.**" These words became legendary in Indian Army history.

Unfortunately, he was martyred during the battle, but his stand delayed the enemy's advance long enough for reinforcements to arrive and secure Srinagar airport, which was crucial for further military operations. Major Somnath Sharma's supreme bravery and sacrifice at Badgam saved Jammu and Kashmir from falling into enemy hands. He became the first recipient of the **Param Vir Chakra**. His story is a reminder that true leadership is about putting duty above personal safety and inspiring others by example.

Q3. Discuss the bravery of Rifleman Jaswant Singh Rawat during the 1962 Indo-China War.

Rifleman Jaswant Singh Rawat, born in 1941 in Uttarakhand, served in the 4 Garhwal Rifles of the Indian Army. He became a legend during the Indo-China War of 1962 at the Battle of Nuranang in Arunachal Pradesh. In November 1962, Chinese forces attacked Indian positions in large numbers. Jaswant Singh Rawat and his two fellow soldiers, Lance Naik Trilok Singh Negi and Rifleman Gopal Singh Gusain, volunteered to silence a Chinese machine gun post that was causing heavy casualties.

The three soldiers crawled towards the enemy position under heavy fire and managed to destroy it, killing several enemy soldiers. However, in the process, both his companions were martyred, leaving Jaswant Singh Rawat alone. Instead of retreating, he took up their weapons and continued fighting single-handedly for three days. He created the illusion of a larger force by placing rifles in different positions and firing them at intervals, confusing the enemy.

His extraordinary courage and clever tactics slowed down the Chinese advance. Eventually, the Chinese captured the position, and Jaswant Singh Rawat was martyred. It is said that the Chinese, impressed by his bravery, returned his belongings with respect.

Today, a shrine called **Jaswant Garh** stands at the site, maintained by the Indian Army, where soldiers pay tribute to him as if he is still serving. Rifleman Jaswant Singh Rawat's story teaches us that true courage is about standing your ground even when the odds are impossible and that a single determined soldier can make a huge difference in the outcome of a battle.

Q4. Explain the heroic actions of Havildar Abdul Hamid in the 1965 Indo-Pak War.

Havildar Abdul Hamid was born on 1 July 1933 in Uttar Pradesh and served in the 4 Grenadiers Regiment. He became a hero during the 1965 Indo-Pak War, particularly in the Battle of Asal Uttar in Punjab. Pakistan had launched an attack with a large number of American-made **Patton tanks**, considered superior to Indian equipment. On 10 September 1965, during intense fighting, Havildar Abdul Hamid, a skilled gunner, used his 106 mm recoilless gun mounted on a jeep to destroy three enemy tanks. He showed remarkable skill, moving from position to position under heavy fire. The next day, he destroyed three more tanks, completely shaking the confidence of the Pakistani forces. On 11 September, while targeting another enemy tank, his position was spotted, and he was killed by enemy fire.

His fearless actions stopped the Pakistani armoured thrust and played a major role in India's victory at Asal Uttar. For his bravery and supreme sacrifice, he was posthumously awarded the **Param Vir Chakra**. Havildar Abdul Hamid's courage is remembered every year, and a memorial stands in his honour at Asal Uttar. His story shows that skill combined with bravery can defeat even the most powerful enemy.

Q5. Write about Brigadier Kuldeep Singh Chandpuri's leadership in the Battle of Longewala.

Brigadier Kuldeep Singh Chandpuri, born in 1940 in Punjab, served in the 23 Punjab Regiment. He is best remembered for his leadership in the **Battle of Longewala** during the 1971 Indo-Pak War. On 4 December 1971, Longewala post in Rajasthan was defended by just 120 Indian soldiers under his command, facing an attack from more than 2000 Pakistani troops supported by over 40 tanks.

Despite being heavily outnumbered, Brigadier Chandpuri inspired his men to hold their ground. He moved from trench to trench, encouraging soldiers, ensuring supplies

were used wisely, and coordinating defensive fire. The soldiers used their limited ammunition and weapons effectively, targeting enemy tanks at close range. They held the position all night until the Indian Air Force arrived the next morning and destroyed many Pakistani tanks and vehicles.

The battle ended in a decisive Indian victory, with Pakistan losing nearly 100 vehicles and suffering heavy casualties, while the Indian defenders lost only two soldiers. For his leadership and bravery, Brigadier Kuldeep Singh Chandpuri was awarded the **Maha Vir Chakra**. His defence of Longewala is now part of Indian Army training as a classic example of courage, leadership, and the effective use of terrain and resources.

Q6. Compare the contributions of the five war heroes mentioned in this unit.

The five war heroes—Captain Vikram Batra, Major Somnath Sharma, Rifleman Jaswant Singh Rawat, Havildar Abdul Hamid, and Brigadier Kuldeep Singh Chandpuri—represent the highest ideals of the Indian Armed Forces: courage, leadership, sacrifice, and love for the nation. Captain Vikram Batra's daring attacks during the Kargil War showed fearless leadership under extreme conditions. Major Somnath Sharma's stand at Badgam in 1947 saved Kashmir from falling to enemy forces, even when he was injured. Rifleman Jaswant Singh Rawat's solo stand against the Chinese in 1962 proved how determination can hold back a powerful enemy. Havildar Abdul Hamid's destruction of enemy tanks in 1965 changed the course of the Battle of Asal Uttar. Brigadier Chandpuri's defence of Longewala in 1971 demonstrated tactical brilliance and morale-boosting leadership.

While their battles were fought in different decades and terrains, all of them shared a common spirit—putting the nation before self. Their contributions are not only military victories but also enduring inspirations for future generations. They proved that bravery is not about numbers or weapons but about the will to fight for what is right.