

UNIT -3: DRILL

Content	Comprehension	Analysis	Synthesis	Evaluation
Foot Drill	Develop an insight into the aims and objectives Drills at NCC.	Comprehend the different instructions to be followed by a cadet during foot drill.	Appreciate the grace and dignity in the performance of foot drill.	Worksheets, comprehension questions, discussion and activities.
Arms Drill	Understand the technical terms their meaning and use them training with Arms.	Assess the different steps to be followed while arms drill is conducted.	Appreciate the importance of arms drill.	Worksheets, comprehension questions, discussion and activities.
Ceremonial Drill	Acquire knowledge of guard mounting.	Analyze the preparations required for guard mounting.	Appreciate the importance of ceremonial drills in NCC training schedule.	Worksheets, comprehension questions, discussion and activities.

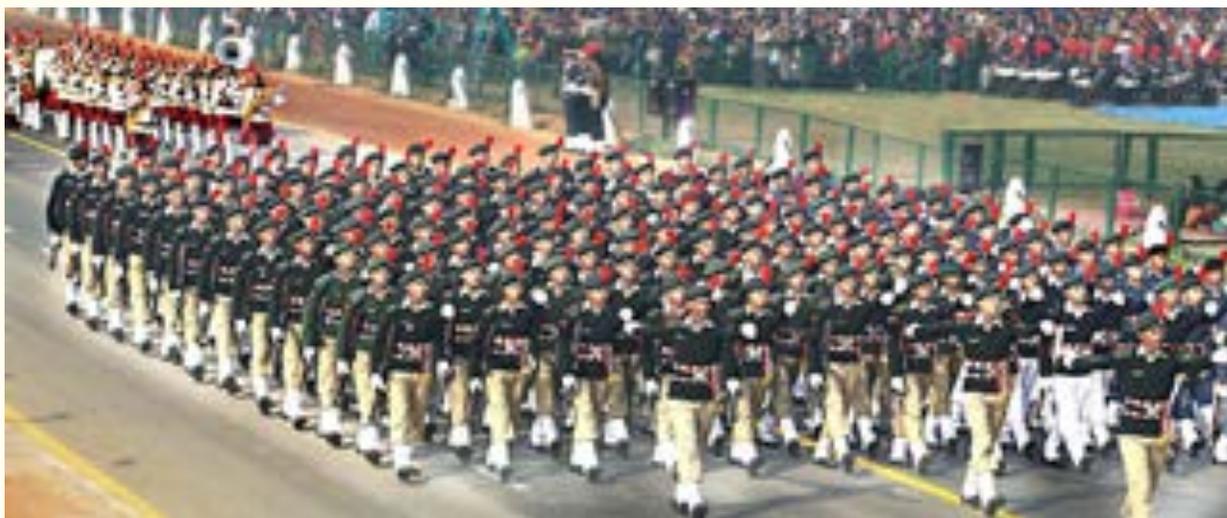
Unit-3

DRILL

Drill is an important part of a cadet's life. It inculcates a sense of discipline, improves bearing, smartness in appearance and turn out, creates self-confidence, develop the quality of immediate and implicit obedience to orders and teamwork. In addition to these qualities, drill brings about the co-ordination between mind and body and serves as the basis for imparting other service training.

Drill is the most efficient way of moving a number of people from one place to the next. Instead of having a group of individuals meandering slowly, we have an organized, efficient team with a clearly defined purpose and direction. Drill is also an extremely good exercise in teamwork. Every member of the drill team relies on the next person for timings and dressing. There are no individuals in a team; everyone performs the manoeuvre exactly in the same time, and the same way.

Drill is defined as *being instructed in military exercises which involves marching, saluting and turning*. There are different types of drill including, static drill (which does not involve marching) ceremonial drill and squadron drill.



1. NCC DRILL - ROLE OF COMMAND IN DRILL:

Proper execution of any command depends on the tone and the pitch of voice in which it is given. A properly delivered command is loud and distinct enough to be clearly understood by every person. It is given with an inflection, a cadence, and a snap that inspire prompt, precise and simultaneous response and assists in producing effective results with the minimum of effort and strain.

Loudness

The loudness or volume of command is to be in direct proportion with the number of men and women from whom it is intended and the distance involved. The commander normally places him/herself centrally and faces his/her squad so that his/her voice reaches the maximum number of cadets with approximately equal force. In order to avoid undue physical exertion by forcing the normal flow of sound, the voice should be projected with ease by adopting good posture, proper breathing and correct adjustment of muscles of the throat and mouth. The best posture is the position of attention.

Distinctness

Distinctness depends on the proper use of the tongue, lips and teeth to form separate sounds of words and on proper grouping of the sounds to form syllables. Indistinct commands cause confusion. Indistinctness may be caused by laziness, by the tenseness in the muscles of the mouth or by trying to give the command too rapidly.

Inflection

Inflection is the rise and fall of the voice. It is used to avoid monotony and gain emphasis. Preparatory command should start near the natural pitch of the voice and the command of execution should be in a slightly higher pitch.

Snap

Snap is the extra quality in the command that decides instantaneous response. It expresses confidence, alertness and decisiveness. Knowledge of the words of command is essential. Loud but not hoarse, crisply clear, pitched relatively high, it should snap out at the expected instant with the effect of a whip or a starter's 'GO'.

1.1 Timing of the Word of Command

A word of command consists of two parts: 'Cautionary' and the 'Executive'. An interval of about four paces in quick time should be left between the 'Cautionary' and the 'executive'. As a guide and unless otherwise laid down, a cautionary word of command given on the march, should start as the left foot comes to the ground. It should be drawn out during four paces and should be therefore end as the right foot comes to the ground.

Command which consist of one word will be preceded by a caution, which may be part of the word itself. The first or cautionary part of word of command will be given deliberately and distinctly. The last or executive part which, as a rule, should consist of only one word or syllable, will be given sharply (e.g. *PLATOON (Slowly)—HALT (sharply)*). A pause, which should be uniform in all words of command, will be made between the cautionary and the executive words of command. When, however, an order is given which cannot be executed quickly (e.g. *wheeling which takes some time to carry out*) the executive should itself be lengthened. Example—*LEFT WH—E—EL*.

1.2 MOVEMENTS:

I ATTENTION, STAND AT EASE AND STAND EASY, TURNING AND INCLINING AT THE HALT

SAVDHAN (Squad Attention): In 'savdhan' -

- (A) Heels are kept together and in line, feet turned out equally forming an angle of 30 degrees, knees straight, without stiffness, hips level and drawn back slightly, body erect and resting equally on hips, chest lifted and arched, shoulders square, falling equally and neck filling the collar.
- (B) Arms hung straight down without stiffness so that, the thumbs are immediately behind the seams of the trouser; back of the hand face outwards, hands closed (not clenched) and thumbs straight to the front.
- (C) Head is held erect and square to the front, chin vertical and eyes straight to the front.
- (D) Weight of the body rests equally on the heels and the toes of the feet.
- (E) In assuming the position of *Savdhan*, heels are brought together with extreme sharpness by lifting the left foot six inches from the ground and placing it flat and very firm besides the right, avoiding stamping of foot.
- (F) All drill movements are commenced faster. When speaking to or being addressed by a superior officer a cadet will have to stand in *Savdhan*.
- (G) Adapting the position of 'Savdhan' is a basic movement of drill. Therefore, the term 'place the foot flat and firm on the ground' must not be mistaken for stamping.



Savdhan

VISHRAM (Stand at Ease):

'Vishram' (Stand at Ease):- The left foot is carried 12 inches to the left; the weight of the body is placed on both feet. While doing the movement the foot is raised 6 inches from the ground. Simultaneously both the hands are taken behind the back, through shortest route, the right hand over the left with open palms facing out-wards, thumbs interlocked.

ARAM SE (Stand Easy):

'Aram Se' (Stand Easy):- Without moving the feet, the limbs, body and head are relaxed. Talking, turning the head, slouching and using a handkerchief is not permitted. On the cautionary word of command 'squad', correct position of stand-at-ease is assumed by an upward snappy jerk of the body.



Aram Se

TURNING:

'Dahine Mur' (Right Turn):- Both knees are turned straight, a turn of 90 degrees is taken right on the right heel and left toe, raising the right toe and left heel; in doing so weight of the body is kept on the right foot. The left foot is brought into the right by lifting the foot 6 inches clear of the ground. In all turns, the weight of the body is kept on the forward foot.

'Picche Mur' (About Turn):- A turn of 180 degrees is taken, bracing the legs and maintaining the balance by locking the thighs together. The about turn is always made right about.



Cadet's poss on Dahine Mur

INCLINING

In inclining (*adha dahine or adha baen mur*), the movement is the same except that the individual or squad turns through 45 degrees only.

2. SIZING, FORMING UP IN THEIR RANKS, NUMBERING, CLOSE ORDER MARCH AND DRESSING

SIZING AND FORMING:

1. Well sized squad, gives good general impression to spectators and provides the best chance to drill together. Sizing is done by giving the word of command '*Lamba Dahine, Chhota Baen, ek line men- qadvar*' (tallest on the right, shortest the left in single, rank-size) the whole squad turns right, counts and then sort themselves out by size, remaining at attention facing the instructor in one single line. Instructor orders '*Squad dahine se ginti kar*', the squad numbers from the right to left.
2. *Visam cadet ek qadam aage, sam Cadet ek qadam picche chal.* 'Odd numbers one pace forward, even numbers one pace step back and march'. All have to act accordingly.
3. '*Dahina cadet khara rahe. Visam cadet dahine, sam cadet baen, line dahine aur baen mur*'. (stand the right hand man, odd numbers to the right, even numbers to the left, ranks right and left turn). All cadets have to turn as ordered, except the right hand cadet, who remains facing the front. The squad then forms three ranks with even numbers following behind the odd number i.e. number 1 remains number 1 of the front rank, number 3 becomes number 1 of the centre rank, number 5 becomes



number 1 of the rear rank, number 7 becomes number 2 of the front rank and so on. On halting in position, each cadet turns to his front, takes up his own dressing and remains at attention.

4. *'Teen line banao, tez chal'* (Form up in three ranks, quick march). The cadets have to position themselves in three ranks, front, centre and rear with 30 inches between ranks and an interval between two cadets (less than 8 cadets the squad will form up in 2 ranks. Less than 5 cadets, the squad will form up in single rank). When forming in two ranks or single rank the arm interval does not apply. Distance between the persons will be 24 inches.

2.1 QUICK MARCH

NUMBERING:

In the early stages of training, the instructor, not knowing the names of all cadets may wish to speak to an individual as number of the rank only. The rank of the squad will number off sharply from right to left, the right hand cadet calling out 'one' the next 'two' and so on. Each cadet keeps head and eyes steady to the front. Cadets in the centre and rear ranks take the number of the front. Instructor must endeavour to get to know the names of the cadets in his squad as soon as possible.

OPEN AND CLOSE ORDER MARCH AND DRESSING:

General: To inspect the squad and for squad drill, it is necessary for the squad to be in 'Open Order' i.e. the front rank and rear rank take one and half paces forward and to the rear respectively, while centre rank stands fast.

OPEN ORDER MARCH:

'Khuli line-chal' (Open Order March). The front rank shoot the right foot forward one full step and left foot one short step and lift right to bring the two feet together, arms to sides throughout. The rear rank conforms to similar movement to the rear.

2.2 DRESSING:

- (a) The cadet has to be in line by the right or left and cover off from front to rear at the correct distance from the rank in front and at the correct interval from the cadet on the right or left.
- (b) Whenever a squad or unit halts in line, dressing will be taken up by a word of command.
- (c) When a squad or unit gets on parade, dressing will be taken up automatically without the word of command.



- (d) In dressing by word command '*Dahine Saj*' (Right dress), right hand cadet stands fast, squad takes a short sharp pace, 15 inches forward with left foot, count regulating pause (40 movements to the minute), turn head and to the right (Except to the right hand cadet of each rank). Cadet in the front rank only will extend the right arm first clenched, back of the hand uppermost, knuckles touching the shoulder seam of the cadet on the right, count a regulation pause, each individual then dresses by taking short quick steps until, he/she can just see the lower part of the face of the cadet two places away from him/her. The right hand cadet of the centre and rear rank, places himself/herself 30 inches from the rank in front, each individual of these ranks covering off correctly by glancing out of the corner of his/her eyes. The turning of the head and eyes should be a deliberate movement and not casual glance.

3. SALUTING AT THE HALT, GETTING ON PARADE, FALLING OUT AND DISMISSING

SALUTING AT THE HALT:

General: Saluting at the halt, to the front and to a flank is taught 'by numbers'. To permit free movements, it is best practiced with the squad in open order and inclined diagonally.

Salute to the Front: '*Ginti se salute, Samne salute ek*'- (Saluting by number, salute to the front-one): The right arm is kept straight, risen sideways until it is horizontal, palm of the hand to the front, fingers extending, thumb close to the forefinger.

'Squad do (Squad two): The cadet keeps the upper arm still, hand and wrist straight, elbow bent until the fore finger tip of the right hand is one inch above the right eye. Points to note are:



Saluting

- a) Upper arm should be horizontal and at the right angles to the side; forearm, wrist and fingers should all in one straight line.
- b) Palm of the hand should be horizontal / parallel to the ground.

'Squad teen' (Squad three): The cadet should return to position of attention, cut the shortest way to the side by dropping the elbow to the front, fingers curled up on the way down. When judging the time, the hand should remain in the position of the salute for a regulation pause. The word of command will be '*Samne Salute*' (Salute to the front). The cadet should avoid saluting movement before actual halt and avoid speaking before completing the final movement.



Squad do

Salute to the Flank (Right and left)

'Dahine ko Salute' (Salute to the right): Best taught from the position of the salute to the front. Cadet takes his/her position of the salute to the front. He/she turns his/her head, eyes square off to the right and without upsetting position of the right arm, wrist or hand, shifts the head so that right eye can just look along the palm of the hand. The cadet either looks along his/her own height or into the eyes of the officer he/she is saluting. For *Baen ko salute'*, all action are same except that cadet turns his/her head to the left.



Salute to the Flank

Getting on Parade:

Squad forms up in three ranks, on the end of the parade ground facing in the direction, to be on parade. The right guide or right hand cadet acts as right maker.

On the command '*Dahine*'(Right), the cadet should come properly to ease; on the command '*Darshak*' (Marker) the right marker should come to attention, march in quick time 15 paces straight to his/her front (a lesser distance if space not enough) halt and stand at ease.

'Parade-Par'(Get on Parade): Marker and squad should come to attention. The squad should march forward to their front, halt on the 15th pace, dress automatically, look to the front and stand at ease; a regulation pause should be made between each movement.

Dismissing and Falling Out:

'Visarjan (Dismiss): The cadet should turn to right, salute (if an officer/JCO is present on parade) pause and then step off (ensure squad is in close order).When marching independently, the cadet should keep in step until clear off the parade ground.

'Line Tor' - Falling out does not signify the end of the parade, but only a break in it. It is different from *Visarjan* in the following points:

- a) Salute is not given
- b) Cadets falling out, should not leave the vicinity of their place of parade or lines of march

On command 'Line Tor' (Fall out) the squad should turn right, break off in quick time (or in double time as ordered) counting a regulation pause between each movement.

The difference between 'dismiss' and 'falling out' are as follows:-

- a) *Falling out*
 - i) To leave the ranks temporarily
 - ii) A word of command, to close the drill temporarily is given to a body of cadets required to fall in again after a stipulated period
- b) *Dismiss*
 - i) A word of command is given for closing drill.
 - ii) Denotes that parade is completely terminated.

4. MARCHING: LENGTH OF PACE AND TIME OF MARCHING, MARCHING IN QUICK TIME AND HALT, SLOW MARCH AND HALT

LENGTH OF PACE AND TIME OF MARCHING:

Mark distances on drill square for practicing correct time and length of pace. Details are as under:

S.No	Movement	Length of pace in inches	Paces in a minute	Equivalent distance in yards	Remarks
a)	Slow time	30	70		
b)	Quick time	30	120	100	
	i) Step out	33			
	ii) Step short	21			
	iii) Side step	12			
c)	Double time	40	180	200	

Use of the pace stick to measure exactly the correct length of pace should be practiced.

MARCH IN QUICK TIME:

‘Tej Chal’ (Quick March): The cadet should march from the position of attention (applies to all occasions including *‘get on parade’*) with the band giving the word of command on successive beats of paces i.e., *‘quick on the left foot’*, *‘march on the right foot’*. On the command, *‘chal’* (March), the cadet should step off a full pace with the left foot and swing the right arm.

In marching, the cadet should maintain position of attention and remain well balanced. Natural swing from the shoulder, hands reaching as high as shoulder level in front and/to the rear should be done. Hand kept closed and fingers slightly clenched always to the front should be maintained.

Legs should be straight and not bent at the knees, swung forward freely and naturally from the hip joints. The foot should be carried to the front, placed on the ground with the knee straight.

HALT:

‘Squad-tham’ (Squad halt) is given when right foot passes the left. The cadet should check the forward movement as the right foot comes to the ground. He/she should complete a short pace of 15 inches with the left foot, bend the right knee and bring the right foot in sharply to the left and assume the position of attention. The cadet should avoid tendency of swaying immediately after halt.

SLOW MARCH AND HALT:

Slow march is required during important parades i.e. Pilots marching in front of VIP and firing parties marching ahead of corpse. On the word of command *‘slow march age barh’*, the cadet should move his/her left leg forward balancing on the right foot. The cadet should move left leg till it reaches right foot. Maintaining balance on right foot, the cadet should move the left leg further ahead and place left foot on ground. The distance of one pace is 30 inch. Similarly he/she should put the right foot ahead and halt. Hands should remain by the side of the body as in attention position.

5. SALUTING ON THE MARCH

Saluting to the Flank:

- a) *‘Ginti se Salute-dahine salute ek’* (Saluting by numbers salute to the right-one) (given as left foot touches the ground): The cadet should complete next pace with the right foot forward, heel on the ground, toe raised, arms at the maximum extent of the swing, shoot and left foot forward, complete the next pace with left foot, heel on the ground, toe raised, bring the right arm smartly to the position of the salute, turn the

head and eyes to the right, cut the left hand to the side. As the left foot comes to the ground, the squad will shout 'up'

- b) **'Squad Do' (Squad two):** Left arm is kept still to the side, correct position of salute is maintained without swinging the shoulder, the next pace with the right foot is completed with shout 'two'. The order 'two' 'three' 'four' and 'five' may be given in quick succession, one pace being taken on each, and the appropriate number shouted each time.
- c) **'Squad Chhe' (Squad six):** The pace is completed with the right foot. As the heel touches the ground, the head and eyes are turned to the front with the cut of right hand away to the side and with a shout 'down'.
- d) **'Squad Saat' (Squad seven):** Marching in quick time is continued, the arms are swung with a shout 'swing' on the first pace.
- e) Judging the time-the word of command will be '*Saluting Dahine-ko salute-salute*' (Salute to the right - salute). This is given as the left foot comes to the ground. The cadet should come up to the salute, the next time the left foot touches the ground and cut the hand away on the sixth pace (right foot) (cadets will continue to call out each time).

When Passing an Officer:

When passing an officer, salute on the third pace is done before reaching him and the hand is lowered on the third pace after passing him. During the salute the cadet should look at the officer full in the face.

Saluting to the front:

The word of command given as the right foot passes the left, is as for the halt Halt, salute to the front wait for regulation pause, salute to the front again, pause, turn about, pause and lead off in quick time.

Eyes Right and Left:

A formed body requiring to pay a compliment to a flank, will receive the order to march by the desired flank and will then get, 'Dahine Dekh' (eyes right). The guide will look to his front in order to keep direction. All officers, in command will salute, the remainder will turn their heads. The word of command is given as the left foot touches the ground in quick time and everyone looks right when the left foot next comes to ground. The command '*samne Dekh*' (eyes front) is given in a similar manner.

6. SIDE PACE, PACE FORWARD AND TO THE REAR

SIDE PACE:

- a. '*Dahine Ya Baen Bazu Chal*', '*Ya Qadam Dahine Ya Baen Bazu Chal*' (Right or left close march): The side pace (12 inches) used to move the squad, should not be more than 12 paces to a flank, if greater distance is to be covered; the squad should be '*turned*' and moved in threes.
- b. Specify the exact number of paces (up to four only): The squad continues to move until halted. For procedure: Right foot is carried to a distance of 12 inches, left foot closer to it by bending left knee and completing the pace in double time. Shoulders should be square, direction straight to the flank and uniform pause after each pace should be maintained. '*Squad tham*' (Squad halt) is given when number of paces are not specified.

Pace forward and to the rear are always taken in quick time. The fundamentals are:-

- i) Left foot shot forward or rear to the required distance.
- ii) If more than one pace, normal marching is adopted, stepping a full pace of 30 inches.
- iii) Maximum number of paces ordered to step forward or rear will be three.

7. FORMATION OF SQUAD AND SQUAD DRILL

Making of Squad while standing:

When squad is standing in threes, on word of command '*halt make left to left squad*' the cadet on the right side, will stand still. Rest of the squad will move left. This will be followed by word of command '*attention*'. After this action word of command will be '*No 1 file slow march from the front*'. The cadet on right side will take 3 steps ahead and halt and the two cadets behind him will also cover-up behind the first cadet counting out one two, one-two. This will be followed by word of command '*No 1 file slow march from the front*' followed by '*No 2 file slow marching from the front*. On this command, next cadet will take 5 steps followed by No 3 file who will take 7 steps, No 4 file will take 9 steps and so on, till the entire squad is formed. After this, the squad will march in threes.

Making Squad without Halting:

On word of command '*form up to the left*', the guide will keep standing and rest will turn half left. On word of command '*forms up in squad to the left, slow march from right*', the squad, according to the file, will do marching on the spot, starting on the left foot and the squad will halt on word of command '*tham*'.

8. DRILL WITH ARMS

Attention, Stand at Ease and Stand Easy:

Savdhan (Attention)

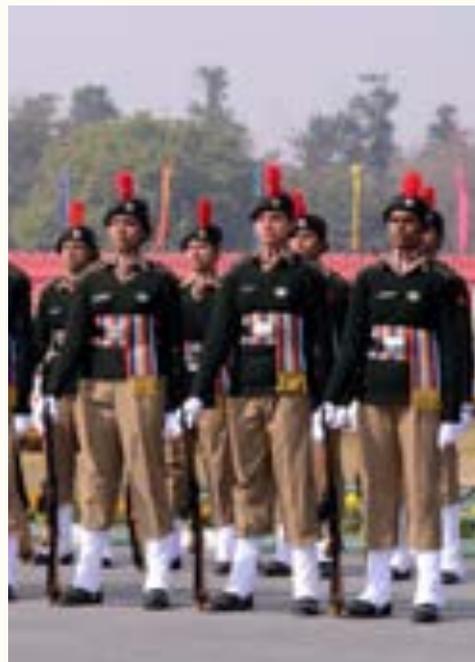
In Savdhan, the normal position of attention is maintained except that, the right hand will hold the rifle at the right side, thumb on left of the rifle and balance fingers without any gap together to the right of the rifle starting towards the ground towards, back of the hand to the right and wrist well behind the rifle, butt of the rifle flat on the ground, toe of the butt in line with the toe cap of the boot and magazine to the front.



Cadet's in Savdhan poss

Vishram (Stand-at-ease)

In Vishram, the left knee is bent and the left leg is carried to the left, so that the feet are about 12 inches apart, the left arm is kept to the side, the rifle is forced straight out to the front by keeping the right arm straight, the right hand is shot forward to its fullest extent but without moving the hand on the rifle or the toe of the butt/or allowing the right shoulder to drop. The weight of the body is transferred slightly to the left so as to be balanced.



Cadet's in Vishram poss

Aram se (Stand-easy)

The right hand is forced to the nose cap of the rifle, the fingers and the thumb curling round the rifle, the right arm bent so that, the angle of the rifle is not altered.

Vishram from Aram se

On word of command 'squad', the right hand is forced down the rifle to the correct position of stand-at-ease and the body is braced.

Savdhan from Vishram

On word of Command 'squad savdhan' (squad attention), the rifle is pulled into the side, keeping the butt on the ground, position of savdhan is resumed keeping the left arm to the side.

9. GETTING ON PARADE WITH RIFLE AND DRESSING AT THE ORDER

Getting on parade:

When getting on parade with rifle, the rifle is carried out at 'Tol Shastra' (short trail). As soon as the squad halts, the butt is placed noiselessly on the ground in the correct position of attention.



Getting on parade

Sajna (Dressing):

In dressing, the front rank raises the left arm instead of the right arm and the rifle is again raised to the position of short trail when moving

Dismissing and Falling Out

The procedure will be same as that of Foot Drill, but rifles will be shouldered before the squad is dismissed

10. GROUND TAKE UP ARMS

Ground Arms:

'*Bhumi Shastr -ek*' (*Ground arms- one*). The body is kept straight but inclined forward and bent down by bending and opening the knees, keeping the heels together, the rifle is laid gently on the ground at the right side, magazine to the right, muzzle pointing straight to the front, right hand in line with the toe of the boot. On '*Squad Do*' (Squad two) the rifle is released with the right hand and the position of attention is resumed.

Take up Arms:

'Uthao Shastr -ek' (Take up arms one): The body is bent down as in the first movement of the ground arms, the rifle is seized with the right hand in the original position by the right toe, the muzzle is raised sufficiently to put the thumb and fingers between the rifle and the ground. On *'Squad Do'*, the position of attention is resumed and the rifle is brought to its correct position at order.



Take up Arms

11. PRESENT FROM THE ORDER AND VICE VERSA

Present Arms:

'Salami Shastr - ek': The rifle is thrown upwards with the right hand, caught it with the left hand at the point of balance, thumb of the left hand in the hollow of the right shoulder and the right hand at the small of the butt, thumb to the left, elbow to the rear is placed.

On *'Squad Do'*: The rifle is brought to a perpendicular position in front of the centre of the body. Striking left hand on the side of rifle and small of the butt is held with right hand simultaneously.

'Squad Teen': The rifle is tilted with the left hand and brought down perpendicularly in front of and about three inches from the centre of the body. The magazine is hit by the right hand. The rifle is held at the full extent of the right arm, fingers together, slanting downwards, met smartly with the left hand immediately behind the back, sight in the line with waist belt, outside the selling, thumb pointing upwards to the muzzle and on the left of the rifle at the same time, the hollow of the right foot is placed against the left heel, both knees straight. The weight of the rifle is to be supported by the left hand.

Order from the Present:

On 'Baju shastr-ek', the pistol grips are held with right hand and simultaneously left-right foot and place it with left foot as in attention position. On 'Squad do' carry the rifle to right side and seize it with right hand at the pistol grip. On 'Squad teen' cut left hand to attention position.



Present Arms

SUMMARY

Drill inculcates a sense of discipline, improve bearing, smartness in appearance and turn out, create self-confidence, and develop the quality of immediate and implicit obedience to orders.

The effectiveness of command depends on the tone and the pitch of voice in which it's given. A properly delivered command is loud and distinct enough to be clearly understood by every person. The rise and fall of the voice and snap also plays a major role in command. A word of command consists of two parts: '**Cautionary**' and the '**Executive**'.

The important **movements** in drill are SAVDHAN (Squad Attention), VISHRAM (STAND AT EASE), ARAM SE (Stand Easy).

In turning, 'Dahine Mur' (Right Turn), '**Picche Mur**' (About Turn) are important moves. *Inclining (adha dahine or adha baen mur), the movement is the same except that the individual or squad turns through 45 degrees only.*

Marching involves maintaining position of attention and remaining well balanced. The cadet should swing naturally from the shoulder, hands reaching as high as shoulder level in front and/to the rear. Hand should be kept closed and fingers slightly clenched always to the front.

Appropriate salute plays a major role during the march. '**Ginti se Salute-dahine salute ek**', '**Squad Do**' (Squad two), '**Squad Chhe**' (Squad six), '**Squad Saat**' (Squad seven) are important salute commands which should be carried out by the cadets in time.

Comprehension Questions:

Q1. Answer the following in about 15 words:

- (i) What is the aim of a drill?
- (ii) What should be the volume of command by the commander?
- (iii) What causes indistinctness in giving a command?
- (iv) What does 'snap' express in a command?
- (v) What are the two parts of a word of command?
- (vi) What is the difference in 'dismissing' and 'falling out' in foot drill and arms drill?
- (vii) Write the paces in a minute to the following :-
 - a) Slow Time
 - b) Quick Time
 - c) Double Time
- (viii) What are the essentials of a good word of command?
- (ix) What is the length of pace and number of pace per minute for :
 - a) Tez chal
 - b) Dhire chal
- (x) What is the difference between 'Visarjan' and 'Line Tor'?
- (xi) How many parts 'word of command' consist of? What are they?
- (xii) Give the length of pace in minutes :-
 - a) Slow time
 - b) Quick time
 - c) Double time.

Q2. Answer the following in about 50 words:

- (i) Write a short note on 'aaram se'(stand at ease).
- (ii) What should one keep in mind while doing the 'dahine mur'(right turn)?
- (iii) What is the importance of a well-sized squad?
- (iv) How do the cadets position themselves in 'three ranks' with 'tej chal'(quick march)?
- (v) What is the purpose of 'khuli line chal'(open order)?
- (vi) What are to be kept in mind while executing 'samne salute kar' (salute to the front)?

(vii) Who acts as the 'dahine darshak' (right marker)? What does the right marker do on the command 'Darshak' (marker)?

Q3. Answer the following in about 150 words:

- (i) What do you understand by 'dheere chal' (slow march)? When is it required? Explain.
- (ii) Explain 'ginti se salute-dahine salute ek' (saluting by numbers, salute to the right-one).
- (iii) What is the purpose of the side pace? What are its fundamentals?
- (iv) What things are taken into consideration while getting on parade with rifle and dressing at the order?
- (v) Explain 'bhumi shastra-ek (ground arms) and 'uthao shastra-ek' (take up arms).

Q5. Answer the following in about 250 words:

- (i) Explain present arms with reference to 'salami shastra-ek' and order from the present with reference to 'baju-shastra'.
- (ii) Write about any five things to be followed or kept in mind in 'Savadhan' position (attention) by the squad.
- (iii) Explain the concept of 'Sajja' (dressing) in drill in detail.
- (iv) Explain the following concepts-
 - a. March in quick time ('tej chal'-quick march)
 - b. 'dheere chal' and 'thum' (slow-march and halt)
- (v) What do you understand by making a squad while standing and making squad without halting?
- (vi) What things are to be kept in mind while doing 'savadhan' (attention) and 'vishram' (stand at ease) during the drill with arms?

Q6. HOT (High order thinking skills):

- (i) What are the points to be checked in Savdhan?
- (ii) Write the things to be followed prior to proceeding for drill?
- (iii) 'Drill plays a major role in a cadet's training'. Think this statement applicable to the Armed Forces as well? Why?