

**Course Name : Bachelor of Physical Education**  
**Year : Ist**  
**Paper Name : Introduction to Physical Education**  
**Paper No. Ist**  
**Lecture No. 14**  
**Topic no. : 6(c)**  
**Lecture Title : Development and Achievements of NCC**

## **Development and Achievements of National Cadet Corps**

### **Introduction**

Hello and welcome to yet another episode on physical education and today we are talking about youth services and under that we are talking about National Cadet Corps. The National Cadet Corps is the Indian military cadet corps with its Headquarters at New Delhi, Delhi, India. It is open to school and college students on voluntary basis. National Cadet Corps is a Tri-Services Organization, In 1948, the Girls Division was raised in order to give equal opportunities to school and college going girls. The NCC was given an inter-service image in 1950 when the Air Wing was added, followed by the Naval Wing in 1952. Same year, the NCC curriculum was extended to include community development/social service activities as a part of the NCC syllabus at the behest of Late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who took keen interest in the growth of the NCC. Following the 1962 Sino-Indian War, to meet the requirement of the Nation, the NCC training was made compulsory in 1963. In 1968, the Corps was again made voluntary.

During Indo-Pakistani war of 1965 & Bangladesh-Pakistani war of 1971, NCC cadets were second line of defence. They organized camp to assist ordnance factories, supplying arms and ammunition to the front and also were used as patrol parties to capture enemy paratroopers. The NCC cadets also worked hand in hand with the Civil defence authorities and actively took part in rescue works and traffic

control.

After 1965 and 1971 wars NCC syllabus was revised. Rather than just being second line of defence, NCC syllabus laid greater stress on developing quality of leadership and officer like qualities. The military training which the NCC cadets received was reduced and greater importance was given to other areas like social service and youth management.

## **Organization**

### **NCC Motto**

The motto of NCC is 'Unity & Discipline' which was adopted on 23 Dec 1957. In living up to its motto, the NCC strives to be and is one of the greatest cohesive forces of the nation, bringing together the youth hailing from different parts of the country and moulding them into united, secular and disciplined citizens of the nation.

### **NCC Flag**

In 1954 the existing tricolor flag was introduced. The three colours in the flag depict the three services in the Corps, red for Army, deep blue for Navy and light blue for the Air Force. The letters NCC are crest in gold in the middle of the flag encircled by a wreath of lotus, give the flag a colourful look and a distinct identity. Each lotus represents one NCC Directorate(Dte). The two dots represents Officer Training Academy in India they are at Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh and Kamptee, Maharashtra.

## **Organization**

At Headquarters level, the NCC is headed by a Director General with the rank of lieutenant-general. He is assisted by two Additional Director Generals (A and B) of two-star rank (major-general, rear-admiral or air vice-marshal). Five Brigadier level officers and other civil officers also assist him. The Headquarters is located in Delhi. There are 17 Directorates located in the state capitals headed by an officer of the rank of a Maj Gen from the three Services. Depending upon the size of the state and growth of NCC in the states, Directorates have up to 14 Group

Headquarters under them through which they exercise their command and control of the organisation in the state. Each group is headed by an officer of the rank of Brigadier or equivalent known as Group Commander. Each NCC Group Headquarters control 5-7 units(Bns) commanded by Colonel/Lt.Col or equivalent rank. Each Battalion consists of companies which are commanded by the Associate NCC Officer(ANO) of the rank of lieutenant to major. In all there are 95 Group Headquarters in the country who exercise control over a network of 667 Army Wing Units(including technical and girls unit), 60 Naval Wing Units and 61 Air Squadrons. There are two training establishments namely Officers Training School, Kamptee (Nagpur, Maharashtra) and Women Officers Training School, Gwalior.

### **Uniform**

Army cadets wear khaki uniform. Naval cadets wear white uniform of Navy. Air Force cadets wear light blue grey (LBG) uniform. The uniform is compulsory on all the occasions.

Cadets from SD boys Army wing wear khaki full sleeve shirt and trousers & cadets from JD wear khaki shirt & khaki shorts. Girl cadets from SW & JW both wear khaki full sleeve shirt and trousers. Cadets from SD boys Naval wing wear white half sleeve shirt and white trousers & JD boys wear half sleeve white shirt and white shorts.

Rifle green beret is compulsory for all the cadets except Sikh cadets who wear rifle green turban. For physical training cadets wear brown canvas shoes and for drills black leather shoes called D.M.S (Drill March Shoes). Woolen vests are compulsory in cold areas whose colour varies khaki for army, dark blue for navy, and black for air force. (Even NCC cadets wear INDIAN ARMY uniforms sometimes.)

### **Training**

Scuba Diving Camp conducted for NCC Cadets at Mumbai in 2014

Total training period for SD and SW is 3 years with an extension of 1 year permissible & training period for JD & JW is of 2 years. Every cadet of the Senior or Junior Division has to undergo service training for a period of at least 4 hours

per week during the training year. However, no training is carried out during periods when the college or school through which a cadet is enrolled is closed for a vacation. Every cadet of the Senior and Junior Division has undergone service training for a minimum period of 75% of total hours during the annual college and school session. Every cadet (in case of JD, who has completed one full year of training and is in his second year) attends an annual training camp of 9–10 days, also known as National Combined Annual Training Camp. For SD/SW the duration is usually for up to 30 days. At the end of the camp training the cadets receive a certificate of successful completion.

### **Certificates & Examination**

There are Three Certificates in NCC. Below describes about it from lower value to higher value:-

Certificate - A : It can be written by JD/ JW cadets of NCC, cadets of class 8 & 9. After passing those classes it can't be obtained. The candidate must have attended a minimum 75% of total training periods laid down in the syllabus for the first & second years of JD/JW NCC(All Wings). The candidate must have attended one Annual Training Camp.

Certificate - B : It can be written by SD / SW cadets of NCC, cadets after class 10 & those studying for +2, +3 (degree). In the second year of training they can appear for the same. The candidate must have attended a minimum 75% of total training periods laid down in the syllabus for the first & second years of SD/SW NCC (All Wings). He/she must have attended one Annual Training Camp/NIC. Cadets possessing 'A' certificate will be awarded 10 bonuses marks. An air wing cadet must do a minimum 10 Glide launches.

Certificate - C : It is the Most important certificate for NCC cadet. Now it can be written in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of training, in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of degree course / those having B certificate can write it in the first year after his +2 and in the 1<sup>st</sup> year of degree by SD / SW cadets only. The candidate must be possessing a 'B' certificate. Must have attended two ATCs or one ATC and in addition to it RD Camp Delhi, Centrally Organised Camp, Para Training Camp, Attachment Training with service

units, National Integration Camp, Youth Exchange Programme, Foreign Cruise(Navy).

## **Camps and Training - I**

### **Republic Day Camp (RDC)**

Before RDC all group headquarters have to face the IGC(Inter-Group Competition)

NCC Republic Day Camp is the culmination of all NCC Training activities. RDC is held at Garrison Parade Ground, Delhi Cantt from 01 to 29 Jan. 1850 Selected NCC Cadets from 17 directorates attend the Camp. The Camp is inaugurated by the Vice President of India and culminates with Prime Minister's Rally on Jan 28.

During the camp visit of Raksha Mantri, Cabinet Ministers, Chief Minister of Delhi, three Service Chiefs and various State Ministers/VIPs are also organised.

During the RDC, various competitions are conducted amongst the 17 NCC Directorates to decide the Champion Directorate for award of Prime Minister's Banner. Competitions are keenly contested in various events such as National Integration Awareness presentation, Drill, Line & Flag Area, Cultural Programs i.e. (group song, group dance & ballet), Best Cadet of Senior Division (Boys) and Senior Wing (Girls) in each Service - Army, Navy & Air Discipline and Best Cadet Boys and Girls each from Junior Wing. Aero modelling and Ship modelling are also conducted during RDC.

### **National Integration Camp (NIC)**

NIC is to propagate national integration among cadets and society. Only the best cadets in drills and march are sent to represent their states. This camp is considered for SSLC and higher secondary course. These camps are conducted on All India basis and help bridge the cultural gap among various States of India. In addition, there are six special NICs conducted at Leh, Nagrota (J&K), Chakabama (NER, Nagaland), Srinagar, Lakshadweep and Port Blair.

In this camp cadets are taught leadership quality and stage daring

### **Advance leadership course**

Advanced leadership camp is conducted in many places, in this camp the officers

give cadets training for ssb screening and entrance.

### **Army Attachment Camp**

These camps are conducted by the NCC in collaboration with Indian Army, as the willing cadets are attached to the specific regiments undergoing the training period of 10-15 days. In this camp, the cadets are trained by the instructors of the particular regiment, in the military tactics including day/night warfare & also get familiar with the weaponry.

### **Hiking And Trekking Camps**

They are full of adventure, Cadets who want to experience something adventurous must attend them. Create memories never forgotten. Only cadets with experience and stamina are advised to go for this. This camp is full of adventure.

## **Camps and Training – II**

### **Thal Sainik Camp (TSC)**

The TSC is a 12 days camp conducted in Delhi every year in the late autumn, in which the cadets are selected from all 17 directorates (30+3 cadets from each directorate), by the selection procedure conducting 3 pre-TSC camps each of 10–12 days in a week interval. The selected cadets then are sent to the TSC to represent their respective directorates in the following competitions:

Obstacle course - In which the obstacles includes 6-feet wall, zig-zag, double ditch, balancing, 3-feet bar, left bar, right bar, incline, etc. It is done after wearing full tactile gear with rifle.

Firing - It consists of two types - Shooting (Grouping, Snap-shooting & Application) & Advance Firing (Standing, Kneeling & Lying positions). It is done with a standard .22 caliber rifle at the range of 25 meters & 50 meters.

Map Reading - Which includes working with Prismatic Compass, service protector & a map. It is conducted in the day or at night for finding 'North', 'Grid Positions' & 'Own Position', with the help of landscapes at the unknown location in which cadets are dropped.

Home Nursing - It consists of medical activities, as how to aid & heal a soldier in war.

The directorates also get marks by the inspection of their respective

accommodations, dressing and some extracurricular activities by the inspecting squad. Arranging the numbers, the winning directorate gets a cup with decorations from the Director General, NCC on the closing day of the TSC. Two concurrent TSCs are conducted at RD Parade Ground, Delhi Cantt every year. i.e. S D / JD boys and SW / JW girls. 640 Boy and 640 Girls cadets take part in this camps

### **Vayu Sainik Camp (VSC)**

This centrally organised camp is organised for Air Wing Cadets. Cadets from all directorates attend the camp. VSC is generally conducted in the month of October at Bengaluru.

### **Nau Sainik Camp (NSC)**

This centrally organised Naval Camp is conducted annually for selected Naval Wing Cadets. Boat pulling, semaphore, tent pitching, drill competitions are the main attraction of the camp. It is generally held at Naval Maritime Academy (NAMAC) at Visakhapatnam but started to be held at Karwar from 2014.

### **All India Yachting Regetta (AIYR)**

This centrally organised Naval Camp is conducted annually for selected Naval Wing Cadets. Yachting (Sailing) is the main attraction of the camp. It is generally held at Naval Base INS-Chilka at Odisha.

### **Rock Climbing Camps (RCC)**

Eight rock climbing camps are held each year to expose the cadets to the basics of elementary rock climbing and to inculcate spirit of adventure amongst cadets. Four of these camps are held at Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh and other four camps at Nanyardam near Trivandrum in Kerala.

### **Naval Wing Activities**

Naval wing syllabus is common for both boys and girls. During sea training naval subjects like Seamanship, Navigation, Communication, Gunnery, Damage Control and Ship Safety are taught to cadets. Swimming, Scuba Diving and Windsurfing are other interesting activities.

### **Air Wing Activities**

Gliding, Micro lite Flying and attachment training with Air Force Stations/Establishments.

### **Youth Exchange Programme**

The aim of YEP is a country-to-country exchange of cadets belonging to NCC/equivalent Govt/Youth Organisations of friendly countries and participation in various activities and appreciation of each other's socio-economic and cultural realities.

### **Conclusion**

So now we come to the conclusion of this episode and we will summarize what we have learnt. The National Cadet Corps is the Indian military cadet corps with its Headquarters at New Delhi, Delhi, India. It is open to school and college students on voluntary basis. National Cadet Corps is a Tri-Services Organization, In 1948, the Girls Division was raised in order to give equal opportunities to school and college going girls. The NCC was given an inter-service image in 1950 when the Air Wing was added, followed by the Naval Wing in 1952. Same year, the NCC curriculum was extended to include community development/social service activities as a part of the NCC syllabus at the behest of Late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who took keen interest in the growth of the NCC. So we have learnt a great deal about the structure of NCC, its history, its origins and now how it has been organized and how its activities are conducted all over the country. We have learnt about each and every aspect of this great organization. I hope that the details provided were of some use to all of you.

Thank you so much for watching.