

## History of NCC

NCC was firstly started in 1666 in Germany. The NCC in India was formed with the National Cadet Corps Act of 1948. It was raised on 15 July 1948. The origin of NCC can be traced back to the 'University Corps', which was created under the Indian Defence Act 1917, with the objective to make up the shortage of the Army. In 1920, when the Indian Territorial Act was passed, the 'University Corps' was replaced by the University Training Corps (UTC). The aim was to raise the status of the UTC and make it more attractive to the youth. The UTC Officers and cadets dressed like the army. It was a significant step towards the Indianization of armed forces. It was rechristened in the form of UOTC so the National Cadet Corps can be considered as a successor of the University Officers Training Corps (UOTC) which was established by the British Government in 1942. During World War II, the UOTC never came up to the expectations set by the British. This led to the idea that some better schemes should be formed, which could train more young men in a better way, even during peace. A committee headed by **Pandit H.N. Kunzru** recommended a cadet organization to be established in schools and colleges at a national level. The National Cadet Corps Act was accepted by the Governor General and on **15 July 1948** the National Cadet Corps came into existence.

**In 1949, 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 defense. 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

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 officials 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 Brigadier 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 organization 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 or equivalent. Each Battalion consists of companies which are commanded by the Associate NCC Officer (ANO) of the rank of Lieutenant to Major. There are two training establishments namely Officers Training School, Kamptee (Nagpur, Maharashtra) and Women Officers Training School, Gwalior.

### NCC Directorates

- Andhra Pradesh & Telangana
- Bihar & Jharkhand
- Delhi
- Gujarat Dadra & Nagar Haveli
- Jammu & Kashmir
- Karnataka & Goa
- Kerala & Lakshdweep
- Maharashtra

- Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh
- Odisha
- North East Region (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland & Tripura)
- Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh
- Rajasthan
- Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Andaman & Nicobar
- Uttar Pradesh
- Uttarakhand
- West Bengal & Sikkim



**1 & 3/22 UP Girls' BN. NCC,**

**Raghunath Girls' Post Graduate  
College, Meerut**