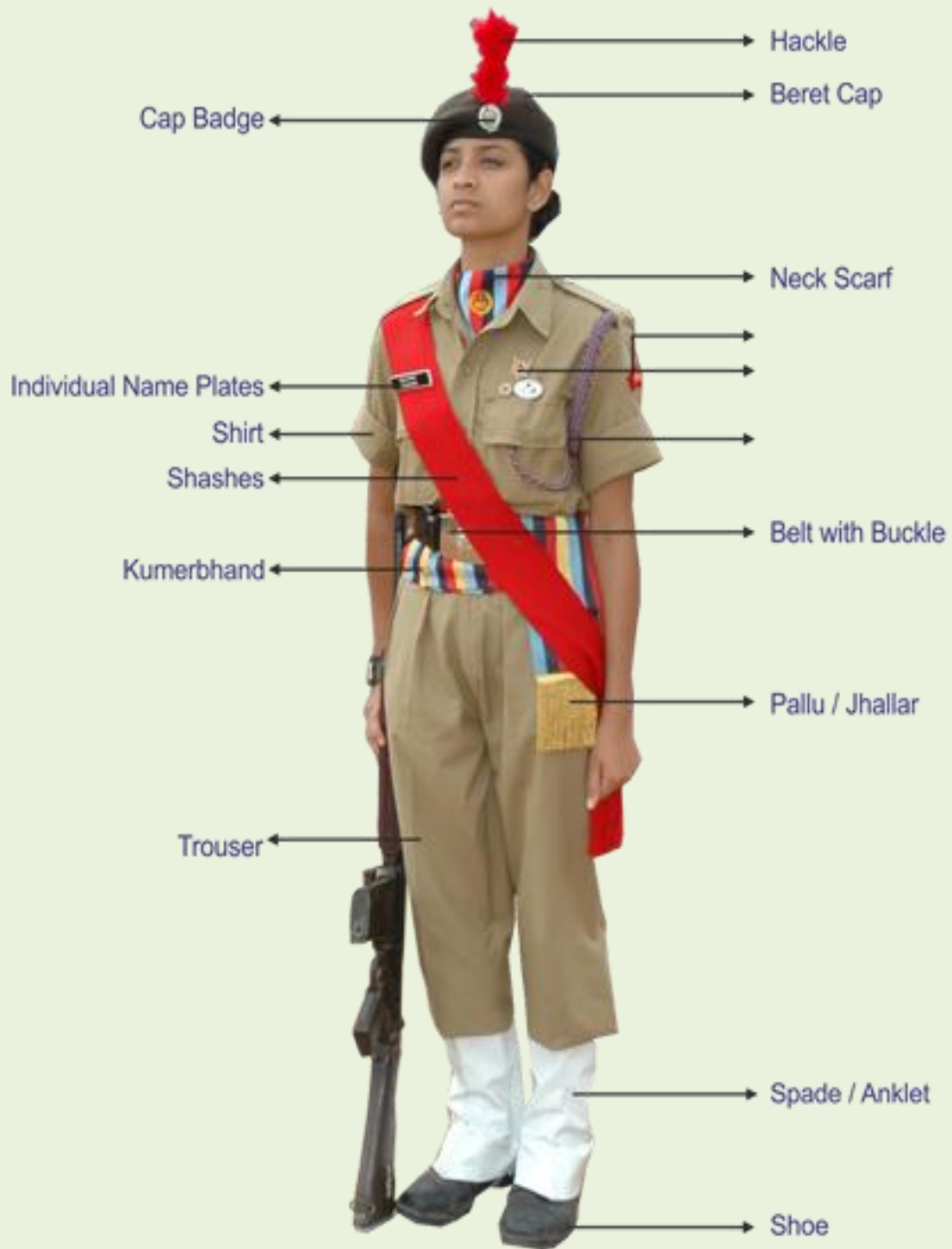




# National Cadet Corps



## AIM OF NCC

The 'Aims' of the NCC laid out in 1988 have stood the test of time and continue to meet the requirements expected of it in the current socio-economic scenario of the country. The NCC aims at developing character, comradeship, discipline, a secular outlook, the spirit of adventure and ideals of selfless service amongst young citizens. Further, it aims at creating a pool of organized, trained and motivated youth with leadership qualities in all walks of life, who will serve the Nation regardless of which career they choose. Needless to say, the NCC also provides an environment conducive to motivating young Indians to join the armed forces.

To Create a Human Resource of Organized, Trained and Motivated Youth, To Provide Leadership in all Walks of life and be Always Available for the Service of the Nation.



To Provide a Suitable Environment to Motivate the Youth to Take Up a Career in the Armed Forces.

To Develop Character, Comradeship, Discipline, Leadership, Secular Outlook, Spirit of Adventure, and Ideals of Selfless Service amongst the Youth of the Country.



## GENESIS

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The Cadet Corps Committee which was formed on 29 Sep 1946 with Pt HN Kunzru as chairman held six meetings in South Block, New Delhi. At the same time, Pt HN Kunzru formed sub-committees which were sent on study tours in all the main provinces of pre-independent India including provinces which are now located in Bangladesh and Pakistan. One sub-committee was also sent on tour to Great Britain and France from 15 Feb 1947 to 31 Mar 1947 to study the Youth and Cadet organisations in those countries.

The Cadet Corps Committee carried out exhaustive study of the problem of youth in India. Its sub-committees after their tour at home and abroad submitted their report to the Govt of India in Mar 1947. Soon after the report was submitted, a far reaching political development began to impact the country, due to which the Cadet Corps Scheme had to be kept in abeyance. The religious strife which then was at its zenith, ultimately led to the partition of the country into India and Pakistan.

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On the stroke of midnight of 14/15 Aug 1947, India achieved her independence. Immediately after independence, India was confronted with problems of formidable magnitude concerning not only repatriation of millions of displaced persons from Pakistan but also a full scale invasion of Kashmir by the Armed tribesmen supported by Pakistan. The armed forces had to rush to retrieve Kashmir at a time when they were already pre-occupied with the internal problem of maintaining law and order during the country's initial stage of consolidation.

The war in Kashmir and the consequent loss of a portion of Indian territory; the open support of Western Powers to Pakistan in the Security Council of the United Nations, made it more than evident to the Indian leaders that they not only had to strengthen the Armed Forces but also create sufficient strength of reserves, who could take up arms, when required. The gravity of time and event found expression in the Indian Legislature through anxious and pressing demand for military training of young men and women throughout the country.



Dr. Hriday Nath Kunzuru addressing Directors of NCC (now called Deputy Director Generals) Conference

At this juncture, Prime Minister Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru at the behest of Sardar Baldev Singh, the then Defence Minister and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, then Home Minister, took out the Kunzuru Committee Report for a serious study from the shelves of the Defence Department. On 05 Dec 1947, after being approved by the Defence Committee the copy of the Cadet Corps Committee Report was sent to the Chief Secretaries and Chief Commissioners of all Provincial Govts (now called State Govts) for their comments. The consent of Provincial Govts were required because they were responsible for the administration of the educational institutions in their respective provinces and thus the success of the Cadet Corps scheme largely depended on their initiative. Replies received from the provinces in Jan 1948, show that they all agreed in principal with the Cadet Corps Scheme submitted by the Kunzuru Committee.



The Colonel (later Chief of Army Staff) GG Bewoor. First Director (now called Director General) of NCC

### **Birth of the National Cadet Corps**

The Kashmir War of 1948 taught a very important lesson to India, that freedom needs to be protected by strong Armed Forces. Its immediate manifestation was that the recommendations of Kunzuru committee were placed before the Constituent Assembly (Legislature) on 13 Mar 1948. A draft Bill was sent to the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) on 19 Mar 1948, which evoked great interest and enthusiasm amongst all members. After due deliberations and amendments, the Bill was passed by the Assembly on 08 Apr 1948. The Central Govt accepted the opinion of the Provincial Govts and the Standing Committee's recommendations for the formation of a Cadet Corps which was to be named as "National Cadet Corps", as recommended by the Kunzuru Committee.

The Bill received the assent of the Governor General on 16 Apr 1948, and the National Cadet Corps came into being by an Act of the Parliament Act No. XXXI of 1948 designated 'The National Cadet Corps Act 1948'. This Act with 13 clauses, prescribed the formation of the National Cadet Corps in India.

The first step in the process of raising of the NCC was setting up of the NCC Secretariat now called Headquarters Directorate General NCC. In fact, even before the NCC Bill was passed by the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), the Ministry of Defence had set up the nucleus of the NCC Secretariat, with Col (later retired as Chief of Army Staff) Gopal Gurunath Bewoor as first Director of the NCC. He took over as Director of NCC on 31 Mar 1948.

### **Inauguration of NCC**

The schools and colleges opened after summer vacation and the NCC of Independent India was inaugurated on 15 Jul 1948. The journey of this Indian youth organisation, which has now become the largest uniformed youth organisation in the world had begun.

In the year 1948 a total of 96 units of Senior Division were raised, comprising variety of units to include one Armoured Corps, three Artillery, five Engineers, two Signals and two Medical - and 83 companies of Infantry. As there was some delay in the establishment of NCC in UP, Madras and Bihar, whose Govts wanted every student joining NCC to be verified by police prior to enrolment, only 20,000 cadets had joined the NCC in the year 1948. The raising of the Junior Division units did not progress well owing to shortage of trained school teachers. The main difficulty was that adequate number of teachers of the desired quality did not come forward to work as NCC officers. There were various administrative reasons attributed to this. Sometimes, colleges and schools were not in a position to spare the teaching staff except during the summer vacation. Thus the NCC which has now 13 lakh cadets on its rolls, had started with 20,000 cadets in 1948.



First Prime Minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru reviewing Guard of Honour



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presenting Republic Day banner

### MOTTO OF NCC

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The need for having motto for the Corps was discussed in the 11th Central Advisory Committee (CAC) meeting held on 11 Aug 1978. The mottos suggested were "*Duty and Discipline*"; "*Duty, Unity and Discipline*"; "*Duty and Unity*"; "*Unity and Discipline*". The final decision for selection of "**Unity and Discipline**" as motto for the NCC was taken in the 12<sup>th</sup> CAC meeting held on 12 Oct 1980.

### PLEDGE

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**WE THE CADET OF THE NATIONAL CADET CORPS,  
DO SOLEMNLY PLEDGE THAT WE SHALL ALWAYS UPHOLD THE UNITY OF INDIA.  
WE RESOLVE TO BE DISCIPLINED AND RESPONSIBLE CITIZEN OF OUR NATION.  
WE SHALL UNDERTAKE POSITIVE COMMUNITY SERVICE IN THE SPIRIT OF SELFLESSNESS  
AND CONCERN FOR OUR FELLOW BEINGS.**

### NCC FLAG

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The NCC flag for various units of the NCC was first introduced in 1951. The flag was of same pattern, colour and size as was used by various regiments of the Army. The only difference

was that it had the NCC badge and unit designation placed in the centre. Later on it was felt that the flag should be in keeping with the inter-service character of the Corps. In 1954 the existing tricolour flag was introduced. The three colours in the flag depict the three services of the Corps, red for the Army, deep blue for the Navy and light blue for the Air Force. The letters NCC and the NCC 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.

## CORE VALUES

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The NCC is a responsive, learning and continuously evolving organization. Its activity is guided by certain core values that we endeavour to instill among all ranks of the NCC. These include the following:

- (a) A sense of patriotic commitment to encourage cadets to contribute to national development.
- (b) Respect for diversities in religion, language, culture, ethnicity, life style and habitat to instill a sense of National unity and social cohesion.
- (c) Abiding commitment to learn and adhere to the norms and values enshrined in the Indian Constitution.
- (d) Understanding the value of a just and impartial exercise of authority.
- (e) Ability to participate in community development and other social programme.
- (f) A healthy life style free of substance abuse and other unhealthy practices.
- (g) Sensitivity to the needs of poor and socially disadvantaged fellow citizens.
- (h) Inculcating habits of restraint and self-awareness.
- (j) Understanding the values of honesty, truthfulness, self-sacrifice, perseverance and hard work.
- (k) Respect for knowledge, wisdom and the power of ideas.

## NCC SONG

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### History of NCC Song

The desirability of composing a NCC song was considered in the Circle Commanders (now called DDGs) Conference held in January 1956 and all circles were asked to send their proposals. The official song of the NCC - "Kadam Mila Ke Chal" was adopted in 1963, and registered in 1969 with the approval of the Ministry of Defence. In 1974, it was felt that the NCC song had failed to catch the imagination of the youth, and there was a need for a change. A sustained process began; entries were invited from Directorates for suitable lyrics; 107 entries were received; of which eight were selected by a Board of Officers. However, all the eight were considered sub standard by Dr Nagendra of Delhi University, who was the judge. On the suggestion of Dr Nagendra, the task was entrusted to Shri Chiranjit, the Chief Producer, Drama Division, AIR, Delhi.

The song written by Shri Chiranjit was approved, in 1976. The Maharashtra Directorate was asked to get the song composed and recorded with the help of Shri Raj Kapoor, and the Films Division, Bombay. However, nothing much came out of this exercise as Shri Raj Kapoor was then busy in making his film "Satyam Shivam Sundaram" and the studios of the Films Division were under renovation. Later, Shri Mahinder Singh Bedi, a well known poet of

Delhi, was requested to write another song. This effort also proved infructuous. AEC Centre Pachmarhi was also approached, but somehow the matter could not be finalized.

Almost during the same period and independent of efforts at Directorate General NCC, the Film Division undertook production of a documentary on NCC 'A Cadet' s Diary'. The Director of the documentary was looking for a suitable song for the film. He happened to hear the song - 'Ham Sab Hindi Hain' which appears to have been first sung at a Youth Festival at Chandigarh, sometime during 1968-69, and introduced it in the documentary film.

The song was a hit and successive Director Generals (DGs) found it good and played it repeatedly in Republic Day camps. In 1980, the word 'Hindi' was substituted with 'Bhartiya'. Come ASIAD (1982), and the NCC got the opportunity to display its potential in the opening ceremony. The Special Organising Committee approved trial recording of the song for recital during the Asian Games Festival. The song was finally recorded in its present form, sometime during Oct 1982, at the Western Outdoor Studio, Delhi with the help of AIR artists, and musicians under overall supervision of Pandit Vijai Raghavan Rao.

Post ASIAD era in the NCC saw among other events, a well composed musical hit and an inspiring NCC song being played and sung alongwith recorded music; a 16 mm colour film had also been made with title 'Hum Sab Bhartiya Hain' of 7½ minutes duration. This film had been telecast twice on national hook up. Other films, 'Unity and Discipline'; 'A Cadet' s Diary, had also used this song prominently. The writer of this song seems to have been lost in oblivion. "No body knows" - said Shri SK Sharma, Joint Director, Armed Forces Film and Photo Division, who was actively involved with the production of documentaries on the NCC. "This song was not written for the NCC, as such, writes Shri Mathur, ex-publicity officer, DGNCC, in his notings on the file. But nobody has claimed it so far. Another noting speaks of Sri Virender Sharma as the lyrics writer, and Sri Vijai Raghavan Rao as the music composer.

This NCC song is liked by millions of cadets, both past and present, and is sung on all important occasions of the NCC.

### NCC Song Lyrics

**Hum Sab Bharatiya Hain, Hum Sab Bharatiya Hain  
Apni Manzil Ek Hai,  
Ha, Ha, Ha, Ek Hai,  
Ho, Ho, Ho, Ek Hai.  
Hum Sab Bharatiya Hain.**

**Kashmir Ki Dharti Rani Hai,  
Sartaj Himalaya Hai,  
Saadiyon Se Humne Isko Apne Khoon Se Pala Hai  
Desh Ki Raksha Ki Khatir Hum Shamshir Utha Lenge,  
Hum Shamshir Utha Lenge.**

**Bikhre Bikhre Taare Hain Hum Lekin Jhilmil Ek Hai,  
Ha, Ha, Ha, Ek Hai  
Hum Sab Bharatiya Hai.**



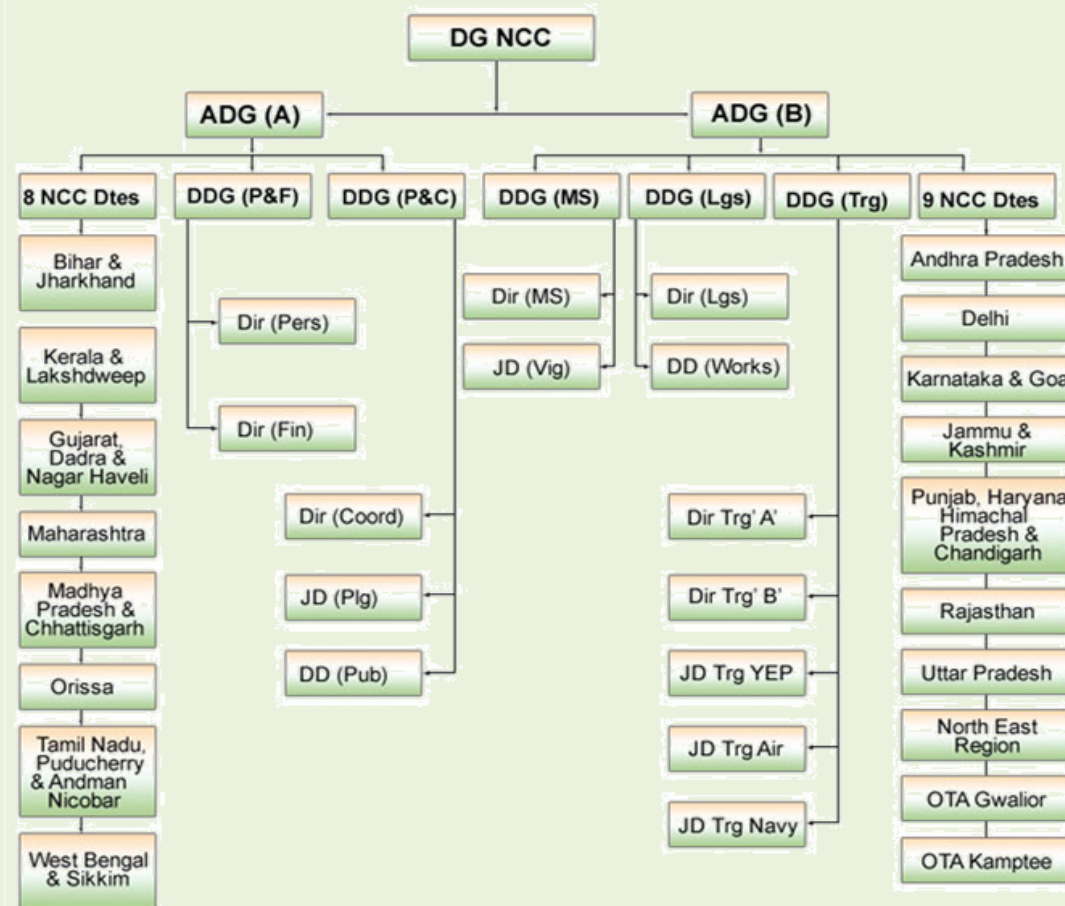
**Mandir Gurudwaare Bhi Hain Yahan  
 Aur Masjid Bhi Hai Yahan  
 Girija Ka Hai Ghariyaal Kahin  
 Mullah ki Kahin Hai Ajaan**

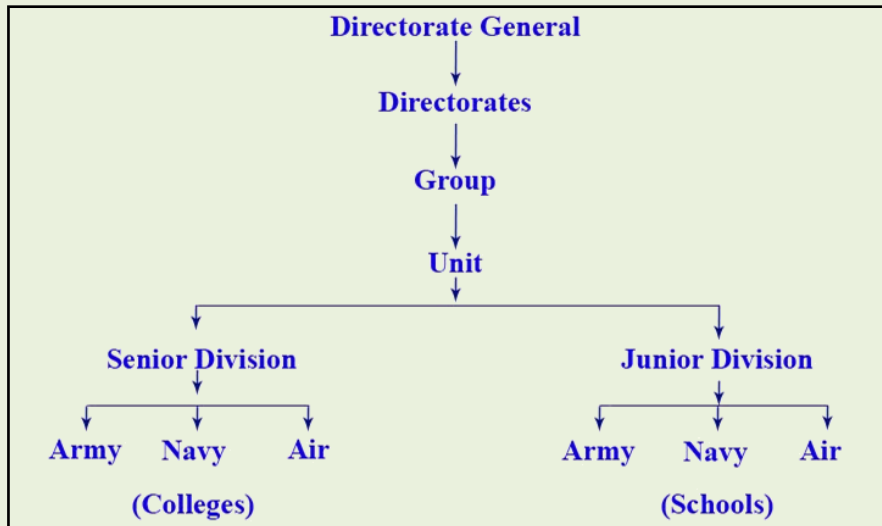
**Ek Hee Apna Ram Hain, Ek hi Allah Taala Hai,  
 Ek Hee Allah Taala Hain, Raang Birange Deepak Hain Hum,  
 lekin Jagmag Ek Hai, Ha Ha Ha Ek Hai, Ho Ho Ho Ek Hai.  
 Hum Sab Bharatiya Hain, Hum Sab Bharatiya Hain.**

## NCC ORGANISATION

The National Cadet Corps is headed by a Director General, an Army Officer of the rank of Lieutenant General, who is responsible for the functioning of the National Cadet Corps in the country through the National Cadet Corps Headquarters situated at Delhi. At the State Level, the country has been divided into 17 Directorates covering all States and Union Territories. Each of the State National Cadet Corps Directorate Headquarters controls two to fourteen Group Headquarters. While Directorates are commanded by Brigadiers or their equivalents, the Groups are commanded by Colonels or equivalents from the Air Force and the Navy, NCC Units are commanded by Major/Lieutenant Colonel or their equivalents.

ORGANISATION HQ DG NCC





### CATEGORIES IN NCC

There are two division / wing in NCC- Junior Division / Junior Wing at school level & Senior Division / Senior Wing at college level. NCC cadet must be a student of either a school or college. 'A', 'B' & 'C' certificates are given to cadets after qualifying for these exams.

### RANKS IN SENIOR DIVISION NCC

Cadet Senior Under Officer	Cadet Under Officer	Company Quarter Master Sergeant	Sergeant	Corporal	Lance Corporal

All others who joined NCC are commonly called as Cadets.

### Equivalent Ranks in Senior Division NCC

Army wing	Naval Wing	Air wing
Senior Under Officer	Senior Cadet Caption	Senior Under Officer
Cadet Under Officer	Junior Cadet Caption	Cadet Under Officer
Company Quarter Master Sergeant	Petty Officer Sergeant Major	Warrant Officer
Sergeant	Leader Cadet	Sergeant
Corporal	Cadet Class I	Corporal
Lance Corporal	Cadet Class II	Leading Flight Cadet
Cadet	Cadet	Cadet