



सत्यमेव जयते

**REPORT OF THE  
NCC EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
1974**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

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## INTRODUCTION

1. The National Cadet Corps Evaluation Committee, working of the NCC was constituted by the Ministry of Defence, Government of India, by a non-statutory Resolution No. 47 dated 14 Dec. 1972/23 Agrahayana, 1894 (Saka) which reproduced below duly incorporating the amendments issued in the Corrigenda dated 15 Jan. 1973 and 9 May 1973 :—

“No. 3747, dated 14th December, 1972.—It has been resolved to constitute a committee to review the working of the National Cadet Corps.

2.- The Committee will consist of the following :—

### *Chairman*

Dr. G. S. Mahajani, Vice Chancellor, Poona University.

### *Non-official Members*

Smt. Laxmi Kumâri Chundawat, Member Rajya Sabha.

Shri Umed Singh Rathia, Member Lok Sabha.

Shri Brij Raj Singh, Member Lok Sabha.

Prof. D. Javare Gowda, Vice Chancellor, Mysore University.

Dr. B. R. Saksena, Vice Chancellor, Allahabad University.

Major Ranjit Singh (Retd.) Sehri Kothi, Civil Lines, Basti (U.P.).

Shri M. N. Kapur, Principal, Modern School, New Delhi.

### *Official Members*

Shri A. N. Joshi, Addl. Financial Adviser (J), Ministry of Finance (Defence).

Shri Kanti Chaudhuri, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare.

Shri D. K. Guha, Education Commissioner & Secretary, West Bengal, Calcutta.

Shri K. Diraviyam, Education Secretary, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

Lt. Genl. R. S. Noronha, PVSM, MC, DCOAS, Army Headquarters.

Rear Admiral R. N. Batra, Chief of Personnel, Naval HQ.  
Air Marshal T. S. Virk, PVSM, AOA, Air Headquarters.

*Member-Secretary*

Shri P. Krishnamurti, Joint Secretary (G), Ministry of Defence.

*Joint Secretary*

Brig. P. K. Nandagopal MVC, Inspector NCC.

3. The terms of reference of this Committee will be as under :—

- (i) To evaluate the work of the NCC programme since its inception, with specific reference to its aims and objectives;
- (ii) To recommend measures necessary for changes in the aims and objectives, organisation and training of the NCC programme and consequential financial/administrative arrangements. In making these recommendations, the Committee should take into account the activities covered by the National Service Scheme and National Sports Organisation in the sphere of youth development.

4. The Committee will decide its own procedures. The Committee will have power to co-opt any person as a member of the Committee at its discretion. The Committee may also invite any person as a special invitee to any meeting.

5. The report of the Committee should be submitted within one year from the date of its starting the work.

6. The non-official members (including co-opted members) and non-official specially invited for any meeting will be paid travelling allowance and daily allowance for attending the meetings at the rates sanctioned in Ministry of Finance O.M. No. F. 6(26)EIV/59 dated 5th September 1960 as amended, from time to time.

## ORDER

**ORDERED** that a copy of this resolution be communicated to the Chairman, all official and non-official members including the Secretaries of the Committee, all State Governments, Union Territories, Vice Chancellors of all the Universities, University Grants Commission, Inter-University Board.

**ORDERED** also that a copy of the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

2. In the third and fifth meetings of the Committee held on 22 March 1973 and 2 August 1973, it was decided to co-opt Prof. K. L. Joshi, Ex Vice Chancellor of Indore University and Ex Secretary of the University Grants Commission, and Shri L. Dayal, Joint Secretary (G), Ministry of Defence, as non-official and official members respectively.

## THE BACKGROUND

3. The National Cadet Corps was established in 1948. Before its establishment most of the universities had a University Officers Training Corps (UOTC) and each one of them had an Indian Air Training Corps (IATC). Besides, Sea Scout Units existed in some parts of the country. There were, in addition, organisations like Sahayak Sena and Social Service League which, though not strictly youth organisations, provided young men with opportunities of learning the duties of citizenship and developing their personality. Even though these organisations were doing useful work, their number was too small for a country of the size of India. Apart from this, the UOTC had failed to fulfil the purpose for which it was established. While the percentage of candidates who passed examinations for Certificates 'A' and 'B' was fairly high the remarks of the Military Examination Board showed that the candidates who applied for commissions did not fair well. The main defects in the candidates pointed out by the Boards were that they were rather book-bound and lacking in initiative, self confidence and self-reliance. In view of these deficiencies, Government of India appointed a committee in July 1946 to consider and make recommendations for the establishment on a nationwide basis of a Cadet Corps Organisation comprising both schools and colleges. Pandit H. N. Kunzru was appointed in September 1946 to chair the Committee. Dr. G. S.

Mahajani, Chairman, NCC Evaluation Committee was a member. The Committee submitted its report to Government in 1947 recommending the establishment of a National Cadet Corps in place of UOTC. It was also recommended that the National Cadet Corps should have a Senior Division, a Junior Division and a Girls Division. In accordance with the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee, the National Cadet Corps Act was passed in April 1948 and the Corps was established in July 1948.

4. No evaluation of the NCC was done by any independent Committee till the formation of this Committee. However, in 1959, Ministry of Education set up a Committee for coordination and integration of schemes operating in the field of physical education, recreation and youth welfare with Pandit H. N. Kunzru, as its Chairman. This Committee examined the functioning of the NCC along with other youth organisations and commented on the usefulness of the NCC as follows :—

“From the mass of evidence before us, we are convinced that the NCC made the students disciplined and self-reliant and has brought a noticeable improvement in their health.”

5. The Committee had made the following recommendations regarding NCC :—

- (a) At the collegiate level, training in NCC should be encouraged as such training gives the country a potential corps of military officers. The training in NCC at any stage should be imparted only on a voluntary basis. In implementing this scheme, every precaution should be taken to maintain the authority of the heads of education institutions.
- (b) The concessions granted to NCC cadets by various universities in the matter of qualifying marks or exemption from papers are not justified academically and should be withdrawn as far as possible wherever they exist.

6. Subsequently in November, 1970, the Planning Commission suggested the appointment of a committee for evaluation of the NCC. Some criticism of NCC was voiced in the Press by certain eminent persons like Gen. P. P. Kumaramangalam, DSO, former Chief of the Army Staff. As a result of discussion at

various conferences pertaining to NCC, the consensus reached was that an objective and scientific evaluation of this Corps by an independent committee would be of advantage. The NCC Directorate General made an internal evaluation and submitted a Paper to the 25th meeting of the Central Advisory Committee for the NCC on 17th November, 1972. The meeting presided over by the Raksha Mantri, Shri Jagjivan Ram, decided that a High Power Committee be appointed to evaluate the functioning of the NCC. The present committee was constituted as a result of this decision.

### PROCEDURE

7. The Committee held in all nine meetings.
8. The FIRST meeting was held in New Delhi on 12 January 73, to decide the procedure to be followed. It was decided :
  - (a) to send a circular to all the Vice Chancellors of Universities in India and Chairman of all the State Advisory Committee for NCC to elicit their views on the present working of the NCC is at Appendix 'A'.
  - (b) to ~~make~~<sup>take</sup> advantage of the presence of NCC contingents from all Directorates gathered in Delhi for Republic Day celebrations and interview cadets of Senior Division, Junior Division and Girls Division and NCC Officers, (both whole-time and part-time).
9. The SECOND meeting was held in New Delhi on 29th and 30th January 1973 and interviews were held.
10. The THIRD meeting was held at New Delhi on 22nd March, 1973. The points that emerged from interviews in the Second Meeting were considered. During this third meeting, we had the benefit of the views of two ex-Directors General of the NCC Major General Virendra Singh and Lt. Gen. D. S. Kalha. Members of the Committee also met General G. G. Bewoor, PVSM, Chief of the Army Staff and Admiral S. N. Kohli, PVSM, Chief of the Naval Staff.
11. The FOURTH meeting was held in New Delhi on 23rd and 24th April, 1973. Pandit H. N. Kunzru, Dr. George Jacob, Chairman, University Grants Commission and Dr. Amrik Singh,



Secretary of the inter-University Board of India, met the Committee. Members of the Committee also met Air Chief Marshal O. P. Mehra, PVSM, Chief of the Air Staff.

12. The FIFTH meeting was held in New Delhi on 2nd, 3rd and 4th August, 1973. Shri H. M. Patel, Member of Parliament, Lt. Gen. Candeth, PVSM (Retd.), Dr. D. S. Kothari, Ex-Chairman, University Grants Commission, Dr. Satish Chandra, Vice Chairman, University Grants Commission, Dr. S. N. Ranade, Principal, Delhi School of Social Work, Major General B. M. Bhattacharjee, PVSM, MVC, Director General National Cadet Corps, Miss S. J. Das Gupta, Deputy Director (Girls Division), Directorate General National Cadet Corps, Lady NCC Officers (Three Senior Division and one Junior Division and Junior Division NCC Officers (Three) met the Committee. Members of the Committee also met Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of Education and Social Welfare.

13. The SIXTH meeting was held at Pune on 8th, 9th and 10th October 1973. Shri T. K. Tope, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, Prof. M. G. Badve, Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar, and four members of Defence Affairs Study Centre, Pune viz. Brig. V. L. Sathe (Retd.), Ex-Director NCC Maharashtra, Brig. S. A. Moray (Retd.), Ex-Director NCC Maharashtra, Lt. Col. M. G. Abhyankar (Retd.) and Principal M. B. Limaye, Modern College, Pune, met the Committee.

The Committee visited :

- (a) NCC Academy Purandhar on 8 Oct. 1973 to see 39 JD Officers undergoing Refresher Course for JD Officers' and 94 Officer Cadets undergoing Pre-Commission Course for JD Officers'. Members of the Committee also took the opportunity to elicit views about the working of NCC Officers and NCC Officer-Cadet then under instruction at the NCC Academy, Purandhar.
- (b) National Defence Academy, Kharakvasla on 9 Oct. 1973 and discussed with Air Vice Marchal M. B. Naik, Commandant, NDA, about the performance of Gentleman cadets who had received NCC training during their schooling and his observations. Members

of the Committee also spoke to some Officers on Instructional Staff and Gentleman Cadets under training who had been ex-NCC Cadets.

14. The SEVENTH meeting was held at New Delhi on 22 and 23 Nov. 1973. Prof. Moonis Raza, Jawaharlal Nehru University met the Committee. The Committee considered the draft report and made amendments as considered necessary.

15. A Study Group consisting of Dr. G. S. Mahajani, Vice Chancellor of University of Poona, the Chairman, and Shri P. Krishnamurti, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Defence, the Member Secretary visited USSR from 11th to 19th December 1973, to study the methods of Pre-military Training and imparting of discipline to the children in the Soviet Educational Institutions. Report of the Study Group is at Appendix 'B'.

16. The EIGHTH meeting was held at New Delhi on 27th, 28th and 29th December, 1973. The Committee considered the revised draft report and made amendments as considered necessary.

17. The NINTH meeting was held at New Delhi on 23rd and 24th January, 1974 when the report was finalised and signed by the Chairman and members and presented to Raksha Mantri, Shri Jagjivan Ram.

18. List of persons interviewed by the Committee and list of persons who submitted their views in writing to the Committee are given in Appendix 'C'.

#### ASSESSMENT

19. For an objective <sup>cyavakashi</sup> of the NCC and its progress and performance it would be convenient to divide the last 25 years into four periods :

1948-52 : The NCC was in its formative stage and it was very popular.

1952-62 : As a large number of school students wanted to join the Junior Division and as the financial resources were not sufficient, an Auxiliary Cadet Corps (ACC) was formed in 1952 as a supplement to the Junior Division of the NCC with "Service to the country" as its motto. The per capita expenditure

on an ACC Cadets was only Rs. 14/- while the per capita expenditure on a Junior Division NCC cadet was about Rs. 100/-. Subsequently a similar situation arose in respect of Senior Division and to cope with the large number of applicants for joining this Division, the NCC Rifle (NCCR) units were raised in February 1960. The per capita expenditure on NCC Rifles was about Rs. 80/-, while that on the Senior Division NCC was about Rs. 250/-.

1963-64 : After the Chinese aggression the Ministry of Defence agreed with the recommendations of the Inter-University Board to make NCC compulsory in all colleges. Auxiliary Cadet<sup>corp</sup> and NCC Rifles were merged with the NCC in April 1964.

1965-uptodate : After enrolment in NCC was made compulsory for all college students, a decline in the efficiency of the Corps was noticeable due to—

- (a) Enrolment of a number of indifferent cadets having inclination to join NCC,
- (b) Lack of adequate number of officers to train the cadets, and
- (c) Lack of equipment and weapons.

However, the unbridled growth of NCC was checked from 1969 onwards when many Universities made it optional for the students to join the NCC. The strength of the NCC gradually diminished.

In 1972 Government agreed with the recommendations of the Inter University Board to make enrolment in NCC voluntary and accordingly reduced the number of cadets to be enrolled in the NCC Senior Division during the year 1972-73.

A statement showing the increase and decrease in the strength of the various wings of NCC, NCCR and ACC during the period 1948 to 1973 is at Appendix 'D'.

20. From the opinions which we have recorded from a large number of eminent public men, University authorities and high officials we find that although the NCC has not been able to maintain the high standard of efficiency expected of it, there is practically unanimity of opinion that NCC should continue to function as a distinct entity and that every encouragement should

be given to it for improving the standards of training. We feel that in spite of the vicissitudes through which the NCC have passed ever the last 25 years this organisation continues to be a live and active force fulfilling the aspirations of youth to a considerable extent. It is the largest and best run of all youth organisations in the country and it has succeeded to a large measure in inculcating the ideas of discipline, leadership and cooperative working amongst our young men and women.

### *Consideration of aims of the NCC*

21. The term of reference (a) concerns the aims and objectives of the NCC. When NCC was started in 1948, the following were the declared aims :—

First Aim—Development of leadership, character, comradeship and the ideal of service.

Second Aim—Stimulation of interest in the defence of the country to the widest possible extent, and

Third Aim—Building up of a reserve of potential officers to enable the Armed Forces to expand rapidly in a national emergency.

22. We have carefully examined the extent to which these aims have been fulfilled and whether it would be necessary to make any amendments in these declared aims. As a result of our examination, we feel that the first aim as worded at present should continue as an ideal to be aimed at by the country's youth. However, we would like to suggest a slight amplification by the inclusion of the words 'spirit of sportsmanship'. We expect students to spend a judicious portion of their time in sports and acquire efficiency in games and the spirit of sportsmanship. Not

**Not every one can acquire efficiency, but every one could and should imbibe the spirit of sportsmanship meaning 'playing fair' a spirit needed in all walks.**

vers this trend, the UNESCO sponsored about ten years ago the scheme of 'Fair Play Trophies'. It is meant to honour men and women who place the highest value on the spirit of sportsmanship even at the cost of losing a contest. This aim should therefore read as :

First aim—Development of leadership, character, comradeship, spirit of sportsmanship and the ideal of service.

As regards the second aim of "stimulation of interest in the defence of the country to the widest possible extent". we feel that this aim is already sought to be achieved by many agencies. We, therefore, feel that this aim should be recast suitably. With regard to the third aim, we feel that in the changed context an amendment is necessary. This aim was formulated just after the Second World War which lasted for nearly six years. During this World War thousands of officers were commissioned from the educated class and therefore, there was pressing need to have a preserve of potential officers to enable the armed forces to expand rapidly in a national emergency." Since 1945 the world situation as well as the situation of India vis-a-vis her neighbouring countries has changed considerably. India was engaged in intense conflicts of brief duration with her neighbours in 1962, 1965 and 1971. The essential requirement for victory in these conflicts is to have a very efficient and well trained fighting machine. Calling up of reserve during such emergencies is only a secondary factor. In any event, in a war lasting for two or three weeks, it is impossible to draw officers from a potential reserve to man the fighting machine. In view of these considerations, we feel that the third aim of the NCC should be to enthuse and train as many cadets as possible for taking up commissions in the three services. However, only a fraction of NCC cadets are likely to take up commission in the Armed Forces. The bulk of the NCC cadets after leaving the educational institutions will constitute a force of trained and disciplined man-power which will be of use to the country in a National Emergency. In the circumstances, we suggest that the second and third aims be recast as follows :—

Second aim—To create a force of disciplined and trained man-power which in a National Emergency could be of assistance in the defence of the country.

Third aim—To provide training for students with a view to developing in them officer-like qualities thus enabling them to obtain commission in the Armed Forces.

*Comparison of NCC with NSS and NSO*

23. Under the term of reference (b) we have to take note of the other two organisations NSS and NSO. Ideally speaking, we

should endeavour to cover the entire body of youth in the country by youth activities both statutory and voluntary. It is obvious that the three movements NCC, NSS and NSO are too inadequate to meet the requirement. For financial and other reasons, there are, and have to be, ceiling on the numbers who join. Hence, time is not yet ripe to compel every student to join one of the three streams. It has to be admitted that there will be a body of students not joining any of these in our Universities and colleges. For that matter, these streams leave untouched nearly 95% of the country's youth of college level age-groups who are not in the stream of higher education. Therefore, how to organise NCC, NSS and NSO remains an important issue before the Government.

24. The Committee gave careful thought to this question which, we found had also exercised the minds of our witnesses. They were from various fields and included Lieutent General Candeth, two Ex-Directors General NCC and eminent civilians like Pandit Kunzru and two chairmen of the University Grants Commission. Only one of them pleaded that the three programmes NCC, NSS and NSO should be run as a unified compulsory programme and that these must be coordinated by the NCC. But all others, in substance expressed the view that the three organisations must be run separately and be not mixed up under one authority. We accept this view for the following reasons :—

- (a) NCC, NSS and NSO are basically different in concept and aims.
- (b) NSS and NSO recently started, have yet to get into stride.
- (c) Even at present the resources of the NCC are considerably strained; and it is not desirable to load the NCC Directorates with any added responsibility of looking after and coordinating the activities of NSS and NSO with the NCC.

We hope, however, that the NCC will render, whenever approached by NSS and NSO, advice and the benefit of their experience, but it cannot be expected to divert its attention from its own duty of maintaining the NCC at a high level of efficiency.

*Improvements to be Effected in the NCC Organisation to increase its Efficiency*

*Recommendations*

25. We make the following recommendations in this regard :—  
 (1) *Strength of NCC*

Enrolment in the NCC should be made voluntary, and also selective. Selectivity should be decided both with regard to physical fitness and mental alertness and ability to absorb the training given to them and only those who are found suitable in these respects should be taken. Thirdly those who do not attend the prescribed number of parades should be discharged without the least hesitation. Unless Units are fully subscribed and all ancillary facilities are provided by State Government, they should not be raised.

With regard to the future strength of the NCC, it is difficult to stipulate any figures because this would depend upon :

- (a) the funds available;
- (b) availability of suitable officers and Permanent Instructional Staff (PI Staff) from the three services; and
- (c) the encouragement given by the University authorities and the State Governments.

*A. Junior Division*

In respect of the Junior Division, however, we feel that, by and large, it should be maintained at its present level. We hope that Government will consider increasing the strength of the Junior Division at the appropriate time, particularly in view of the great enthusiasm which we have noticed among the members of the Junior Division. In this connection, it would be pertinent to quote the view expressed by Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of Education and the Social Welfare.

“Much more has to be done in respect of JD NCC. To instil a sense of discipline, there is much scope in JD than in SD. The cadet can be moulded and his thinking power can be enhanced. The strength of the JD can be ten lakhs”.

Dr. Kothari gave evidence as follows :—

“If it is a matter of economy, my personal view is that totally to scrap the JD programme would be false economy; if you have to abolish something, abolish Senior Division rather than Junior Division, but I am for retaining both.”

### *B. Senior Division*

Considering the amendment which we have suggested to the third aim of the NCC, one of the objects of the Senior Division is to produce potential officers for the Armed Forces. If this object is to be achieved, more intensive training will have to be given to the Senior Division cadets under the supervision of competent officers. To achieve this aim, the strength has necessarily to be reduced to manageable proportions. In this context the strength can possibly be reduced from the present level of six lakhs to a level of four lakhs or even less, on a gradual basis. The strength of the Naval and Air Wings should however, be maintained at the present level of 12,600 and 11,600 respectively. This would mean that the proposed reduction in the Senior Division will be exclusively in the Army Wing.

### *C. Girls Division*

The present strength of the Girls Division is rather meagre considering the expansion of women's education in this country during the recent years. To quote Pandit H. N. Kunzru “At present there is little attention paid to the Senior Division of Girls . . . . . The ratio of SD Girls vis-a-vis, SD Boys is 1 : 10. I feel some more attention is required to be paid towards the increase of SD Girls. After all it is a matter of looking after the family. The girls getting greater amount of training, will be able to give good training to their children in future.” To quote Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of Education and Social Welfare “All importance needs to be given to Girls Division. By joining NCC they will be able to liberate their minds.” Prof. Moonis Raza of Jawaharlal Nehru University gave evidence in this regard as follows :—

“I would consider Girls Division to be important from another point. It is an instrument of modernisation as far as



girls are concerned. It provides facilities for the girls, otherwise not available to them, which boys normally get outside.”

Other evidence also uniformly support this.

We, therefore, recommend that the strength of Junior and Senior Wings of the Girls Division, be increased to 100,000 and 75,000 from the present strength of 67,000 and 61,000 respectively.

### (2) *Age of Entry*

We suggest that the age of enrolment to Junior Division be raised to 14 years, from 13 years as at present, in the light of the changing pattern of education. This would mean that roughly children from 8th year and above and till the 12th year of schooling would be eligible to join the NCC. For Senior Division, the age of enrolment must be '18 years plus' and educationally in the 13th year & above.

### (3) *Clothing*

Clothing, uniform material and camp items must be made available as per entitlement. Shortages are bound to affect the enthusiasm of cadets adversely. With the contemplated reduction in the strength of NCC, it should not be difficult to meet the requirement in full.

### (4) *Equipment*

Good quality equipment in current use with Services must be provided to the NCC Units. Obsolete and out dated equipment leads to disappointment and frustration among the NCC Cadets 7.62 mm (SLR) should be introduced as early as possible. Automatic weapons such as Light Machine Guns and Sten Guns of a pattern in current use in the Army should also be provided subject to security considerations.

### (5) *Refreshment and 'Washing and Polishing' Allowance*

Uniformity in all States as regards payment of refreshment allowance and 'Washing and Polishing' Allowances is desirable. We feel that the present rates of these allowances which were fixed long ago, are totally inadequate in view of the large increase in the price of food articles, detergents and wages.

Following rates are recommended :—

- (a) Refreshment Allowance at 30 Paise per hour per cadet for both Senior and Junior Divisions at the present prices, as against present rate of 20 Paise per hour per cadet.
- (b) 'Washing and Polishing' Allowance at Rs. 2/- per month per cadet for the training period for both Senior and Junior Divisions against the present rate of Re. 1/- per month per cadet.

(6) *Involvement of Heads of Institutions in NCC Activities*

The Heads of Institutions (Principals and Headmasters) should associate themselves closely with the NCC activities. They should address the cadets jointly with the O.C. immediately after the enrolment and pay visit to parades and see that Officers and Cadets are regular in their attendance.

(7) *Concessions*

We are against granting to NCC Cadets academic concessions by way of marks. In the first place they introduce an extraneous element on the popularity of the Corps and cannot be justified on grounds of sound education. Secondly, we expect students to join one of the four streams of NCC, NSS, NSO and work-experience (commended by Education Commission); and if concession is given to one, it will have to be extended to all and it will thus lose all value. And thirdly out of some 100 Universities, only some four or five have this practice of giving academic credit for non-academic work.

We suggest, however, that :

- (a) attendance at any activity connected with NCC should count towards the academic attendance as required by rules.
- (b) Universities having Military Studies Department should offer military Science and elective subject open to NCC cadets.
- (c) Universities be requested to consider if NCC 'B' Certificate could be included in the list of subsidiary

elective subjects in the curriculum. Syllabus for 'B' Certificate should be revised suitably.

- (d) Government should consider issuing a directive to the effect, that other things being equal, NCC Certificate holders should be given preference in employment in Government Service as well as public sector undertakings. We expect that private sector undertakings also would give due weightage to NCC qualifications in view of the leadership qualities which they acquire through NCC training.
- (e) We hope that other things being equal preference will be given to NCC Cadets completing training successfully for admission to post-graduate and professional studies.

(8) *NCC training during school/college hours*

Over the years all concerned with the NCC Cadets, parents Officers and instructional staff, have expressed the desirability of having NCC activities during school/college hours. The difficulty that comes in the way is that only a few boys in an institution are in the NCC and they will miss their lessons if parades are held during school hours. In USSR, military and pre-military training is compulsory for all and, therefore, the following arrangement works well. In the Mendeleev Chemical Technological Institute (*i.e.*, college), which the Study group visited the military chair in consultation with the principal has divided the students of the Institute into six batches. The military activities of each batch are confined to only one day in a week ("military day" for that batch). On a military day, there are six periods of military instructions/field work, two periods of self-preparation (like our tutorials) in the subjects of the day and one period of patriotic educations. Thus, instead of parades on two different days in a week as we have here, a USSR Cadet spends only one day a week in military activities.

A similar system could be considered for introduction in this country with considerable advantage. It should be possible to compress our present six days of academic teaching within five days. The sixth day can be called a "field day" during which the boys and girls in schools and colleges could be given patriotic

training for an hour followed by separate training for NCC, NSS NSO and other hobbies. NCC boys could be given lectures and demonstrations followed by parades or weapons/equipment training. NSS Cadets can go to some institution or nearby village for social service. NSO boys and girls can devote their time to sports and other activities. Boys and girls who do not belong to any of the three streams can be trained in other hobbies like dancing, singing, photography, art elocution etc. Such an arrangement to have a field day once a week in all educational institutions will go a long way in improving the health, morale and well being of the children.

(9) *Establishment—Officers and PI Staff*

*Regular Officers*—During the course of our enquiry, we interviewed, besides cadets, several heads of institutions and others, interested in the NCC. It was argued by many that the present officer cadre is often of poor quality. Three suggestions may be made to remedy the situation. First, only carefully selected regular officers should be posted to NCC. Secondly, not more than, say 20% of these should be from amongst the reemployed category. And thirdly, officers covered by disciplinary cases involving moral turpitude, drunkenness and habitual indebtedness or having adverse comments to these effects should not be accepted by the DG NCC.

We further suggest that Army Headquarters should be asked to consider posting to NCC on par with postings at Regimental training centres. In other words, posting to NCC should not operate as a handicap in any way. In fact the NCC experience should be considered as an additional asset. We were informed that service with NCC is treated at par with shore appointment by the Navy and at par with any other ground appointment by the Air Force.

B. *NCC Commissioned Officers*

- (i) *Whole-time NCC Officers*.—This cadre should be slowly disbanded. Firstly, the full-time commissioned officers from the lecturers cadre should be

replaced by regular officers and subsequently the ex-Emergency Commissioned Officers and others granted NCC Commissions should be replaced by regular officers. Such of them as are found good and suitable should be considered for longer tenure with better job security. Extension of tenure should be given one year before the termination of the current tenure.

- (ii) *Part-time NCC Officers.*—We are of the view that these constitute the backbone of the NCC Unit. Being academic men they have considerable influence on the students. Therefore, suitable lecturers should be selected for grant of commission on part-time basis.

C. The procedure for selection of Part-time NCC Officers should be :

- (i) NCC Officers for selection must be drawn from the regular lecturers of a minimum of three years' standing. However, in the case of those who had served in the NCC as Under Officers or had obtained 'B' or 'C' Certificates, this provision may be relaxed and they may be taken even earlier.
- (ii) The prospective applicants should apply direct to the Vice Chancellor or the Director NCC, with one copy to the Principal, who should forward his recommendations to the Vice Chancellor or the Director NCC.
- (iii) The principal concerned should be invited to attend as an adviser at the meetings of the Selection Board.

D. *Training*

- (i) Part-time NCC Officers should be given intensive training before commissioning. It is recommended that they be attached to Regimental Centre/Training Centre for 15 days as part of pre-commission training in addition to one undergone in NCC Academy/OTS.

- (ii) Part-time NCC Officers should do service attachment with Military Units at least once in three years by rotation.

#### E. *Service/Age of superannuation*

The Officers should retire after 15 years of service or on attaining 45 years of age, whichever is earlier. This should be strictly enforced.

#### F. *Honorarium—Part-time NCC Officers*

In order to provide an incentive to the officers, we recommend that the scale of honorarium should be increased progressively with the rank structure. Honorarium should be paid throughout the year. We recommend the following scales in place of the present flat rates of Rs. 75/- p.m. per SD Officer and 50/- p.m. per JD Officer :—

	2/Lt	Lt	Capt	Maj
SD Officers	Rs. 75/- p.m.	Rs. 80/- p.m.	Rs. 90/- p.m.	Rs. 100/- p.m.
JD Officers	3rd Officer Rs. 50/- p.m.	2nd Officer Rs. 55/- p.m.	1st Officer Rs. 65/- p.m.	Chief Officer Rs. 75/- p.m.

#### G. *Pay and allowances—JD NCC Officers*

Their rank structure not being related to any rank structure in the Armed Forces, they maintain special status and their pay and allowances while they are in camp or under training do not get revised with the recommendations of Pay Commissions set up from the time to time to determine the pay structure of the Armed Forces. This position should be rectified by Government. Further, the officers are not happy with their present designations. The Govt. may examine changing their designations suitably.

#### H. *Permanent Instructional Staff (PI Staff)*

It is desirable that the PI Staff posted to NCC Units are those who can speak the local language.

- (i) *Service Conditions.*—Service conditions of instructional Staff should be improved by providing for

living accommodation compatible with their status and seniority in service to help them to function efficiently.

(ii) *Under Officer Instructor (UOI)/Sergeant Major Instructor (SMI) employed in lieu of PI Staff in Girls Division.*

(a) Their emoluments should be improved. Presently they are entitled to consolidated pay of Rs. 300/-, Rs. 275/-, Rs. 225/- and Rs. 200/- p.m. for UOI Gde. I, UOI Gde. II, SMI Gde. I and SMI Gde. II respectively.

(b) Selection and appointment of SD NCC Officer from among them may be considered to improve their prospects further.

(10) *Direct entry facility for JD NCC into NDA*

Cadets of the Junior Division with A-2 Certificate and Second class in the Higher Secondary or equivalent examination (i.e., Matriculation plus one year) should be allowed to appear before the Service Selection Board without appearing for Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) Examination for Direct entry into National Defence Academy (NDA). Presently, only Senior Division cadets who are graduates and possess 'C' Certificate can appear before the Services Selection Board for direct entry into Indian Military Academy (IMA) without appearing for U.P.S.C. Examination.

(11) *Committees*

The system of Central and State Advisory Committees for higher directions should continue as hitherto. A representative of Inter-University Board may also be included in the Central Advisory Committee for NCC.

(12) *Award of NCC Medals and Ribbons*

Institutions of long service medals/ribbons for 5 years, 10 years and 15 years service rendered in NCC is recommended for NCC Commissioned Officers and NCC Cadet Instructors (Sergeant Major/Under Officer Instructors).

(13) *Financial powers and Disciplinary powers <sup>over</sup> in Civilian Staff*

The Committee considers that it is essential for the efficient running of the NCC that the Directors are given necessary disciplinary and financial powers. State Government should delegate appropriate powers of Head of Department (both financial and administrative) to the Director NCC for effective functioning of NCC. A few States have already delegated these powers to them.

(14) *Financial Arrangements*

We notice from the paper on evaluation submitted by the NCC Directorate General to the 25th meeting of the Central Advisory Committee, that the following is one of the various proposals initiated. To quote :

“In view of the multiplicity of responsibility, control and procedures in States, Central Government and Educational Department and the resultant difficulties of working and functioning of the NCC, the whole organisation including aspects at present under the State Governments be put under the Centre, retaining the present financial division of expenditure and adjustment made through book transfer between the Centre and State.”

We recognise that there are difficulties at present experienced, but the remedy implicit in the proposal does not appeal to us. First, it must be remembered that the UOTC which was completely under the Centre functioned before the Constitution was adopted. Education is now a State subject and in the running of the NCC, which has educational objectives even with emphasis on military training, cooperation of the States—especially the Education Department is essential. Secondly, the difficulties expressed to in the paper can be got over—and in fact they have been successfully met in some States.

We, therefore, recommend that the Ministry of Defence should call a Conference of State representatives and evolve procedures after mutual discussion for common advantage of all concerned.

(15) *Organisation of NCC*

(a) Directors NCC of State/s should normally be of the



rank of Brigadier or equivalent, except in case of small States where he should be of the substantive/paid acting rank of Colonel, irrespective of the number of cadets authorised for enrolment from time to time. This rank is considered appropriate in view of the fact that he has to deal with State Government authorities, Vice Chancellors of Universities, Principals of Colleges, Educationists and the Formation Commanders.

- (b) Group Headquarters is considered an essential link for the command and control and coordination of activities of NCC Units. These control units must be provided with suitable light transport. Group Commander's function being liaison, Inspection, Supervision of Training and Administration in Units and Camps, and coordination of resources, he is ineffective without this facility. Where Directorate and a number of Group Headquarters are located in same station, reduction in the number of Group Headquarters may be examined by the Government.
- (c) The NCC Battalion should comprise 3 to 6 Companies and the number of Junior Troops attached to it should not exceed 12. Battalion Headquarters should be strengthened by one Quarter Master Havildar or one Naik store hand. Battalion Commander should have light transport for effectively supervising training of Companies in Colleges and Troops in Schools dispersed over distance. Though it is desirable to form Junior Division Battalions, the same is not recommended, in view of the financial difficulties. However, scale of instructional staff recommended is placed at Appendix 'E'. Existing scale of instructional staff is attached as an Annexure for comparative study.
- (d) Company strength should be reduced from 200 to 160 and should comprise three Platoons not exceeding 55 each. Company should have a Company Commander and one Company Officer who may

command one Platoon (both part-time SD NCC Officer) while the other two platoons should be commanded by Senior Under Officer (SUO) Cadets.

- (e) It is desirable that Junior Troop strength should be reduced from 100 to 60 and commanded by Troop Commander, Part-time JD Officer).
- (f) Effect of re-organisation is reflected in statement placed at Appendix 'F'.

#### (16) *Transport*

We understand that Ministry of Defence had set up a Committee to study and recommend the authorisation of transport for Group Headquarters and different types of Units of NCC, Salient features of their recommendations are as follows :—

- (a) Group Headquarters should have light transport (staff car). Pooling system is not considered workable excepting perhaps where Group Headquarters and four or more units are located in the same station.
- (b) Officer Commanding Unit should have light transport (Staff Car or Jeep).
- (c) A load-carrying vehicle for carrying stores or cadets and other specific training and administrative duties should be available in Unit (3 Ton Lorry or Pickup—Van).
- (d) A motor cycle should be available for despatch rider duties, liaison and other administrative duties. Group Headquarters and Independent Companies may be authorised Bicycles in lieu.
- (e) In Artillery Unit, Field Artillery Tractors be replaced by 1 Ton Truck 4×4.
- (f) Air Sqns doing gliding should be authorised additional Jeep exclusively for gliding purposes to achieve their target of 3,500 to 6,000 launches a year.

A statement showing the result of recommendations of the Transport Committee is placed at Appendix 'G'. We would request Government to implement these recommendations as far as possible in order to improve the efficiency of the NCC.

*(17) Enrolment and Attendance*

As stated earlier, enrolment of students in NCC must be voluntary and selective. Rules of attendance must be strictly enforced after they join the Organisation.

*(18) Powers of punishment over Part-time NCC Officers*

Even though Directors NCC are required to command and control the Part-time NCC Officers in their NCC work they have no powers to punish them. It is desirable that Directors NCC are entrusted with powers to award 'displeasure' and 'Severe displeasure' to the Part-time NCC Officers with the provision for an appeal to the Vice Chancellors.

*(19) Powers of discharge of SD NCC Cadets*

Principals of Colleges/Institutions should have powers of discharge of SD NCC cadets as the Headmaster has in respect of JD NCC Cadets.

*(20) Disbandment*

Units having poor attendance should be disbanded. Rules in this regard should be strictly enforced. The Committee understands that a large number of technical units have been under-subscribed. They should be disbanded unless they are brought upto the mark immediately.

*(21) Training—NCC Cadets*

- (a) The training programme should be made more intensive and realistic. There should be more contacts between NCC Units and Military Units. It may be considered whether a NCC Unit may be specially attached to particular Military Unit which will take special interest in the cadets belonging to the NCC Unit. The Officers of the Military Unit can visit the attached NCC Unit when they proceed on leave and this will create a special rapport between the Military and NCC Units.

- (b) Training should be restricted to two years in JD and two years in SD NCC, provision being made for third year training in SD NCC only for those opting to take up Armed Forces as a career, to enable them to pass 'C' Certificate Examination.
- (c) Audio-visual training aids, charts and sand models be made available to NCC Units for imparting training to NCC boys and girls.
- (d) Camp training should be an annual feature, if possible. Area Commanders, Directors of Public Instruction of State Governments, Vice Chancellors and principals should pay visits to these camps.
- (e) Service attachment of Girls Cadets to Armed Forces Hospitals should be considered.
- (f) Service attachment of cadets should be increased.
- (g) Para jumping should be encouraged and it should also be thrown open to girl cadets as well.
- (h) Increased weapon firing by cadets is recommended.
- (j) Obstacle courses for boys should be included in the training programme.
- (k) Cadets should be made familiar with the weapon used in the Army. They should also be trained in war techniques and tactics.
- (l) Girls Division training syllabus should include physical exercise, self defence, unarmed combat, nursing and child welfare.
- (m) Part-time NCC Officers should supervise the training imparted by the Instructional Staff. To quote General G. G. Bewoor, PVSM, Chief of the Army Staff in this regard :

“The cadets should as far as possible, be trained by the teaching staff themselves. The PI Staff will give them instructions in drill parade and handling of weapons.

More and more part-time Officers should be employed for training the SD boys so that the NCC

activity form part of the activities of the educational institutions under the general supervision of the Principal.

Unless there is close supervision on the Part-time NCC Officers and PI Staff, NCC training will not be very effective. Cadets can be associated with Home Guards and Civil Defence activities to develop leadership qualities.”

- (n) High standard of training must be ensured by constituting competent Boards of Officers to test the cadets in the various NCC Certificate examinations strictly according to prescribed syllabus. Lowering of standards of tests should not be accepted/permitted. The Board of Officers should be constituted by respective local Service Formations.
- (o) A test of Competence should be held before cadets are permitted promotions to various ranks, as per promotion rules.
- (p) It is well known that, in times of natural calamities, members of the Armed Forces are pressed into relief work like flood/famine relief/civil defence. But, relief work as such does not form a part of their normal training. Similarly, the NCC cadets will not be found wanting in rendering such service even if there is, as it should be, emphasis on military training. In the training camps, NCC cadets should be given some training in relief work so that they may be able to render service during calamities like floods, fire, famine etc.

#### *(22) Allowance for Camps*

In view of the rising prices, State Governments should be requested to raise allowances given for camps so that the boys and girls can be given adequate and nourishing food.

#### *(23) Arms Kots and Magazines*

Arms Kots and Ammunition Magazines should be provided by State Governments at Unit level and on station basis, where they have not been provided.

*(24) Police Guards*

Police Guards should be provided at Unit Arms Kot, where they have not been provided, to ensure security of Arms and Ammunition.

*(25) Strong Rooms and Rifle racks*

Strong Rooms should be provided in the College/Institutions by providing grill doors, double locking arrangements, strongly fixed rifle racks and iron-barred windows and ventilators to ensure security of Drill Purpose (DP) and Drill purpose Blank Firing (DPBF) Rifles and to ensure uninterrupted and regular instruction being imparted to NCC Cadets in Weapon Training, Field Craft and Drill with Arms in the Institution.

*(26) Range Facilities*

Range facilities do not exist at many places even at District level. Where ranges do not exist, weapon firing, which the cadets are quite keen to carry out cannot be carried out except in the Annual Training Camps. Range facilities should be provided with the assistance of State Governments, Universities College as far as feasible, to enable cadets to fire Rifles and Light Machine Guns.

Introduction of Air Rifles at places where range facilities are not available is recommended, to enable cadets to improve their weapon firing capabilities.

*(27) Estimate of Expenditure*

It is not possible to work out a detailed estimate of expenditure which the implementation of the various recommendations of the Committee will involve. However, a rough estimate of the financial effect of the organisational changes suggested by us has been prepared and attached as Appendix 'G'. From this it will be seen that the implementation of the recommendations will entail an initial expenditure of Rs. 31.59 lakhs to the Centre and Rs. 9.82 lakhs to the States. In the recurring expenditure there will be an annual saving amounting to Rs. 33.08 lakhs to the Centre and an annual expenditure of Rs. 66.14 lakhs to the states.

(28) *Conclusion*

We would like to record our appreciation of the wholehearted cooperation and help which the Committee received from the witnesses who either appeared before the Committee or submitted their views in writing. We owe more than we can express to the industry and efficiency of the Member Secretary, Shri P. Krishnamurti and Brigadier P. K. Nandagopal, MVC, who as Joint Secretary assisted him. Their contribution and advice were highly valued by the Committee. We would also like to record our appreciation of the service rendered by the staff of the Director General National Cadet Corps in the various meetings of the Committee and in bringing out this report.

1. (G. S. MAHAJANI) Chairman
2. (SMT. LAXMI KUMARI CHUNDAWAT)
3. (UMED SINGH RATHIA)
4. (BRIJ RAJ SINGH )
5. (D. JAVARE GOWDA)
6. (B. R. SAKSENA)
7. (RAMJIT SINGH)
8. (K. L. JOSHI)
9. (M. N. KAPUR)
10. (A. N. JOSHI)
11. (L. DAYAL)
12. (D. K. GUHA)
13. (K. DIRAVIYAM)
14. (S. L. MENEZES)
15. (P. DAYAL)
16. (R. N. BATRA)
- 17.
18. (P. KRISHNAMURTI)—Member Secretary

*Appendix 'A' issued with the Report of National Cadet Corps Committee  
1974.*

No. 2/JS(G)/NCC/Committee  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE  
*New Delhi, dated 13th January 1973*

To

All Vice Chancellors

As a result of the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee, the National Cadet Corps (NCC) was started in 1948, with following aims in view :

- (a) Development of leadership, character comradeship and the ideal of service.
- (b) Stimulation of interest to the defence of the country to the widest possible extent, and
- (c) Building up of a reserve of potential officers to enable the Armed Forces to expand rapidly in a National emergency.

2. The Government of India have now appointed a Committee (with a member of the Kunzru Committee as Chairman) to review and evaluate the working of the NCC over the last 25 years. The terms of reference are :

- (a) To evaluate the work of the NCC programme since its inception, with specific reference to its aims and objectives, and
- (b) To recommend measures necessary for changes in the aims and objectives, organisation and training of the NCC programme and consequential financial and administrative arrangements. In making these recommendations, the Committee should take into account the activities covered by the National Service Scheme and National Sports Organisation in the sphere of youth development.



3. The Committee will feel grateful if you could favour it with a statement giving your considered views to help its deliberations. It will be appreciated if, in particular, you touch upon the following points :—

- (a) The image of the NCC in the public mind and in the University circles.
- (b) The extent to which it has been achieving the aims.
- (c) The degree to which cadets carry into their civil life lessons and virtues learnt while in uniform.
- (d) Keeness of students to join the NCC.
- (e) Measures to remove any (from your point of view) impediments in its working or measures to improve its quality, effectiveness and popularity.

4. The Committee would also like to know the attitude of the NCC Cadets to the students agitations in the schools and colleges—whether they have also participated in them or as a rule kept aloof from the agitations, or have been unable or unwilling to adopt a definite attitude to these agitations.

Suggestions for ways and means to attract and encourage students and teachers to join the NCC will be welcome.

Sd/.

P. KRISHNAMURTI

*Member Secretary*

*NCC Evaluation Committee*

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Suggestions for ways and means to attract and encourage students and teachers to join the NCC will be welcome.

Sd/.

P. KRISHNAMURTI

*Member Secretary*

*NCC Evaluation Committee*

their studies. The period of national service is two years in the Army and the Air Force and three years in the Navy. However, those who graduate from colleges undergo compulsory military service for only one year. Women are not required to do compulsory national service, but they can volunteer for service in the armed forces as Nurses, Telephone Operators, etc., between the age of 19 and 40. The men who do national service for the prescribed period are subsequently transferred to Reserve and their reserve liability extends upto the age of 50 years.

3. Pre-military training is compulsory for all boys and girls studying IX and X classes which are the terminal classes in secondary schools and vocational and technical schools. For the working youth also such para-military training is given in special training centres for one to two years.

#### *Secondary Schools*

4. In the schools, apart from compulsory pre-military training in IX and X classes, such training is also optional from V to VIII class. The programme of pre-military training (syllabus) is laid down by the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Education. Usually a retired officer from the Reserve is allotted to each school for imparting pre-military training. He attends to both indoor as well as outdoor duties. The subjects taught in the pre-military training are—

- (a) Origin of the Soviet armed forces and their present organisation and outline.
- (b) Armed forces leadership.
- (c) Daily routine in service units.
- (d) Basic tactics.
- (e) Mass drill.
- (f) Map reading, and
- (g) Civil defence.

There is also a firing range in each school. The students are made familiar with small arms like pistols, carbines, rifles, LMGs, MMGs, grenades and mortars. In the firing ranges generally 5.6 mm rifles are used, but the children also fire sub-machine guns and other weapons. In addition to the firing range each school has a miniature range where students practise with air guns.

5. In pre-military training, the students are also taught infantry tactics in well equipped model rooms. These tactics are very realistic in that the various parts of the model are illuminated and are electrically operated.

6. In teaching the other subjects pertaining to pre-military training, more reliance is placed on electrically operated models and charts as well as other audio-visual aids like slide projectors and movie projectors rather than on book learning.

7. At the end of the pre-military training, the students are attached for five days to one regiment or other. The procedure is that each school is looked after by an army regiment having special attachment with a particular school. (A number of boys in that regiment might have graduated from the school attached to it.) Parties of children undergoing pre-military training (both boys and girls) are attached to this regiment for 5 days every year.

8. Another important feature of training in schools in USSR is the time and effort given to the patriotic training of all boys and girls. In this patriotic training, the students are taught not only about the Russian Revolution and the great patriotic war (Second World War) but also about the revolutions in other Socialist countries and about the leading men in politics, science etc. As part of the patriotic training, the children are taught the basic tenets of Communism and in higher classes the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin etc. It is compulsory for all children to pass an examination in these subjects. The organisation of Marxists Communists also looks after the Communist orientation of the children's education. The patriotic training gives a real motivation to the boys and girls at a very tender age not only for service in the armed forces, but also for disciplined service in all walks of life whether in factories, farms or urban institutions. The patriotic training is a special feature of the educational system of USSR which is worthy of emulation in India.

### *DOSAAF*

9. DOSAAF is a voluntary society for assisting the Army, Air Force and the Navy. DOSAAF selects working youth and trains them in various trades for service in the Armed forces of the Soviet Union. DOSAAF is a defence-*cum*-patriotic mass organisation whose principal task is to actively assist in the strengthening of the defence potential of USSR and in training workers in defence of the country. DOSAAF activity is controlled both by Government as well as by the Communist Party of USSR. DOSAAF is responsible to the Cabinet. It is headed by Air Marshal Prokrishkin. DOSAAF trains boys in flying sports aircraft, helicopters, gliders, automobiles, motor-cycles, motor-boats etc. It also trains boys in parachuting, radio, sports shooting and modelling. Along with this training, the boys are also given pre-military training. DOSAAF organisation exists at many levels—at the level of the Republic, territory, region, district and city for the purpose

of training the Soviet youth in the various activities relevant to the requirements of the Soviet Armed Forces.

### *Suvoroy Military Schools*

10. There are ten Suvoroy Military Schools in the Soviet Union. They are to some extent like our Sainik Schools with the essential difference that all boys in Suvorov Schools invariably enter the commissioned ranks of the Armed Forces. Suvorov Schools consist of two classes only—I~~X~~ and X classes which are the terminal classes of Secondary Schools in USSR. About 200 to 800 boys are selected for admission to each Suvoroy School every year on the basis of a competitive test and all these boys are given not only academic training as in any other secondary school, but also very intensive pre-military training. All boys who pass through Suvoroy Schools are automatically admitted into the various Command or Engineering Military Colleges for being commissioned as officers. Suvorov Schools are residential schools and the boys wear military type of uniform. They undergo training as soldiers for six hours a day. The boys are so well trained in sports and in military subjects that when they enter the military colleges they serve as non-commissioned officers in the various platoons of these colleges.

### *Entry into Officer Cadre*

11. The entry into officer cadre of the Soviet armed forces is through a competitive examination. Only the Suvoroy boys are exempted from appearing in the competitive examination. Otherwise all boys whether they pass higher secondary examination from schools or equivalent examinations in technical and trade schools or working in factories and farms have to appear for the competitive test. Serving soldiers and NCOs in the armed forces can also appear in this competitive test. Before taking the competitive examination for entry into officer cadre, a boy has to be recommended by the district commissariat and he should also pass through the Health Board. The competitive test consists of both written as well as oral tests. It includes psychological tests also. Usually the competition is very keen for entry into the officer cadre. 7 to 10 boys compete for each of the seats in military colleges.

12. The boys selected through the competitive examination are admitted in the various military colleges which are of two kinds Command and Engineering Colleges. In Command Military College, training is given for four years before commission. In Engineering Military Colleges, training is given for five years. In these Military Colleges training is given both in military and academic subjects. Part of the academic training is engineering education. Even for infantry

officers, engineering education is given in view of the fact that in a modern army the officers are required to be technicians if they are to handle the weapons and equipment satisfactorily. When the boys graduate from Command Military Colleges, they are given two diplomas—the normal education diploma and an Engineering diploma. The boys who graduate from Engineering Military Colleges are also given two diplomas—an engineering diploma and in addition a high military engineering diploma.

13. The boys who graduate from military colleges are appointed to permanent commissions. (There is nothing similar to our Short Service Commission in the Soviet Armed Forces.) The officers are required to serve upto the ages shown below :—

Senior Lt/Capt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 years
Major	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45 years
Lt Col	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45 years
Colonel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 years
Maj Gen & Lt Gen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55 years
Col Gen and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60 years

However, if the officers have good health they can continue for 5 years beyond the ages mentioned above with the sanction of the Defence Minister.

#### *Civilian Colleges and University Institutions*

14. The boys who fail to get admission into the military colleges join the civilian colleges and university institutions. In most of these colleges and institutions, the boys and girls have to undergo special military training and after graduation the boys are given commission in the Reserve. But some of them serve for two years in the Army or Air Force or three years in the Navy in accordance with the provisions of the National Service Act and thereafter they go into the Reserve. In almost all Soviet colleges (except Agriculture, Dairy Farming etc. which do not have military application) there is a military chair which is responsible for imparting military training to the boys and girls. The colleges have four year courses. The boys and girls start their military training in the second half of 2nd year and continue with the training till the end of fourth year when they go to the Military assembly with Regular units for two months. The boys are usually trained by the military chair in that branch of the armed forces pertaining to the subject taught in these colleges. For example, the boys studying in the Mendelejev Chemical Technological Institute are trained to be officers in the chemical branch of the Soviet Army. In those colleges where there are no military chairs, the boys after graduation do compulsory national service for one year only. In colleges where military chairs are instituted at the end of fourth year

a military assembly is arranged for the boys with different military units for period of two months. After the military assembly, the boys have to pass a special examination to enrol themselves in the Reserve. After examination, the papers are sent through the district military commissariat to the Ministry of Defence for arranging the commissioning of the officers in the Reserve. The Reserve Officers do not wear uniform except during training. Some of the officers who are considered fit for regular army take up a career with Army like Regular Officers, but the bulk of the boys who graduate from civil colleges and university institutions are enrolled in the Reserve of officers.

### *General*

15. From the above description of the structure and organisation of pre-military and military training it would be observed that in USSR all boys and girls put through a high standard of military training during which they are conversant not only with the structure and organisation of the armed forces but also with tactics and firing of weapons. The Reserve of Officers are also specialists in the various fields having obtained a thorough knowledge of the military aspects of their civilian specialisation. In all the schools, colleges and other educational institutions run by DOSAAF for the working youth, great emphasis is laid on patriotic training which gives the motivation for the entire population. This motivation is intended not only for obtaining a high level of efficiency in the various fields of military and civilian activity but also for the purpose of building the character of the youth and inculcating the ideas of discipline, self sacrifice and sportsmanship in them. The delegation found during their short stay in the USSR that the people are highly disciplined. There are hardly any crimes in the Soviet society. Even in freezing winter, the normal activities go on. Men and women are found going about their avocations with rare zeal and efficiency.

### *Recommendations*

16. The delegation recommends that the following aspects of the Soviet system may be considered for adoption in this country :

- (a) Patriotic training in all educational institutions, including schools, colleges, polytechnics, etc., should be introduced. At least one hour per week should be set apart for patriotic training. Subjects like the Indian freedom struggle, study of the lives of martyrs (both civil and military) who willingly sacrificed their lives for the country, life histories of our eminent leaders in various fields, the steps taken by our Government to increase the production and

wealth of the country, basic structure and organisation of our armed forces and the external and internal threats to the security of our country may be taught as part of patriotic training.

- (b) While it is not possible to give compulsory pre-military training to all students studying in high schools and colleges in India, due to want of resources, those who enrol in the NCC should be given more intensive pre-military training by incorporating some of the useful features of the pre-military training given in the Soviet institutions. Such intensive training should be given both in the schools as well as in colleges. There should be closer contacts between the NCC and the Armed Forces. Fostering of special relationship between selected Military and NCC Units is worth consideration.
- (c) *3-4-50 207* Our Sainik Schools could adopt some of the good features of the ~~Survey~~ Schools. It may not be necessary to take in the Sainik Schools boys at the age of 10. It may be sufficient if the Sainik School consists of three classes only, viz. IX, X and XI, but the boys joining Sainik School should not only pass the competitive test, but should also be medically examined and passed by the Services Selection Board before entry into the Sainik School so that after graduation from the Sainik School they will automatically enter the National Defence Academy without any further test. In the Sainik School the boys should be given more intensive military training. For this purpose a larger number of military officers should be posted to these schools than at present. Sainik Schools could also be run on more spartan lines like Suvoroy Schools where the boys even scrub the floors and do the cleaning. The boys in the Sainik Schools should look after themselves and their needs without the assistance of bearers and other class IV servants.



## **APPENDIX 'C'**

*Issued with the Report of National Cadet Corps Evaluation Committee 1974*

### **LIST OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED BY THE COMMITTEE AND LIST OF PERSONS WHO SUBMITTED THEIR VIEWS IN WRITING TO THE COMMITTEE**

#### **A. Persons interviewed**

1. Dr. S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of Education and Social Welfare.
2. General GG Bewoor, PVSM, Chief of the Army Staff.
3. Admiral SN Kohli, PVSM, Chief of the Naval Staff.
4. Air Chief Marshal OP Mehra, PVSM, Chief of the Air Staff.
5. Shri HM Patel, Member of Parliament.
6. Dr. HN KUNZRU.
7. Dr. George Jacob, Chairman, University Grants Commission.
8. Dr. Amrik Singh, Secretary Inter University Board of India.
9. Dr. DS Kothari, Ex-Chairman, University Grants Commission.
10. Lt. Gen. KP Candeth, PVSM (Retd.).
11. Lt. Gen. DS Kalha, PVSM, Ex-Director General NCC.
12. Maj. Gen. Virendra Singh (Retd.) Ex-Director General NCC.
13. Dr. Satish Chandra, Vice Chairman, University Grant Commission.
14. Dr. SN Ranade, Principal, Delhi School of Social Work.
15. Maj. Gen. BM Bhattacharjee, PVSM, MVC, Director General NCC.
16. Dr. TK Tope, Vice Chancellor, Bombay University.
17. Prof. Moonis Raza, Jawaharlal Nehru University, NEW DELHI.
18. Prof MG Badve, Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar.
19. Miss SJ Das Gupta, LSO Gde. I, Deputy Director NCC, Dte. Gen. NCC.

20. Four Members of Defence Affairs study Centre, Pune :—
  - (a) Brig. VL Sathe (Retd.).
  - (b) Brig. SA Moray (Retd.).
  - (c) Lt. Col. MG ABHYANKAR (Retd.).
  - (d) Prof. MB Limaye.
21. NCC Cadets.
22. NCC Whole-Time Officers including Ex-ECOs granted NCC Commission.
23. NCC Part-time Officers.
24. NCC Girl Cadets/NCC Whole-time lady Officers/NCC Cadet Instructors (SMIs/UOIs).
25. Commandant, National Defence Academy.

**B. Persons who submitted views in writing :—**

1. Vice Chancellors of Universities as per Annexure I.
2. State Advisory Committees of all States, As per Annexure II.
3. Youth Wings of Political parties :—
  - (a) Shri Samar Guha, MP, Socialist Party.
  - (b) Shri Govind Chandra Rath, Bhowani Patna, nominated by Shri PK Deo, Swantantra Party.
4. Smt. Sheila Irani, Member, Central Advisory Committee for NCC.
5. Prof. M. G. Badve, Ahmednagar.
6. Maj. M Rajasekharan, NCC Officer, Government College, Kumbakonam.
7. Shri Sukumaran, NCC Officer.
8. Lieut. CM Shah, Arts and Commerce College, Talod.
9. Shri M. Sukumaran Nair, Ex-NCC Officer, University of Kerala.
10. Shri Bindal, Ex-SUO Cadet, Kalkaji, New Delhi.
11. Smt. M. Chakravarthy, Green Park, New Delhi.
12. Shri K. Narayana, Iyengar, Madras.
13. Shri NV Joshi, Sholapur.
14. Memorandum from Defence Affairs Study Centre, Pune.
15. Memorandum from Inter University Board.

**ANNEXURE I TO APPENDIX 'C'**

*Issued with Report of National Cadet Corps Evaluation  
Committee 1974*

**VICE CHANCELLORS OF UNIVERSITIES ADDRESSED**  
(Refers to Para 18)

1. The Vice Chancellor,  
Agra University,  
AGRA. (Reply not received)
2. The Vice Chancellor,  
Aligarh Muslim University,  
ALIGARH (UP).
3. The Vice Chancellor,  
Andhra University,  
WALTAIR (Andhra).
4. The Vice Chancellor,  
Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University,  
Camp Office Dilsusha  
HYDERABAD-1.
5. The Vice Chancellor,  
Allahabad University,  
ALLAHABAD. (Reply not received)
6. The Vice Chancellor,  
Annamalai University,  
ANNAMALAINAGAR P.O.  
(Tamil Nadu). (Reply not received)
7. The Vice Chancellor,  
Assam Agricultural University,  
JORHAT. (Reply not received)
8. The Vice Chancellor,  
Awadesh Pratap Singh Vishwavidhyalaya,  
REWA (M.P.)
9. The Vice Chancellor,  
Banaras Hindu University,  
VARANASI-5 (UP). (Reply not received)

10. The Vice Chancellor,  
Bangalore University,  
BANGALORE-1 (Mysore).
11. The Vice Chancellor,  
Berhampur University,  
GANJAM (Orissa).
12. The Vice Chancellor,  
Bhagalpur University,  
BHAGALPUR (Bihar). (Reply not received)
13. The Vice Chancellor,  
Bhopal Vishwavidyalaya,  
BHOPAL (M.P.).
14. The Vice Chancellor,  
Bihar University,  
Muzaffarpur (Bihar). (Reply not received)
15. The Vice Chancellor,  
Bombay University,  
BOMBAY-32.
16. The Vice Chancellor,  
Burdwan University,  
BURDWAN (West Bengal).
17. The Vice Chancellor,  
Calcutta University,  
CALCUTTA-12.
18. The Vice Chancellor,  
Calicut University,  
CALICUT-5 (Kerala).
19. The Vice Chancellor,  
Cochin University,  
COCHIN.
20. The Vice Chancellor,  
Delhi University,  
DELHI. (Reply not received)
21. The Vice Chancellor,  
Dibrugarh University,  
DIBRUGARH (Assam).
22. The Vice Chancellor,  
Gauhati University,  
GAUHATI-14 (Assam). (Reply not received)

23. The Vice Chancellor,  
Gorakhpur University,  
GORAKHPUR (UP). (Reply not received)
24. The Vice Chancellor,  
Gujarat University,  
AHMEDABAD (Gujarat). (Reply not received)
25. The Vice Chancellor,  
Gujarat Ayurveda University,  
JAMNAGAR (Gujarat). (Reply not received)
26. The Vice Chancellor,  
Guru Nanak University,  
AMRITSAR (Punjab).
27. The Vice Chancellor,  
Haryana Agricultural University,  
HISSAR (Haryana).
28. The Vice Chancellor,  
Himachal Pradesh University,  
SIMLA. (Reply not received)
29. The Vice Chancellor,  
Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya,  
KHAIRAGARH.
30. The Vice Chancellor,  
Indore University,  
INDORE-1 (M.P.). (Reply not received)
31. The Vice Chancellor,  
Jabalpur University,  
JABALPUR (M.P.). (Reply not received)
32. The Vice Chancellor,  
Jadavpur University,  
CALCUTTA-32.
33. The Vice Chancellor,  
Jammu University,  
JAMMU (TAWI) J&K. (Reply not received)
34. The Vice Chancellor,  
Jawaharlal Nehru University,  
New Mehrauli Road,  
NEW DELHI-57.
35. The Vice Chancellor,  
Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya,  
KRISHINAGAR (JABALPUR).

36. The Vice Chancellor,  
Jiwaji University,  
Vidyavihar,  
GWALIOR-2 (M.P.).
37. The Vice Chancellor,  
Jodhpur University,  
JODHPUR (Rajasthan)
38. The Vice Chancellor,  
Kalyani University,  
KALYANI, 24-Parganas (West Bengal)  
(Reply not received)
39. The Vice Chancellor,  
Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University,  
DARBHANGA (Bihar).
40. The Vice Chancellor,  
Kanpur University,  
KANPUR (UP). (Reply not received)
41. The Vice Chancellor,  
Karnatak University,  
DHARWAR-3 (Mysore). (Reply not received)
42. The Vice Chancellor,  
Kerala University,  
TRIVANDRUM (Kerala) (Reply not received)
43. The Vice Chancellor,  
Kashmir University,  
SRINAGAR. (Reply not received)
44. The Vice Chancellor,  
Kurukshetra University,  
KURUKSHETRA (Haryana).
45. The Vice Chancellor,  
Lucknow University,  
LUCKNOW (UP). (Reply not received)
46. The Vice Chancellor,  
Madras University,  
MADRAS. (Reply not received)
47. The Vice Chancellor,  
Madurai University,  
MADURAI-2 (Tamil Nadu).
48. The Vice Chancellor,  
Magadh University,  
BODH GAYA (Bihar).

49. The Vice Chancellor,  
Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda,  
BARODA-2 (Gujarat).
50. The Vice Chancellor,  
Marathwada University,  
AURANGABAD (Dn) Maharashtra.
51. The Vice Chancellor,  
Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth,  
RAHURI, Distt. (Ahmednagar).
52. The Vice Chancellor,  
Meerut University,  
MEERUT (UP). (Reply not received)
53. The Vice Chancellor,  
Mysore University,  
MYSORE.
54. The Vice Chancellor,  
Nagpur University,  
NAGPUR (Maharashtra)
55. The Vice Chancellor,  
North Bengal University,  
SILIGURI (West Bengal) (Reply not received)
56. The Vice Chancellor,  
Orissa University of Agricultural and Tech.,  
BHUBNESWAR-3 (Orissa). (Reply not received)
57. The Vice Chancellor,  
Osmania University,  
HYDERABAD-7. (Reply not received)
58. The Vice Chancellor,  
Punjab University,  
CHANDIGARH-14.
59. The Vice Chancellor,  
Patna University,  
PATNA-5 (Bihar). (Reply not received)
60. The Vice Chancellor,  
Poona University,  
POONA-7.
61. The Vice Chancellor,  
Punjabi University,  
PATIALA (Punjab). (Reply not received)

62. The Vice Chancellor,  
Punjab Agricultural University,  
LUDHIANA (Punjab). (Reply not received)
63. The Vice Chancellor,  
Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapith,  
AKOLA (Maharashtra).
64. The Vice Chancellor,  
Rabindra Bharati,  
CALCUTTA-7. (Reply not received)
65. The Vice Chancellor,  
Rajasthan University,  
JAIPUR. (Reply not received)
66. The Vice Chancellor,  
Rajindra Agricultural University,  
PATNA. (Reply not received)
67. The Vice Chancellor,  
Ranchi University.  
RANCHI (Bihar). (Reply not received)
68. The Vice Chancellor,  
Ravishankar University,  
RAIPUR (M.P.).
69. The Vice Chancellor,  
Roorkee University.  
ROORKEE (UP).
70. The Vice Chancellor,  
Sambalpur University,  
SAMBALPUR (Orissa). (Reply not received)
71. The Vice Chancellor,  
Sardar Patel University  
Vallabh Vidyanagar,  
Via-Anand.
72. The Vice Chancellor,  
Saugor University,  
SAUGOR (M.P.).
73. The Vice Chancellor,  
Saurashtra University,  
RAJKOT-1 (Gujarat). (Reply not received)
74. The Vice Chancellor,  
Shivaji University,  
Kolhapur (Maharashtra).



75. The Vice Chancellor,  
S.N.D.T. Women's University,  
BOMBAY-20.
76. The Vice Chancellor,  
South Gujarat University,  
SURAT-1, (Gujarat).
77. The Vice Chancellor,  
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University,  
COIMBATORE.
78. The Vice Chancellor,  
Sri Venkateswara University,  
TIRUPATI (Andhra). (Reply not received)
79. The Vice Chancellor,  
Udaipur University,  
UDAIPUR (Rajasthan). (Reply not received)
80. The Vice Chancellor,  
University of Agricultural Sciences,  
BANGALORE-3 (Mysore).
81. The Vice Chancellor,  
Utkal University,  
Pantnagar,  
BHUBANESWAR (Orissa). (Reply not received)
82. The Vice Chancellor,  
G.B. Pant University of Agriculture,  
NAINITAL (UP).
83. The Vice Chancellor,  
Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya,  
VARANASI. (Reply not received)
84. The Vice Chancellor  
Vikram University  
UJJAIN (M.P.)
85. The Vice Chancellor  
Viswa Bharati  
Shantiniketan  
BIRBHUM (West Bengal)
86. The Director  
Birla Institute of Technology and Science,  
PILANI (Rajasthan) (Reply not received)

87. The Vice Chancellor  
Gujarat Vidyapeeth,  
AHMEDABAD-14 (Reply not received)
88. The Vice Chancellor  
Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya  
HARDWAR (UP)
89. The Director  
Indian Agricultural Research Institute  
NEW DELHI (Reply not received)
90. The Director  
Indian Institute of Science  
BANGALORE (Mysore) (Reply not received)
91. The Director  
Indian School of Mines,  
DHANBAD (Bihar)
92. The Vice Chancellor  
Jamia Millia Islamia  
Jamia Nagar  
NEW DELHI-15 (Reply not received)
93. The Vice Chancellor  
Kashi Vidyapeeth,  
VARANASI (UP)
94. The Director  
Tata Institute of Social Sciences  
Deonar  
BOMBAY-88
95. The Director  
All India Institute of Medical Sciences,  
NEW DELHI-16
96. The Vice Chancellor  
Hindi Sahitya Sammelan  
(Prayag) ALLAHABAD (UP) (Reply not received)
97. The Director  
Indian Institute of Technology  
Haus Khas  
NEW DELHI-29 (Reply not received)

98. The Director  
Indian Institute of Technology  
KHARAGPUR (West Bengal) (Reply not received)
99. The Director  
Indian Institute of Technology  
MADRAS-36 (Tamil Nadu) (Reply not received)
100. The Director  
Indian Institute of Technology  
BOMBAY-76
101. The Director  
Indian Statistical Institute  
CALCUTTA-35 (Reply not received)
102. The Director  
Post-Graduate Institute of  
Medical Education and Research  
CHANDIGARH
103. The Director  
Indian Institute of Technology  
I.I.T. Post Office  
KANPUR (UP)

*Annexure II to Appendix 'C' Issued with the Report of National Cadet  
Corps Evaluation Committee 1974*

**STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEES FOR NCC OF STATES  
ADDRESSED**

(Refers to Para 18)

1. Government of Andhra Pradesh,  
Education Department  
HYDERABAD (Reply not received)
2. Government of Assam  
Education Department  
SHILLONG (Reply not received)
3. Government of Bihar  
Education Department  
PATNA
4. Government of Gujarat  
Education Department  
GANDHINAGAR
5. Government of Haryana  
Education Department  
CHANDIGARH
6. Government of Himachal Pradesh  
Education Department  
SIMLA
7. Government of Jammu & Kashmir  
Education Department  
JAMMU (Reply not received)
8. Government of Kerala  
Education Department  
TRIVANDRUM
9. Government of Madhya Pradesh  
Education Department  
BHOPAL (Reply not received)

10. Government of Maharashtra  
Education Department  
BOMBAY (Reply not received)
11. Government of Mysore  
Education Department  
BANGALORE (Reply not received)
12. Government of Orissa  
Education Department  
BHUBANESWAR
13. Government of Punjab  
Education Department  
CHANDIGARH (Reply not received)
14. Government of Rajasthan  
Education Department  
JAIPUR
15. Government of Tamil Nadu  
Education Department  
MADRAS
16. Government of Uttar Pradesh  
Education Department  
LUCKNOW
17. Government of West Bengal  
Education Department  
CALCUTTA
18. Government of Meghalaya  
Education Department  
SHILLONG
19. Government of Manipur  
Education Department  
IMPHAL
20. Government of Nagaland  
Education Department  
KOHIMA (Reply not received)
21. Government of Tripura  
Education Department  
AGARTALA (Reply not received)
22. Government of Pondicherry,  
Education Department  
PONDICHERRY

23. Government of Arunachal Pradesh  
Education Department  
SHILLONG
24. Government of Goa, Diu & Daman  
Education Department (Reply not received)  
PANAJI (Goa)
25. Government of Mizoram  
Education Department  
AIJAL
26. Administrator  
Union Territory of Dadra  
and Nagar Haveli  
SILVASSA
27. Administrator (Reply not received)  
Union Territory of Andamans & Nicobar  
PORT BLAIR
28. Administrator  
Union Territory of Chandigarh  
CHANDIGARH
29. Secretary  
Delhi Administration  
Department of Education  
DELHI
30. Administrator, (Reply not received)  
Union Territory of Laccadives,  
Minicoy, Amindivi Is.  
KAVARATTI

**Appendix 'D'**  
*Issued with the Report of  
 National Cadet Corps  
 Evaluation Committee, 1974*

**INCREASE AND DECREASE IN THE STRENGTH OF NCC—1948-73**

Refers to Para 19

As on	SENIOR DIVISION				JUNIOR DIVISION	
	No. of Units	No. of Girls sub-troops (Not equivalent to units)	No. of NCC Officers	Cadets	No. of Troops/NCC Officers	Cadets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31 Mar 49 . . . . .	46	—	457	14,275	267	24,030
31 Mar 50 . . . . .	79	9	690	21,493	801 413	37,170
31 Mar 51 . . . . .	88	9	734	22,898	1,239 495	44,070
31 Mar 52 . . . . .	90	9	738	23,038	1,469 498	41,160
31 Mar 53 . . . . .	108	14	830	26,588	1,472 1,564	51,546
31 Mar 54 . . . . .	121	22	733	29,130	1,360	44,757
31 Mar 55 . . . . .	168	89	1,016	40,887	1,758	57,618

**Appendix 'D'**  
*Issued with the Report of  
 National Cadet Corps  
 Evaluation Committee, 1974*

**INCREASE AND DECREASE IN THE STRENGTH OF NCC—1948-73**

Refers to Para 19

As on	SENIOR DIVISION				JUNIOR DIVISION	
	No. of Units	No. of Girls sub-troops (Not equivalent to units)	No. of NCC Officers	Cadets	No. of Troops/NCC Officers	Cadets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31 Mar 49 . . . . .	46	—	457	14,275	267	24,030
31 Mar 50 . . . . .	79	9	690	21,493	801 413	37,170
31 Mar 51 . . . . .	88	9	734	22,898	1,239 495	44,070
31 Mar 52 . . . . .	90	9	738	23,038	1,469 498	41,160
31 Mar 53 . . . . .	108	14	830	26,588	1,472 1,564	51,546
31 Mar 54 . . . . .	121	22	733	29,130	1,360	44,757
31 Mar 55 . . . . .	168	89	1,016	40,887	1,758	57,618



## INCREASE AND DECREASE IN THE STRENGTH OF NCC—1948-73

Refers to Para 19

As on	NCC RIFLES		AUXILIARY CADET CORPS		GRAND TOTAL (NCC, NCCR & ACC)		REMARKS
	NCCR Officers	Cadets	Teachers	Cadets	NCC Sr Dv and NCCR Cadets	NCC Jr Dv and ACC Cadets	
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
31 Mar 49	—	—	—	—	14,275	24,030	
31 Mar 50	—	—	—	—	21,493	37,170	
31 Mar 51	—	—	—	—	22,898	44,070	
31 Mar 52	—	—	104	5,200	23,038	46,360	
31 Mar 53	—	—	1,328	66,339	26,588	1,17,885	
31 Mar 54	—	—	3,714	85,970	29,130	1,30,727	
31 Mar 55	—	—	8,898	2,80,838	40,887	3,38,456	

31 Mar 56	.	.	—	—	13,149	6,19,157	51,424	6,88,703
31 Mar 57	.	.	—	—	13,646	6,71,104	60,386	7,50,775
31 Mar 58	.	.	—	—	14,962	7,95,312	72,423	8,83,302
31 Mar 59	.	.	—	—	15,807	8,38,307	81,755	9,44,963
31 Mar 60	.	.	250	50,000	16,922	9,81,439	1,53,278	11,13,579
31 Mar 61	.	.	1,300	2,60,000	17,364	10,10,069	3,80,811	11,59,694
31 Mar 62	.	.	1,400	2,80,000	20,214	12,12,840	4,07,667	13,83,570
31 Mar 63	.	.	3,770	6,97,400	21,224	12,73,440	8,50,700	14,90,340
31 Mar 64	.	.	4,285	7,92,200	22,800	13,68,000	9,48,700	16,42,500
31 Mar 65	.	.	—	—	22,800	13,68,000	10,54,600	16,53,650
31 Mar 66	.	.	—	—	—	—	11,05,400	6,11,100
31 Mar 67	.	.	—	—	—	—	11,45,700	7,50,000
31 Mar 68	.	.	—	—	—	—	10,65,500	7,59,650
31 Mar 69	.	.	—	—	—	—	8,21,200	7,59,450
31 Mar 70	.	.	—	—	—	—	7,89,100	7,59,200
31 Mar 71	.	.	—	—	—	—	8,19,600	7,77,350
31 Mar 72	.	.	—	—	—	—	8,03,400	7,88,850
31 Mar 73	.	.	—	—	—	—	7,87,600	7,94,250

NOTE :—Eleven OTUs have not been included in number of units in the above statement.

Annexure to Appendix 'D'  
 Issued with the Report of  
 National Cadet Corps  
 Evaluation Committee, 1974

**GROWTH OF NCC—GIRLS DIVISION—1948-73**

Refers to Para 19

As on	SENIOR WING			JUNIOR WING		TOTAL			REMARKS
	No. of Units	No. of NCC Offrs	Cadets	No. of Trps/Offrs	Cadets	No. of Units/Tps	No. of NCC Offrs	Cadets	
31 March 1949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31 March 1950	9	9	270	—	—	9	9	270	
31 March 1951	9	9	270	—	—	9	9	270	
31 March 1952	9	9	270	—	—	9	9	270	
31 March 1953	14	14	420	—	—	14	14	420	
31 March 1954	22	22	660	—	—	22	22	660	
31 March 1955	89	89	2,670	92	2,750	181	181	5,430	
31 March 1956	105	105	3,150	165	4,950	270	270	8,100	
31 March 1957	154	154	4,620	241	7,230	395	395	11,850	
31 March 1958	193	193	5,790	322	9,660	515	515	15,450	
31 March 1959	201	201	9,045	377	16,965	578	578	26,010	
31 March 1960	212	212	9,540	400	18,000	612	612	27,540	
31 March 1961	222	222	9,990	432	19,440	654	654	29,430	
31 March 1962	236	236	10,620	508	22,860	744	744	33,480	
31 March 1963	246	246	12,300	573	28,650	819	819	40,950	
31 March 1964	270	270	13,500	685	34,250	955	955	47,750	
31 March 1965	146	437	79,400	711	35,550	857	1,148	1,14,950	
31 March 1966	98	434	78,800	768	75,300	866	1,202	1,54,100	
31 March 1967	99	450	81,000	855	85,400	954	1,305	1,66,400	
31 March 1968	98	437	78,400	886	88,550	984	1,323	1,66,950	
31 March 1969	96	367	59,400	823	82,250	919	1,190	1,41,650	
31 March 1970	96	401	63,400	819	81,850	915	1,220	1,50,250	
31 March 1971	100	439	71,200	824	82,350	924	1,263	1,56,550	
31 March 1972	100	453	76,200	851	85,050	951	1,304	1,61,250	
31 March 1973	102	469	73,600	849	84,850	951	1,318	1,63,450	

**Appendix 'E'**

*Issued with the Report of  
National Cadet Corps  
Evaluation Committee, 1974*

**RECOMMENDED SCALE OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF—JUNIOR  
DIVISION TROOPS**

Refers to Para 25 (15) (c)

**JUNIOR DIVISION—ARMY WING (Troop strength 60 cadets)**

(PI Staff to be provided to Controlling SD Unit)

No. of Junior Army Troops grouped under a S.D. Unit	No of Instructors to be provided		
	JCOs	Havs	Naik
1 to 5 Troops . . . . .	—	1	—
6 to 10 Troops . . . . .	—	2	—
11 to 15 Troops . . . . .	1	2	—

Notes: — 1. In case the affiliated Junior Division Troops are dispersed beyond 20 miles, one additional Hav/eqvt should be authorised for every 5 troops.

2. Not more than 12 troops will normally be affiliated to any Senior Division Unit.

3. Junior Girls Troops and Junior Army Troops grouped under a Senior Division Unit will together be taken as basis for determining unit's entitlement of Instructional Staff.

NCC Officer (JD) . . . . . 1 per troop

*Civilian Staff (preferably ex-servicemen)*

	UDC	LDC
1 to 10 Troops . . . . .	—	1
11 to 20 Troops . . . . .	1	1
Every additional 10 Troops or less . . . . .	—	1 (additional LDC)
Lascar—1 per school having 1 to 5 Trps of Army/Navy/Air Wing		
Transport . . . . .	'NIL'	

**JUNIOR DIVISION—NAVAL WING (Troop strength 60 cadets)**

1 CPO/PO for every 1 to 5 Junior Naval Tps grouped under a SD Unit.

Ratio of the higher rank to the lower rank will be 1 : 3.

Note :—Other scale as for Junior Division Army Wing.

**JUNIOR DIVISION—AIR WING (Troop strength 60 cadets)**

Flt Sgt Fitter 1 . . . . .	1 for every 10 Troops or less
Sgt GT 1 . . . . .	1 for every 10 Troops or less

Total . . . . .	<u>2</u>
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Note :—Other scale as for Junior Division Army Wing.

**GIRLS DIVISION—JUNIOR WING (Troop strength 60 cadets)**

*Note :—Same scale as for Junior Army Troop given above.*

**Note :—**The above scale will also apply to Junior Division Troops in Military, Public or Sainik Schools.

NCC Training is compulsory in Sainik Schools. In a Sainik School company (JD), Officer Commanding (Maj/Capt) will be appointed by Principal of the Sainik School from their existing establishment. One JCO will, however, be authorised as at present. Existing scale of instructional staff-Junior Division Troops is enclosed as Annexure 'I' for comparative study.

**Appendix I to Appendix 'E'**  
*Issued with the Report of  
 National Cadet Corps  
 Evaluation Committee, 1974*

**EXISTING SCALE OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF JUNIOR DIVISION  
 TROOP**

(Refers to para 25(15) (c))

**JUNIOR DIVISION—ARMY WING (Troop strength 100 cadets)**

(PI Staff to be provided to Controlling SD Unit)

No. of Junior Army Troops grouped under a SD Unit	No. of Instructors to be provided		
	JCOs	Havs	Naiks
1 to 4 Troops . . . . .	—	—	1
5 to 7 Troops . . . . .	—	1	—
8 to 10 Troops . . . . .	—	1	1
11 to 24 Troops . . . . .	1	1	1
25 to 40 Troops . . . . .	2	2	2

Notes :—1. Junior Girls Tps and Junior Army Tps grouped under a SD Unit will together be taken as basis for determining the Units entitlement of instructional Staff.

2 Normally more than 20(20) Junior Army/Girls Tps will not be grouped under one SD unit; but where unavoidable they may be so grouped after obtaining a special permission from Dte Gen NCC.

3. SD Unit having more than 40 Junior Army/Girls Tps grouped under them will not be entitled to additional Instructors for the remaining Troops (in excess of 40).

NCC Officer (JD) . . . . . 1 per troop

Note :—Where it is not feasible to raise a troop of 100 cadets in the same school, one troop may be split up between two schools with a separate NCC Officer (JD) each.

*Civilian Staff (Preferably ex-servicemen)*

	UDC	LDC
1 to 10 Troops . . . . .	2	1
11 to 30 Troops . . . . .	1	1
Every additional 10 Tps or less . . . . .	—	1(addl. LDC)
Lascar—1 per school, having 1 to 5 Troops of Army/Navy/Air Wing.		
Transport . . . . .	'NIL'	

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## JUNIOR DIVISION—NAVAL WING (Troop strength 100 cadets)

1. CPO/PO for every 1 to 3 Junior Naval Tps grouped under a SD Unit.

Ratio of the higher rank to the lower rank will be 1 : 3.

Note :—Other scale as for Junior Division Army Wing.

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## JUNIOR DIVISION—AIR WING (Troop strength 100 cadets)

Flt Sgt Fitter I . . . . .	1 for every 6 Tps or less.
Sgt GT I . . . . .	1 for every 6 Tps or less
Total . . . . .	<u>2</u>

Note :—Other scale as for Junior Division Army Wing.

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## GIRLS DIVISION—JUNIOR WING

Note :—Same scale as for Junior Army Troop given above.

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Note :—The strength of Junior Division Troop in Military, Public or Sainik School is 50. NCC Training is compulsory in Sainik Schools. In a Sainik School Company (JD), Officer Commanding (Maj/Capt) is appointed by Principal of the Sainik School from their existing establishment. One JCO is also authorised per Sainik School Coy.

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**Appendix 'F'**

*Issued with the Report of  
National Cadet Corps  
Evaluation Committee, 1974*

**EFFECT OF REORGANISATION**  
Refers to para 25(15)

*Senior Division*  
(160 cadets per Coy)

	Cadet Strength	
Total number of NCC Battalions . . . . . (Army Wing & Girls Div)	810 units (2349 of 160 Coys cadets)	3,00,800 (boys) 75,000 (girls)
Total number of Naval Wing Unit . . . . .	57 units	12,600
Total number of Air Wing units . . . . .	58 units	11,600
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>925 units</b>	<b>4,00,000</b>

*Junior Division*  
(60 cadets per troop)

	Troops	Cadets
Total number of Jr Army Tps . . . . .	8,315	4,98,900
Total number of Jr Naval Tps . . . . .	818	49,100
<b>Total number of Jr Air Tps</b>	<b>867 →</b>	<b>52,000</b>
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>11,667</b>	<b>7,00,000</b>

*Part time NCC Officers*

Number of additional NCC Officers (SD) (2,349 × 2 = 4,698 NCC Officers) Existing number = 4,678	4,698	-4,678	= 20
Number of additional NCC Troops (JD) (7,00,000 ÷ 60 = 11,667 Tps) Existing number = 8,042	11,667	-8,042	= 3,625

*Other requirements*

Additional Quarter Master Havs or Storemen Naik required . . . . .	810
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Note :—This excludes NCC Officers in the Naval and Air Wing.



Appendix 'G'  
 Issued with the Report of  
 National Cadet Corps  
 Evaluations Committee 1974

**STATEMENT SHOWING RESULTANT INCREASE/DECREASE IN THE  
 NUMBER OF VEHICLES RECOMMENDED FOR AUTHORI-  
 SATION TO NCC**

Refers to Para 25(16)

Srl. No.	Units	No. of units	Present authorisations						
			Lt Veh		3 ton	1 ton	Pick up van	MC	FAT
			Car	Jeep					
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(k)
1	GP HQ NCC . . . . .	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Inf Bn (5 to 10 Coys)	476	167	309	476	—	—	476	—
3	Inf Indep Coy . . . . .	39	—	—	39	—	—	—	—
4	Arty Regt . . . . .	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	4
5	Arty Bty . . . . .	24	—	—	24	—	—	—	48
6	Girls Bn (5 to 8 Coys)	39	—	39	39	—	—	39	—
7	Girls Bn (4 Coys) . . . . .	19	—	—	19	—	—	19	—
8	Girls Bn (2 & 3 Coys) . . . . .	26	—	—	26	—	—	—	—
8	Girls Indep Coy . . . . .	18	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
10	Air Sqn Flying . . . . .	46	—	46	46	46	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>			167	395	688	46	—	534	52

Srl. No.	Units	No. of units	Recommended authorisations						
			Lt veh		3 ton	1 ton	Pick up van	MC	FAT
			Car	Jeep					
(a)	(b)	(c)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
1	GP HQ NCC . . . . .	97	97	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Inf Bn (5 to 10 Coys)	476	334	142	375	—	101	476	—
3	Inf Indep Coy . . . . .	39	—	—	—	—	39	—	—
4	Arty Regt . . . . .	1	—	1	1	4	—	—	—
5	Arty Bty . . . . .	24	—	—	24	48	—	—	—
6	Girls Bn (5 to 8 Coys)	39	29	10	39	—	—	39	—
7	Girls Bn (4 Coys) . . . . .	19	—	—	—	—	38	—	—
8	Girls Bn (2 & 3 Coys) . . . . .	26	—	—	—	—	52	—	—
9	Girls Indep Coy . . . . .	18	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
10	Air Squ Elying . . . . .	46	—	69	46	46	—	—	—
TOTAL . . . . .			460	222	485	98	248	515	—

I. No.	Units	No. of units	Increase/Decrease							
			Lt Veh		3 ton	1 ton	Pick up van	MC	FAT	Bi- cycle
			Car	Jeep						
(a)	(b)	(c)	(s)	(t)	(u)	(v)	(w)	(x)	(y)	(z)
1	GP HQ NCC .	97	+97	—	—	—	—	—	—	+97
2	Inf Bn (5 to 10 Coys)	476	+167	—167	—101	—	+101	—	—	—
3	Inf Indep Coy .	39	—	—	—39	—	+39	—	—	+39
4	Arty Regt .	1	—	—	—	+4	—	—	—4	—
5	Arty Bty .	24	—	—	—	+48	—	—	—48	—
6	Girls Bn (5 to 8 Coys)	39	+29	—29	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Girls Bn (4Coys)	19	—	—	—19	—	+38	—19	—	+19
8	Girls Bn (2&3 Coys)	26	—	—	—26	—	+52	—	—	—
9	Girls Indep Coy	18	—	—	—18	—	+19	—	+18	+18
10	Air Sqn Flying .	46	—	+23	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .			+293	—173	—203	+52	+248	—19	—52	+173

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE

(Refers to para 26)

**A—STATEMENT SHOWING ADDL EXPENDITURE ON REORGANISING SENIOR DIVISION NCC (COY HAVING A STRENGTH OF 160 CADETS WITH 2 NCC OFFICERS) AND JUNIOR DIVISION NCC (TROOP HAVING A STRENGTH OF 60 CADETS WITH 1 NCC OFFICER)**

Items of Expenditure	Central Share		State Share	
	Initial (Rs.)	Recurring (Rs.)	Initial (Rs.)	Recurring (Rs.)
Addl expdr on 20 SD NCC Offrs	—	$153 \times 20 = 3,060$	$1070 \times 20 = 21,400$	$1103 \times 20 = 22,060$
Addl expdr on revising honorarium of 5066 NCC Offrs (Sr Div)	—	at an average of Rs. 15/- per month per NCC Offr		$5066 \times 15 \times 12 = 9,11,880$
Addl expdr on 810 CQMH or Storemen/ Naik (1 per Bn of Boys & Girls)	$1340 \times 810 = 10,85,400$	$5280 \times 810 = 42,76,800$	—	—
Addl expdr on raising 3625 JD tps (11667-8042)	$572.05 \times 3625 = 20,73,681.25$	$1912.89 \times 3625 = 69,34,226.25$	$265 \times 3625 = 9,60,625$	$2927 \times 3625 = 1,06,10,375$
Addl expdr on revising honorarium of 11667 NCC Offrs (Jr Div)	—	at an average of Rs. 15/- per month per NCC Officer	—	$11667 \times 15 \times 12 = 21,00,060$
<b>Total Addl expdr</b>	<b>31,59,081.25</b>	<b>1,12,14,086.25</b>	<b>9,82,025</b>	<b>1,36,44,375</b>

**B—SAVING ON REDUCTION OF CADET STRENGTH (SENIOR DIVISION)**

Saving on reduction of 2,00,000 cadets . . . . .	—	$72.61 \times 2,00,000 =$	—	$35.15 \times 2,00,000 =$
on per capita basis . . . . .		1,45,22,000		70,30,000
<hr/>				
Net addl expdr . . . . .	31,59,081.25	33,07,913.25	9,82,025	66,14,375
	expdr	saving	expdr	expdr

Note :—The proposal will entail an initial expenditure of Rs. 31.59 lakhs to the Centre and Rs. 9.82 lakhs to the States. In the Recurring expenditure, there will be an annual saving amounting to Rs. 33.08 lakhs to the Centre and expenditure of Rs. 66.14 lakhs to the States.