

National Cadet Corps (NCC)

Source: PIB

Raksha Rajya Mantri has announced the expansion of the NCC by 3 lakh cadets across the country.

National Cadet Corps

- About: The NCC is a voluntary Tri-Services organisation (Army, Navy, and Air Force) under the Ministry of Defence headquartered in New Delhi, established by the NCC Act, 1948.
 - It is the largest uniformed youth organisation globally, with over 15 lakh cadets across the country.
- Historical Background: The concept of cadet training began in Germany in 1666. In India, it originated with the University Corps, established under the Indian Defence Act, 1917 during World War I.
 - After the Indian Territorial Act of 1920, the University Corps was reorganized as the University Training Corps (UTC), and later renamed the University Officers Training Corps (UOTC) in 1942.
 - Its limited impact during World War II led the HN Kunzru Committee Report
 (1946) to recommend a unified youth body, resulting in the NCC Act, 1948. The Girls
 Division was added in 1949 to promote gender inclusion.
- Objective: It aims to groom the youth into disciplined, patriotic, and responsible citizens.
- Role in Wars & Reforms: During the <u>1965 and 1971 Indo-Pak wars</u>, NCC cadets supported defence efforts by guarding vital areas, aiding in logistics, and assisting in rescue and traffic control.
 - Post-1971, NCC reoriented towards leadership, social service, and nation-building, reducing its focus on combat training.
- Structure & Training: Headed by a Director General (rank of Lieutenant General).
 - Enrolment from high schools, colleges, and universities across India.
 - Cadets receive basic military training, and certificates (A, B, C) enhancing eligibility for military recruitment.

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