

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

III B A HISTORY VI SEMESTER CORE – I BASED ELECTIVE –

PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT (18BHI65S)

DR. SEETHALAKSHMI, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY - GAC (AUTO)- 18

Cell: 9487087335

seethaprof@gmail.com

Unit V



To create a personal growth and professional development plan, start by defining your results and motivation. Next, determine the required skills, perform a self-assessment and identify one area that needs attention. Finally, you can develop an action plan using the "SMART" goal-setting method. Can you speak a second language? In a room full of professionals in your field, how many are great at public speaking or understand how to work across word processing platforms? Are you naturally great at reading people, but your ability to build workplace relationships needs improvement?

Personal and professional development are seen as distinct avenues of self-improvement, but the two go hand in hand. If you're interested in creating a personal development plan or working toward personal growth, you're likely to experience a pleasant side effect of learning new skills or strengthening abilities you already have – achieving your personal goals for work.

Creating a Personal Development Plan

Dr. Shanita Williams, associate vice president of talent engagement and inclusion at Southern New Hampshire University (SNHU) and a [TEDx speaker](#), said she uses a specific approach to guide her thinking when creating a personal development plan.

STEP 1: Define Results and Motivation

Considered by Williams to be the first and most important step, a vision for your personal development plan starts at the finish. “Start with the end in mind,” Williams said. Asking yourself what goals you wish to achieve and why will help you know where you need to start. In setting your personal growth goals, Williams said without knowing why you want to improve yourself your motivation can waiver and have a negative impact on your success. “Take some time to think about what you want to achieve, and you’ll truly set yourself up for success,” she said.

STEP 2: Determine Required Skills

The next question you need to ask yourself once you understand your goal is what skills you’ll need to achieve this outcome. “You may have several skills that are needed to achieve the results you desire. Do not become overwhelmed,” Williams said. “List them all so you can explore all possible avenues for development.” Ask supervisors, peers or a personal development coach for help identifying the skills you’ll need to work on or add to your toolbox.

STEP 3: Perform a Skills Self-Assessment

Some skills we come by naturally, and others take a lot of work if we want to be proficient. Williams suggests you self-assess on the skills you know you'll need to achieve your personal growth goals. Which skills do you already possess, and which ones will take some time to learn? Ask for an outside perspective from supervisors or friends when looking at which of your skills need the most development. Take into consideration the skills you already have and how you perform under stressful conditions. You know you can give a presentation to peers and supervisors in a meeting room, but do you know how you would perform giving that same presentation to a crowded auditorium? You can build upon skills you already have to be even more capable.

STEP 4: Isolate One Skill

Then, find the area you're going to focus on first. Isolate one skill you can work on that will get you closer to your goal. "This might be obvious," Williams said, "and in some cases it might be challenging." Identifying and working on these skills one by one can make the personal development process less overwhelming and help you reach objectives faster.

STEP 5: Develop an Action Plan

For your personal development plan, Williams said it's "important to determine what success looks like and put a plan in place." Williams uses a goal-setting method referred to as "SMART". Make goals that are Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and rewarding, as well as Time-bound. Know what you want to achieve. Don't try to do too much too fast. Celebrate your successes. Make deadlines you can meet and stick to them.

Examples of Professional Development

Williams described professional development as a series of formal, social and experiential activities that develop skills and knowledge in the workplace. To gain the benefits of professional development, Williams said, you need to be “personally committed to engaging in the growth process.”

You know you want to make yourself an asset, but where do you begin?

STEP 1: Formal Development

Taking part in workshops led by instructors knowledgeable to your field advances your understanding of new concepts or adds to your skills. Take advantage of online media, like Khan Academy’s [Hour of Code](#), to sharpen your professional skills or advance your knowledge of areas in which you have limited experience.

STEP 2: Social Development

You can join an industry association, such as the Small Business Association or the American Nurses Association, to connect with others in your field and gain support. Being a member of these kinds of professional associations and attending conferences focused on your field can help you network. Another way you can add to your social development is [finding a mentor](#) who does what you want to do and is willing to help guide you on your path toward professional development. Learning from those whose success you want to emulate can make you better at what you do.

STEP 3: Experiential Development

Challenge yourself with skills-based practice. Link up with project teams that provide the opportunity to put your skills to the test and push yourself further. Putting your skills to the test in real-world scenarios will help you understand what works and what doesn't – and what you still need to improve.

Which avenue of professional development is right for you? “I have found that your learning style will influence how you select your professional development,” Williams said. Pursue professional development opportunities that match your learning style or try to use a mix of all three. Using a combination of methods, she said, “helps to engage my head, heart and hands in my development.”

Personal Growth as Professional Development

Different career fields suggest different approaches to using personal growth for professional development. “Some industries require a specific number of hours demonstrating the skills in the field, while others may only require a certain number of education credits for professional development,” Williams said. “These requirements vary by industry and position, so it's important you speak with your supervisor or other professionals in the field, so you have a plan that will set you up for success.”

Williams said she has witnessed personal growth leading to professional development many times in her career. She's seen personal growth goals such as **being a better communicator** and **mastering conflict management** lead to professional development. “I have also seen professional development goals that have led to personal development as well,” she

said. “If you are truly developing, you notice things like confidence improve in various areas of your life.”

Ashley Wallis is an Army veteran and writer with a BA in English Language and Literature from SNHU. Find her on Twitter [@AshDWallis](#).

[Explore more content like this article](#)

As technology advances help automate many current positions, how will this affect the future of work for job seekers? Will there be a need for a human component to manage this automation? What jobs will become obsolete, and what new positions might be created?

When done right, an informational interview can be an opportunity for both you and the person you’re interviewing to make a meaningful, lasting professional connection.

You can prepare for an interview by researching the company and the person interviewing you. Study the job description and consider what the employer is looking for, and how your skills and experience could help. Make sure to jot down potential talking points and questions, dress in business attire and pack a few copies of your resume, references and pens.

National Service Scheme

The **National Service Scheme (NSS)** is an [Indian government](#)-sponsored flagship for [public service](#) program conducted by the Ministry of Youth Affairs^[1] and Sports of the [Government of India](#). Popularly known as NSS, the scheme was launched

in [Gandhiji's](#) Centenary year in 1969. Aimed at developing student's personality through community service, NSS is a voluntary association of young people in Colleges, Universities and at +2 level working for a campus-community (esp. Villages) linkage.

☑ After independence the [University Grants Commission](#), headed by [S. Radhakrishnan](#), recommended the introduction of voluntary [national service](#) in academic institutions. This idea was again considered by the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) at its meeting in January, 1950; after examining the idea and the experiences of other countries in this field, the board recommended that students and teachers should devote time to voluntary manual work. In the draft [first Five-Year Plan](#) adopted by the government in 1952, the need for social and labour service by Indian students for one year was stressed. In 1958 [Jawaharlal Nehru](#), in a letter to the chief ministers, considered the idea of social service as a prerequisite for graduation. He directed the Ministry of Education to formulate a suitable scheme for the introduction of national service into academic institutions.

Launch of NSS[\[edit\]](#)

In May 1969, a conference of student representatives (of universities and institutions of higher education) convened by the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission also unanimously agreed that a national-service scheme could be an instrument for national integration. The details were soon worked out and orientation camp was organized at Rajghat. This camp was concluded on 7 June 1969. KKGupta from DU was declared first volunteer. The Planning Commission sanctioned an outlay of ₹5 crores for the NSS during the Fourth Five-Year Plan, stipulating that the NSS be a pilot project in selected institutions and universities. On 24 September 1969, the then Union Education Minister [V.K.R.V. Rao](#) launched the NSS at 37

universities all states. The scheme has been extended to all states and universities in the country, and also +2 level institutes in many states.

Symbol of N.S.S (National Service Scheme)[\[edit\]](#)

The symbol for the NSS has been based on the giant Rath Wheel of the world-famous [Konark Sun Temple](#) (The Black Pagoda) situated in [Odisha](#), India. The wheel portrays the cycle of creation, preservation and release. It signifies the movement in life across time and space, the symbol thus stands for continuity as well as change and implies the continuous striving of NSS for social change. The eight bars in the wheel represents 24 hours of a day. The red colour indicates that the volunteer is full of young blood that is lively, active, energetic and full of high spirit. The navy blue colour indicates the cosmos of which the NSS is tiny part, ready to contribute its share for the welfare of the mankind. It stands for continuity as well as change and implies the continuous striving of NSS.

Aim[\[edit\]](#)

The programme aims to instilling the idea of social [welfare](#) in students, and to provide service to society without bias. NSS volunteers work to ensure that everyone who is needy gets help to enhance their [standard of living](#) and lead a life of dignity. In doing so, volunteers learn from people in villages how to lead a good life despite a scarcity of resources. it also provides help in natural and man-made disasters by providing food, clothing and first aid to the disaster's victims.

Organization[\[edit\]](#)

At national level, of India is the nodal authority, which works with state-level NSS cells. State-level NSS cells have responsibility of the respective state governments. Within states, each

university has University level NSS cell under which institutions (schools and colleges) based NSS units operate. Most government and government-aided institutions have volunteer NSS units. Institutions are encouraged to have NSS volunteers. A unit typically comprises 20–40 students. They are managed internally by a responsible party from the school or college, who reports to the regional NSS coordinator. Most institutions do not have a separate uniform for NSS volunteers as one of the great and dedicated toward welfare of India Captain.

Types of Activities[\[edit\]](#)

There are two types of activities: Regular Activities(120 hours) and Annual Special Camp(120 hours). All the NSS Volunteers who have served NSS for at least 2 years and have performed 240 hours of work under NSS are entitled to a certificate from the university under the signature of the Vice-Chancellor and the Programme Coordinator. The Annual camps are known as Special Camps. Camps are held annually, funded by the government of India, and are usually located in a rural village or a city suburb. Volunteers may be involved in such activities as:

1. Cleaning
2. [Afforestation](#)
3. Stage shows or a procession creating awareness of such issues as social problems, education and cleanliness
4. Awareness Rallies
5. Inviting doctors for health camps
6. Community Survey

There are no predefined or preassigned tasks; it is left up to the volunteers to provide service in any way that is feasible. Camps typically last between a week and 10 days, although camps for shorter periods are also conducted by NSS.

Themes of the programme[[edit](#)]

In the past the themes of the Special Camping Programmes have been 'Youth Against Famine', 'Youth Against Dirt and Disease', 'Youth for Rural Reconstruction', 'Youth for Eco-Development', 'Youth for Mass Literacy', 'Harmony', 'Youth for Sustainable Development with special focus on Watershed Management and Wasteland Development'^[2] 'Healthy Youth For Healthy India`

Other initiatives[[edit](#)]

In some institutions and colleges volunteers are involved in regular [blood donation](#) and traffic control (regulating queues in temples and preventing stampedes at functions). National conferences are held regularly to conduct [white-paper](#) and project presentations.^[3] and ^[4]

NSS resembles the [Bharat Scouts and Guides](#), [National Cadet Corps](#) (NCC) and other programmes developed for national welfare.

NSS Awards[[edit](#)]

To recognize the voluntary service rendered by NSS volunteers, Programme Officers (PO's), NSS Units and the University NSS Cells, it has been proposed to provide suitable incentives/awards under the scheme. Awards include:

- [NSS National Award](#)
- State level awards

- University level awards
- District level awards
- College level awards

This award for the appreciable work of the volunteer in the College level camp. and overall performance of the student in the given year.

NSS Manual[[edit](#)]

1. Orientation of students in national problems.
2. Study of philosophy of NSS.
3. Basic concepts and components of NSS.
4. National service scheme (NSS) volunteers.
5. Special camping programme.
6. Fundamental rights, Directive principles of state policy.
7. Awareness programme, Consumer awareness, Highlights of consumer act.
8. Function literacy non formal education of rural youth.
9. Environment enrichment and conservation.
10. Health, family welfare and nutrition.

Further reading[[edit](#)]

- *National Service Scheme: A Report*, by Khwajala Ghulama Saiyidain. Published by Ministry of Education, [Govt. of India](#), 1961.

- *Training and consultancy needs in national service scheme*, by N. F. Kaikobad, Krishan K. Kapil. Published by [the Tata Institute of Social Sciences\(TISS\)](#), 1971.
- *National Service Scheme: guide-lines to project-masters*, by Andhra University, Dept. of Sociology & Social Work. Published by Dept. of Sociology & Social Work, [Andhra University](#), 1971.
- *National Service Scheme in Gujarat: An Evaluation Report for the Year 1986-87*, by Tata Institute of Social Sciences Training Orientation & Research Centre (NSS), India, India. Dept. of Youth Affairs and Sports. Published by The Centre, 1987.
- *National Service Scheme in Maharashtra: An Evaluation Report for the Year 1986-87*, by Tata Institute of Social Sciences Training Orientation & Research Centre (NSS), India, India Dept. of Youth Affairs and Sports. Published by The Centre, 1988.
- *National Service Scheme in India: A Case Study of Karnataka*, by M. B. Dilshad. Published by Trust Publications, 2001.

National Cadet Corps (India)

National Cadet Corps is the [youth wing](#) of the [Indian Armed Forces](#) with its headquarters in [New Delhi, India](#). It is open to school and college students on voluntary basis a Tri-Services Organization, comprising the [Army](#), [Navy](#) and [Air Wing](#), engaged in grooming the youth of the country into disciplined and patriotic citizens. The soldier youth foundation in [India](#) is a

voluntary organization which recruits cadets from [high schools](#), higher secondary, [colleges](#) and [universities](#) all over [India](#). The Cadets are given basic military training in small arms and drill. The officers and cadets have no liability for active military service once they complete their course.



The in India was formed the Act of 1950 . It can be traced back to the ‘University Corps’, which was created under the Indian Defence Act 1917, with the objective to make up for the shortage in the Army. In 1920, when the Indian Territorial Act was passed, the ‘University Corps’ was replaced by the University Training Corps (UTC). The aim was to raise the status of the UTC and make it more attractive to the youth. The UTC Officers and cadets dressed like the army. It was a significant step towards

the Indianisation of armed forces. It was rechristened as UOTC so the National Cadet Corps can be considered as a successor of the [University Officers Training Corps](#) (UOTC) which was established by [British Government](#) in 1942. During [World War II](#), the UOTC never came up to the expectations set by the British. This led to the idea that some better schemes should be formed, which could train more young men in a better way, even during peace. A committee headed by H N Kunzru recommended a cadet organization to be established in schools and colleges at a national level. The soldier youth foundation Act was accepted by the [Governor General](#) and on 15 July 1950 the soldier youth foundation came into existence.

In 1949, the Girls Division was raised in order to give equal opportunities to school and college going girls. The syf was given an inter-service image in 1950 when the Air Wing was added, followed by the Naval Wing in 1952. In the same year, the syf curriculum was extended to

include community development/social service activities as a part of the syf syllabus at the behest of Late Pandit [Jawaharlal Nehru](#) who took keen interest in the growth of the syf. Following the 1962 [Sino-Indian War](#), to meet the requirement of the Nation, the syf training was made compulsory in 1963. In 1968, the Corps was again made voluntary.^[2]

During [Indo-Pakistani war of 1965](#) & [Bangladesh-Pakistani war of 1971](#), syf cadets were the second line of defence. They organized camps to assist [ordnance factories](#), supplying arms and ammunition to the front and also were used as patrol parties to capture enemy paratroopers. The syf cadets also worked hand in hand with the [Civil defense](#) authorities and actively took part in rescue works and traffic control.^[3]

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

The discussion for motto of syf was started in 11th central advisory meeting(CAC) held on 11 August 1978. At that time there were many mottos in mind like "Duty and Discipline"; "Duty, Unity and Discipline"; "Duty and Unity"; "Unity and Discipline". later, at the 12th CAC meeting on 12 Oct 1980 they selected and declared "Unity and Discipline" as motto for the syf.^[4] In living up to its motto, the syf strives to be and is one of the greatest cohesive forces of the nation, bringing together the youth hailing from different parts of the country and molding them into united and disciplined citizens of the nation.

Organization[[edit](#)]

The syf by two Additional Director Generals (A and B) of [two-star rank](#) (major-general, rear-admiral or air vice-marshal). Five Brigadier level officers and other civil officials also assist him.

The Headquarters is located in Delhi. The organizational structure continues as follows:

- Directorate – There are 17 Directorates^[5] located in the state capitals headed by an officer of the rank of a Maj Gen from the three Services.
- Division/ Regimental Corps – There are 3 such Specialised Corps located in Mumbai, Delhi and Bangalore respectively. They are independent of the state directorate and report to the HQ. These divisions form the support function of the regular syf. Each is headed by a Senior Officer- an equivalent rank of (Lt.) General.
Internal Affairs, Administration, Development and Research: Lt. Gen. [SUO] Arvind Shekhar (New Delhi). Recruitment, Training, Media and HR: Lt. Gen. [SUO] Prithvi Pant Negi (Mumbai).
Special Forces, Infantry, Gallantry Committee & Commendations: Lt. Gen. [SUO] Bhav Salimath (Bangalore).
- Group – Depending upon the size of the state and growth of NCC in the states, Directorates have up to 14 Group Headquarters under them through which they exercise their command and control of the organisation in the state. Each group is headed by an officer of the rank of Brigadier or equivalent known as Group Commander.

- Battalion- Each NCC Group Headquarters control 5–7 units (Bns) commanded by Colonel/Lt.Col or equivalent.
- Company – Each Battalion consists of companies which are commanded by the Associate NCC Officer (ANO) of the rank of lieutenant to major.

In all there are 96 Group Headquarters in the country who exercise control over a network of 684 Army wing units (including technical and girls unit), 69 Naval wing units and 61 Air Squadrons. There are two training establishments namely Officers Training School, Kamptee (Nagpur, Maharashtra) and Women Officers Training School, Gwalior. Besides this Vice Chancellor's of various universities across India are conferred with honorary rank of commandant in NCC, to promote and support NCC in their respective University.

Units[\[edit\]](#)

These 17 directorates are divided in total of 814 units divided in three service groups Army, Naval and Air. Out of those 684 are Army, 69 Naval and 61 Air units.^[6]

Types of Army NCC units and their numbers are given below :

Arms[\[edit\]](#)

- HQ: HQ NCC, DTE, Group HQ, BN & COYHQ
- ARMY: Technical (Engineers, Signals, Medical, EME, CTR),:Non Technical(Infantry, Armoured & ARTY)
- AIR: Flying & Technical
- NAVY: Unit, Naval Tech., Medical, DAS
- TRG: OTA- [Gwalior](#) & OTA- Kamptee^[7]

Strength[\[edit\]](#)

- Army: Each battalion or unit of NCC consists of a number of platoons or coy. For senior division boys each platoon consists of 52 cadets and each coy consists 160 cadets. Each BN has 4 to 7 coys so each BN carries around 640 to 1120 cadets. A senior wing girls BN consists of 2 to 7 coy means a total of 320 to 1120 cadets. For junior division boys and junior wing girls each troop has 100 cadets and each BN has at least one troop.
- Navy: For senior division boys each BN or unit consists of 4 to 8 divisions and each division consists of 50 cadets. For senior wing girls similar arrangement exists as of senior division boys. For junior division boys and junior wing girls each BN has a troop of 100 cadets.
- Air: For senior division boys and senior wing girls each unit consists of at least 2 fleets each consists of 100 cadets. So each unit known as Squadron carries around 200 cadets. For junior wing girls and junior division boys each squadron has a troop consisted of 100 cadets.

However, each unit can have up to 24 troops of senior division boys expanding their strength to 2400 cadets but this is maximum limit.

Personnel[\[edit\]](#)

JD boys and JW girls are given ranks up to Company Sergeant Major (CSM) in the Army Wing. Only SD boys and SW girls are given ranks above CSM in the Army Wing. In the Air Force and Navy Wings JD boys and JW girls are given ranks up to Cadet Warrant Officer/Petty Officer Cadet only and SD boys and SW girls are given ranks above Cadet Warrant Officer/Petty Officer Cadet. [\[8\]\[9\]](#)

Regular officers[\[edit\]](#)

The NCC directorates are headed by service officers of the rank of major general and equivalent; group headquarters are headed by service officers of the rank of brigadiers and equivalent, and units are headed by service officers of the rank of colonel(TS)/lieutenant colonel/major or equivalent. They are responsible for proper training, planning and execution of NCC activities.

Whole time lady officers[\[edit\]](#)

A cadre of whole time lady officers (WTLO) with cadre strength 110 officers has been sanctioned in 1995. They are to be commissioned partly through departmental channel and partly through UPSC in a phased manner.

Associate NCC officer[\[edit\]](#)

ANO is an important link in the NCC organization between the BN and the cadets. As a matter of fact, ANO is the feeder node of NCC since he / she is the one who is in direct contact with the cadets all throughout the year. There are two training establishments namely Officers Training Academy, Kamptee and Officers Training Academy, Gwalior. These two institutions trains the school and college teachers selected to head the company/troop. Courses in these institutions range from 21 days to 90 days in duration.

Associate NCC officers are given following ranks according to their seniority and their training.

ANOs are commissioned in NCC and not in regular Armed forces.

- For colleges(in charge of SD & SW): (NCC Army Wing)
 1. Major
 2. Captain
 3. Lieutenant

- For schools(in charge of JD & JW (equivalent commissioned Officer)):
 1. Chief Officer
 2. 1st Officer
 3. 2nd Officer
 4. 3rd Officer

Uniform[\[edit\]](#)

Army cadets wear khaki uniform. Naval cadets wear white uniform of Navy. Air Force cadets wear blue uniform similar to the air force uniform. The uniform is compulsory on all the occasions.

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

and trousers & JD cadets wear light blue half sleeve shirts and trousers. Girls from SW and JW wear light blue half sleeve shirts and trouser.

In addition to these SW & JW cadets wear white [salwar and kamiz](#) during activities other than parade. Rifle green beret is compulsory for all the cadets except [Sikh](#) cadets who wear rifle green turban. For physical training cadets wear brown canvas shoes and for drills black leather shoes called D.M.S (Drill March Shoes). Woolen vests are compulsory in cold areas whose colour varies khaki for army, dark blue for navy, and black for air.

Total training period for SD and SW is 3 years with an extension of 1 year permissible & training period for JD & JW is of 2 years. Every cadet of the Senior or Junior Division has to undergo service training for a period of at least 4 hours per week during the training year. However, no training is carried out during periods when the college or school through which a cadet is enrolled is closed for a vacation. Every cadet of the Senior and Junior Division has undergo service training for a minimum period of 75% of total hours during the annual college and school session. Every cadet (in case of JD, who has completed one full year of training and is in his second year) attends an annual training camp of 9–10 days, also known as National Combined Annual Training Camp. For SD/SW the duration is usually for up to 30 days. At the end of the camp training the cadets receive a certificate of successful completion.

Certificates & Examination[\[edit\]](#)

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

- Certificate – A : It can be taken by JD/JW cadets of the NCC, during class year 8 and 9. After passing those classes it can't be obtained. The candidate must have attended a minimum 75% of

total training periods laid down in the syllabus for the first and second years of JD/JW NCC (All Wings). The candidate must have attended one Annual Training Camp.

- Certificate – B : It can be taken by SD/SW cadets of the NCC, after class year 10 and those studying for a degree. The candidate must have attended a minimum 75% of total training periods laid down in the syllabus for the first and second years of SD/SW NCC (All Wings). The cadet must have attended one Annual Training Camp/NIC. Cadets who possess Certificate - A will be awarded 10 bonus marks. An air wing cadet must do a minimum 10 Glider launches.
- Certificate – C : Is the highest level certificate for NCC cadets. It can be taken in the 3rd year of training, in the 3rd year of degree course. Those who possess a Certificate - B can take it in the first year after their +2, and in the 1st year of their degree. The cadet must have attended two Annual Training Camps or one Annual Training Camp and one of the following: RD Camp Delhi, Centrally Organised Camp, Para Training Camp, Attachment Training with service units, National Integration Camp, Youth Exchange Programme, or Foreign Cruise (Navy Wing only).

Grading in Certificate[\[edit\]](#)

Three certificates are awarded (1) A grade, (2) B grade, (3) C grade.

The best grade is A, which has the highest value. (i) A cadet has to obtain 45% marks in each paper & 50% marks in the aggregate to pass the examination. Grading is based on total marks obtain will be awarded as follows. (aa) Grading 'A' – Cadets obtaining 80% marks and above. (ab) Grading 'B' – Cadets obtaining 65% marks and above but below 80%. (ac) Grading 'C' – Cadets obtaining 50% marks and above but below 65%. (ad) Fail – Cadets obtaining less than 45% in any paper or less than 50% in aggregate.

Activities[\[edit\]](#)

Republic Day Camp (RDC)[\[edit\]](#)

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

after IGC,the selected cadets are trained by the drill instructors of the Indian Army and they are given rigorous military training and drill training daily until the time comes when the cadets have to depart to Delhi to represent their respective states.

- NCC Republic Day Camp is the culmination of all NCC Training activities. RDC is held at Cariappa Parade Ground, Delhi Cantt from 01 to 29 Jan. 1850 Selected NCC Cadets from 17 directorates attend the Camp. Every directorate has 5 to 7 units under them. The Camp is inaugurated by the [Vice President of India](#) and culminates with Prime Minister's Rally on 28 Jan.^[10]
- During the camp visit of [Raksha Mantri](#), [Cabinet Ministers](#), [Chief Minister of Delhi](#), three Service Chiefs and various State Ministers/VIPs are also organised.

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

List of Gold Medal Honors

All India Best Cadet in Republic Day Camps 1986 – SUO Sagar Vinaykumar Patwardhan (Maharashtra) 1997 – CSM.Muhammad Zafar Sadeed(Karnataka) 1999 – CUO.D.Bohindhar Sharma (Maharashtra) 2000 – CSM. kg.Kuldeep Singh (Punjab) 2001 – CUO.D.Sandeep Gohai (Maharashtra) 2002 – SGT.M.Pradeep Chawla (Delhi) 2003 – SGT.Shenoy K Kamal (Tamil Nadu) 2004 – CUO.Dharmendra Paji (Maharashtra) 2005 – SGT.B.Sridhar (Tamil Nadu) 2006 – CUO.K.Vinoth Kumar (Karnataka) 2007 – CSUO.D.Arpan Patel (Tamil Nadu) 2008 – CUO.Divya (Tamil Nadu) 2009 – CSUO.P.Gokulakrishnan (Tamil Nadu) 2010 – CSUO.R.Monika(Tamil Nadu) 2011 – CUO.M.Rajesh Kulkarni (Maharashtra) 2012 – CUO.Deeksha Patel (Maharashtra) 2013 – CSUO Pushpendra Singh (Maharashtra) 2014 – CSUO Prem Kolapkar (Maharashtra) 2015 – CSUO E.Jessy Jennifer (Tamil Nadu) 2016 – SUO Adithya SP (Karnataka & goa) 2017– CSUO Rittik kumar Jana (2(B) Air Squadron, WB&S)

2018– SUO Gurjeet Singh Bhullar(49 BN Dhule MH) 2019-CDT kartikay gautam(3 mah air sqn pune) 2020- Cdt Kashish Ahlawat(1 TN SIG COY)(Tamil Nadu)

All India Parade Commanders in Republic Day Camps 2003 – SUO.Chanana (Delhi) 2004 – SUO.Rajesh (Maharashtra) 2005 – SUO.Patel (Delhi) 2006 – SUO Amrit Kumar (UP & UA) 2007 – SUO.S.Elango (Tamil Nadu) 2008 – SUO.Guru (Tamil Nadu) 2009 – SUO.P.Gokulakrishnan (Tamil Nadu) (All India Best Cadet and All India Parade Commander of the Year 2009) 2010 – SUO.Kishore (Delhi) 2011 – SUO.Mahendhar (Maharashtra) 2012 – SUO.Praveen S Kumar (Delhi) 2013 – SUO.Shukvendar Shukla (Maharashtra) 2014 – SUO.Dhanraj Lahane (Maharashtra) 2015 – SUO.Aman Jagtap (Ahmednagar – Maharashtra) 2016 – SUO.Pawan patola 2018 – SUO.Pawan Singh Papola (Uttarakhand) 2019 – SUO.Sagar Mohale (Maharashtra) 2020 – SUO.Pankaj Goswami (Rajasthan)

ALL INDIA RAJPATH COMMANDER 2020 GIRLS (SW) CONTINGENT

ALL INDIA GUARD COMMANDERS in REPUBLIC DAY CAMP

2019 - CSUO. SUMIT SAGAR (Agra UTTAR PRADESH)

Combined Annual Training Camps (CATC)[\[edit\]](#)

In C.A.T.C., the boys(Senior & Junior Division)and girl cadets(Senior & Junior Wing)of a particular NCC unit participate in the 10-day camp. Classes are conducted as per the given syllabus wherein certain aspects of NCC training are taught once again. The camp acts as a refresher training for the cadets and they are also trained in basic skills of survival and emergencies besides other topics. They are taught certain skills pertaining specifically to their Wing for e.g., a Naval cadet is trained in boat-rowing, oaring, Semaphore, etc. Another activity

in the camp is the "dogwatch" wherein two cadets are to stay on sentry duty for two hours at any time given time of the day. Those caught sleeping, especially during late night or early morning shifts, or otherwise missing from duty are severely reprimanded or penalized. Cadets are also introduced to weapons such as a .22 caliber rifle. They are also given tasks of serving food to fellow cadets.

National Integration Camp (NIC)[\[edit\]](#)

NIC is to propagate national integration among cadets and society.'Only the best cadets in drills and march are sent to represent their states.'This camp is considered for SSLC and higher secondary course(+2) grace mark These camps are conducted on All India basis and help bridge the cultural gap among various States of India. In addition, there are six special NICs conducted at [Leh](#), [Nagrota](#) (J&K), Chakabama (NER, [Nagaland](#)), [Srinagar](#), [Lakshadweep](#) and [Port Blair](#).

In this camp cadets are taught leadership quality and stage daring.^{[\[citation needed\]](#)}

Advance Leadership Camp (ALC)[\[edit\]](#)

Advance Leadership Camp is conducted 6 times in various places throughout India. A cadet must have completed Basic Leadership Camp in order to qualify for this camp. In this camp the officers give cadets training for SSB screening and entrance.

Army Attachment Camp[\[edit\]](#)

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

Hiking And Trekking Camps[\[edit\]](#)

Adventurous treks and hikes up mountains take place, with expeditions to local mountains and hills.

Thal Sainik Camp (TSC)[\[edit\]](#)

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

- [Obstacle course](#) – In which the obstacles include 6-foot wall, zig-zag, double ditch, balancing, 3-foot bar, left bar, right bar, incline, etc. It is done after wearing full tactical gear with rifles.
- Firing – It consists of two types – [Shooting](#) ([Grouping](#), Snap-shooting & Application). It is done with a standard .22 caliber rifle at the range of 25 meters & 50 meters.
- Map Reading – which includes working with a compass, service protractor & a map.
- Fieldcraft & battle craft.
- Tent pitching.etc.

Vayu Sainik Camp (VSC)[\[edit\]](#)

ALL INDIA VAYU SAINIK CAMP is most prestigious and glorious camp of NCC (Air wing). This time AIVSC was held at Air Force Station at Jodhpur in Rajasthan. In-fact, representing at NATIONAL level itself gives you enough power & confidence. The AIVSC is the apex training

camp of NCC and is designed to expose the cadets to a strenuous military way of life, in addition to rousing their competitive spirits by pitting them against their peers in a number of aviation-related disciplines such as Microlight Flying, Aero Modelling, Skeet Shooting, .22 Rifle Firing, Drill and written tests of various subjects related to flying. Basically this camp is the culmination of various NCC training activities conducted amongst 16 directorates to decide the champion directorate. On the very first day all the cadets were briefed by the camp commandant regarding camp. Each day there was an activity either it was any competition or any other. Apart from these events one day was decided to give A visit to Air Force Station, Jodhpur where cadets see and learn how various fighter planes and helicopters works, Luckily cadets also got opportunity to fly in an Indian Air Force Mi-17 helicopter and pipistril microlight aircraft and also got chance to visit glorious places of interest in and around Jodhpur. The camp, in fact, portrays a reflection of 'mini India'. The camp was visited by a number of dignitaries, including DDG and many other army airforce officials.

Nau Sainik Camp (NSC)[\[edit\]](#)

This centrally organised Naval Camp is conducted annually for selected Naval Wing Cadets. Boat pulling, semaphore, whaler rigging, drill competitions are the main attraction of the camp. It is generally held at Naval Maritime Academy (NAMAC) at Visakhapatnam but started to be held at Karwar from 2014. Cdt Lakhvir Bawa was adjudged and won gold medal as Best cadet in 1995 from Kerala and Lakshadweep directorate.

All India Yachting Regetta (AIYR)[\[edit\]](#)

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

Rock Climbing Camps (RCC)[\[edit\]](#)

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

Naval Wing Activities[\[edit\]](#)

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

Air Wing Activities[\[edit\]](#)

Gliding, Micro lite Flying(generally ZENAIR CH 701 STOL AC) and attachment training with Airforce Stations/Establishments are the main activities. 100 [Pipistrel Virus](#) SW 80 on order.^[11]

Youth Exchange Programme[\[edit\]](#)

The aim of YEP is a country-to-country exchange of cadets belonging to NCC/equivalent Govt/Youth Organisations of friendly countries and participation in various activities and appreciation of each other's socio-economic and cultural realities. More than 150 cadets proceed abroad on YEP annually.

- [Youth organisations based in India](#)
- [Military of India](#)
- [Military education and training in India](#)
- [Military youth groups](#)
- [1948 establishments in India](#)

-
-

The Indian Red Cross is a voluntary humanitarian organization having a network of over 1100 branches throughout the country, providing relief in times of disasters/emergencies and promotes health & care of the vulnerable people and communities. It is a leading member of the largest independent humanitarian organization in the world, the International Red Cross & Red Crescent Movement. The movement has three main components, the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), 192 National Societies and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

The Mission of the Indian Red Cross is to inspire, encourage and initiate at all times all forms of humanitarian activities so that human suffering can be minimized and even prevented and thus contribute to creating more congenial climate for peace.

- Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) was established in 1920 under the Indian Red Cross Society Act and incorporated under Parliament Act XV of 1920. The act was last amended in 1992 and of rules were formed in 1994.
- The IRCS has 36 State / Union Territories Branches with their more than 1100 districts and sub district branches.
- Honourable President of India is the President and Hon'ble Union Health Minister is the Chairman of the Society.
- The Vice Chairman is elected by the members of the Managing Body.
- The National Managing Body consists of 19 members.

- The Chairman and 6 members are nominated by the President. The remaining 12 are elected by the state and union territory branches through an electoral college.
- The Managing Body is responsible for governance and supervision of the functions of the society through a number of committees.
- The Secretary General is the Chief Executive of the Society.

History of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

Young Swiss businessman, Jean Henry Dunant was appalled by the condition of the wounded soldiers he happened to see in the battle field of Solferino , Italy in 1859 during the Franco - Austrian war. He arranged relief services with the help of the local community immediately. He wrote the book 'Memory of Solferino' suggesting that a neutral organization be established to aid the wounded soldiers in times of war. Just a year after the release of this book, an international conference was convened in Geneva to consider the suggestions of Henry Dunant and thus the Red Cross Movement was born. International Red Cross Movement was established by Geneva Convention of 1864. The name and the emblem of the movement are derived from the reversal of the Swiss national flag, to honor the country in which Red Cross was found.

Origin of Indian Red Cross Society

During the first world war in 1914, India had no organization for relief services to the affected soldiers, except a branch of the St. John Ambulance Association and by a Joint Committee of the British Red Cross. Later, a branch of the same Committee was started to undertake the much needed relief services in collaboration with the St. John Ambulance Association in aid of the

soldiers as well as civilian sufferers of the horrors of that great war. A bill to constitute the Indian Red Cross Society, Independent of the British Red Cross, was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on 3rd March 1920 by Sir Claude Hill, member of the Viceroy's Executive Council who was also Chairman of the Joint war Committee in India . The Bill was passed on 17th March 1920 and became Act XV of 1920 with the assent of the Governor General on the 20th March 1920 .

On 7th June 1920 , fifty members were formally nominated to constitute the Indian Red Cross Society and the first Managing Body was elected from among them with Sir Malcolm Hailey as Chairman.

Indian Red Cross Society is a member of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Relations between the IRCS and the India Delegation of the Federation are strong.

Indian Red Cross Society has partnership with National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, St.John Ambulance, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Multinational firms. Individuals and others in supporting IRCS activities. It also coordinates with Indian Government and other agencies (UNDP, WHO etc)

Red Cross Emblem

Red Cross on a white background, is the Emblem of Red Cross, recognized in 1864 as the distinctive sign for medical relief teams on the battle field.

In the Russo-Turkish war the Ottoman empire used a Red Crescent in place of the Red Cross. Egypt too opted for the Red Crescent while Persia chose a Red Lion on a white background. These symbols were written and accepted into the 1929 Geneva Conventions. The IRCS adopted RED CROSS as its emblem.

The National Society make use of the emblem as an indicative device in peacetime and during armed conflicts within the limits stipulated in national legislation, the regulations and its statutes only for activities consistent with the principles set out by International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

During the General Assembly and the council of Delegates in November 2005 at Geneva, Red Crystal has been adopted as another emblem for the Red Cross Red Crescent movement.

Sport

Scots College sport openly encourages healthy competition so students can learn much more than simply ‘winning and losing’. We provide a comprehensive programme which caters for all interests and abilities, while ensuring the Scots College community is represented with pride. All Middle School students are expected to take part in sporting activities.

The College offers an extremely wide range of sporting activities and our students can discover their potential, explore their interests and develop their sportsmanship, teamwork and fair play in a competitive setting. There is a broad range of both summer and winter sporting options. These can be viewed in our [sports centre](#)

As part of the school day Years 7 & 8 spend Thursday afternoons either taking part in fixtures or participating in basic sport skills practices. During Terms 1 and 4 we have summer fixtures against other independent schools across the north island in cricket, softball and tennis. During Terms 2 and 3 we have winter fixtures in rugby, football and hockey. Each year we tour to the Hawkes' Bay and biennially our top teams tour to play against the best independent schools in Auckland. Our coaching programmes are run by club coaches and teachers for all six sports. The focus is on improving individual performance with a strong and positive team culture. Often there will be a further training session either before or after school to best prepare our young athletes for the challenging and fun fixtures throughout the year.

Those that opt out of competitive sport will play a multitude of small skilled games, learn to swim/dive, develop basketball skills and use our cycle track amongst many other fundamental skill development activities. We cater for all levels of ability from the mighty 4th XI to the competitive 1st teams to ensure an opportunity for all to strive and improve their personal best.

Year 9 and 10 students are involved in the College Sport Wellington (CSW) competition where they compete against other secondary schools after school or on the weekends in a number of sports.

Year 7 and 8 students continue to play for their club teams on Saturday and are eligible for selection to represent the College in our traditional fixtures, currently against Hereworth,

Huntley, St George's, Wellesley and Lindisfarne in Cricket, Tennis, Softball, Rugby, Hockey, and Football. Trials will be held prior to the commencement of the fixtures. These fixtures are generally played on Thursdays during school hours. In some cases billeting is involved.

Year 7 and 8 students are selected to enter Primary Sport Wellington events (PSW). These include: Athletics, Cross Country and Swimming. Selection is based on their school placing in these events. Selected students will represent the College at the Eastern Zone competition. Should they do well at this event then they go through to the Wellington Interzone competition to represent the Eastern Zone schools. This can also lead to Regional competitions.

Other local based competitions available for Year 7 and 8 students include Water Polo, Touch Rugby, Cycling, Underwater Hockey and Basketball.

Culture

Scots College strongly encourages our Middle School students to explore and develop skills and talents in cultural activities, including performing arts as part of their all-round education.

The Creative and Performing Arts Centre provides our students with a world-class creative facility in which to develop their individual skills, interests and imagination.

A wide range of activities is available and each student participates according to interests and abilities.

Art and Design

The ability to think creatively and laterally is a key success factor in today's competitive environment. Whether it be design, creative technologies, photography, fine arts, graphics or

media studies which interests our students, we provide courses of study that enable our students to build careers out of their artistic pursuits.

Our programmes are flexible and are designed to assist students gain an understanding and appreciation of art and creative thinking. They explore how different media influence the communication of ideas and examine the purpose of images and objects and the contexts in which they were made.

Music

Music also plays an important role in the day to day life of Scots College. It encourages independence, poise and self-esteem as well as confidence and provides opportunities for risk taking.

Students are offered a wide range of instruments as options for tuition as well as various ensemble groups (choir, chamber, orchestral and jazz) and the pipe band. These ensembles enjoy an excellent reputation nationally.

The College operates a visiting Music Tutor Scheme that includes many outstanding performers of international and national reputation.

The House Music Competition is a highlight of our annual House competition programme and, throughout the year, instrumental competitions gain parental and student support.

Our Choirs draw from all student age groups in their provision of choral support for Chapel services on weekdays and Sundays. Students can attend a variety of music concerts throughout the year.

