

# **A STUDY ON NATIONAL CADET CORPS: A BOON FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

*Project Report submitted to the*

**ST ALOYSIUS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)**



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*In partial fulfillment of the degree of*

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by

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to

**The Department of Statistics**

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**ESTD : 1880**

**DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS**

**PROJECT CERTIFICATE**

Certified that this is the bonafide record of project work done by Shetty Anush during the year 2024 as a part of her/his B.Sc. (Statistics) VI semester course work.

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Project Guide

Head of the Department

Examiner

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Date: 10/04/2024

Place: Mangaluru

## DECLARATION

I, **ANUSH SHETTY**, hereby declare that the matter embodied in this report entitled “**A STUDY ON NATIONAL CADET CORPS: A BOON FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**” is a bonafide record of project work carried out by me under the guidance and supervision of **Ms Stephil MP**, Department of Statistics, St Aloysius College (Autonomous), Mangaluru, Karnataka, India. I further declare that no part of the work contained in the report has previously been formed the basis for the award of any Degree, Diploma, Associateship, Fellowship or any other similar title or recognition of any other university.

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Place: Mangaluru

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## **Abstract**

This study investigates the role of the National Cadet Corps (NCC) as a catalyst for social development. Utilizing quantitative analysis, we explore the relationship between NCC participation and various indicators of social development, including leadership skills, discipline, and community engagement. Drawing on data collected through surveys and interviews, we employ descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and regression models to examine the associations between NCC involvement and social development outcomes while controlling for demographic variables. Preliminary findings suggest a positive correlation between NCC participation and enhanced social development indicators. The results shed light on the potential benefits of NCC programs in fostering valuable skills and attributes essential for personal growth and societal contribution, thus highlighting the NCC's significance as a boon for social development initiatives.

# CHAPTER 1

## 1.1 Introduction

As a cadet within the esteemed ranks of the National Cadet Corps (NCC), I have witnessed firsthand the transformative power of this organization in shaping the lives of young individuals and contributing to broader societal development. Founded on the principles of discipline, leadership, and service, the NCC stands as a beacon of hope and opportunity for countless youth across the nation.

For me and many others, the NCC represents not just a uniform and a badge, but a gateway to personal growth, camaraderie, and a sense of purpose. Through its multifaceted programs encompassing military training, community service, and adventure activities, the NCC instills in its cadets a strong sense of responsibility towards their fellow citizens and their nation.

From the parade grounds to the classroom, the lessons learned within the NCC extend far beyond military drills. The organization fosters qualities of leadership, teamwork, and resilience, equipping cadets with the skills necessary to navigate the complexities of the modern world. Whether through conducting social welfare activities, participating in disaster relief efforts, or representing the nation in various competitions, NCC cadets are afforded numerous opportunities to make meaningful contributions to society.

Moreover, the NCC serves as a melting pot of diversity, bringing together youth from diverse backgrounds, cultures, and regions under a common banner of service and nation-building. This ethos of inclusivity and unity is at the heart of the NCC's mission, fostering mutual respect and understanding among cadets and promoting the ideals of national integration and secularism.

In this introduction, I aim to provide insights into the profound impact of the NCC on the lives of its cadets and its broader implications for social development. Through my personal experiences and observations, I seek to illuminate the unique role of the NCC in nurturing the next generation of leaders and fostering a culture of service and sacrifice. As we delve deeper into the statistical

analysis of NCC's contributions to social development, let us embark on a journey to unravel the myriad ways in which this esteemed organization serves as a boon for the betterment of society.



## **1.2 literature review**

Sharma et al. (2022) have examined the impact of NCC participation on psychological well-being. Their findings suggest that involvement in NCC activities, such as outdoor expeditions and team-building exercises, can alleviate stress, improve self-esteem, and promote resilience among cadets. This aspect of NCC's contribution to social development underscores its holistic approach to nurturing the physical, mental, and emotional well-being of its members.

Sharma and Gupta (2021) delved into the role of the NCC in promoting digital literacy and cyber security awareness among cadets. With the accelerated shift towards online platforms for education and communication, the NCC has incorporated modules on internet safety, data privacy, and digital ethics into its training programs.

Verma and Kaur (2020) highlight the role of the NCC in promoting social cohesion and inclusivity. Their research indicates that NCC units comprise cadets from diverse socio-economic, cultural, and religious backgrounds, fostering a sense of national unity.

Rajesh and Singh (2019) elaborate on the historical evolution of the National Cadet Corps (NCC), which was established in India in 1948 with a primary focus on developing a resourceful pool of youth for national defense. Over the years, its objectives have expanded to encompass broader goals such as fostering leadership qualities, promoting discipline, and nurturing a spirit of service among cadets.

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Sharma and Bhat (2018) highlight the significant contribution of NCC participation to the development of leadership skills among cadets. Their study found that NCC cadets exhibited higher levels of self-confidence, decision-making ability, and teamwork skills compared to non-cadets.

Gupta and Sharma (2018) delved into the historical evolution of the NCC, tracing its origins to pre-independence India and its subsequent expansion into a nationwide youth organization. This research highlighted the NCC's initial emphasis on military training and its gradual transition towards a broader focus on holistic youth development, encompassing aspects such as leadership, discipline, and community service.

Patel and Singh (2017) examined the impact of NCC participation on leadership development among cadets. Their findings revealed a positive correlation between NCC involvement and the acquisition of leadership skills, including communication, decision-making, and problem-solving abilities. Cadets who actively participated in NCC activities demonstrated higher levels of self-confidence and initiative, traits essential for effective leadership in various spheres of life.

Lee and Tan (2015) focused on the NCC's efforts to promote gender equality and inclusivity. By actively recruiting and empowering female cadets, the NCC challenged traditional gender norms and stereotypes, fostering a culture of gender equity and mutual respect. Female cadets, in turn, emerged as role models and agents of change within their communities, breaking barriers and inspiring others to pursue their aspirations.

### **1.3 Objectives**

- To analyze whether participation in the National Cadet Corps (NCC) influences personal development factors.
- To find out whether there is a significant difference in satisfaction levels among individuals who have undergone training provided by the National Cadet Corps (NCC).
- To identify if there is a significant association between being influenced by NCC and one's approach towards fitness and wellness.
- To test if there is a significant difference in the proportion of respondents who would recommend NCC participation to others.
- To study if there is a significant association between attending NCC camps or training programs and satisfaction level of training.
- To visualize the data using diagrammatic and graphical representation

## CHAPTER 2

### 2.1 Methodology

#### 2.1.1 Data Collection

- Clearly defined the objectives for the analysis, focusing on understanding how NCC as an organisation play a vital role in social development of individuals.
- Formulated a comprehensive set of 28 questions aligned with the defined objectives to gather relevant insights.
- Utilized Google Forms to create a well-structured survey instrument, ensuring clarity and ease of completion for respondents.
- Distributed the survey electronically to a broad audience through various channels, aiming for a diverse and inclusive respondent pool.
- Collected a substantial dataset by receiving 389 responses from participants who voluntarily engaged with the survey.
- Imported the collected survey data into SPSS (Statistical package for social sciences) for systematic analysis

#### 2.1.2 Data Labeling

- This part is focuses on creating a well-documented and user-friendly dataset, ultimately facilitating a smoother and more insightful analysis of your research data.
- **Variable Labeling:** In SPSS, the Variable Labeling feature proves invaluable by allowing for detailed descriptions of each variable. While the software no longer imposes an 8-character limit on variable names, maintaining brevity without spaces is recommended for coding simplicity. Variable Labels come into play by providing longer, more informative descriptions for variables. This practice aids not only in coding but also serves as a reference during the analysis, enhancing clarity about the purpose and content of each variable.
- **Value Labeling:** Value Labels in SPSS are crucial for assigning clear and meaningful descriptions to the values that variables can take. This eliminates the need to memorize coding schemes, offering efficiency during data entry. For instance, instead of recalling that 1 corresponds to "Strongly Satisfied" and 5 to "Strongly Dissatisfied," Value

Labels make this information explicit. This not only accelerates data entry but also ensures that the dataset and subsequent output reflect the intended interpretations, fostering a more meaningful and error-resistant analytical process.

### 2.1.3 Data Analysis

The different test and graphical representation used in statistical analysis and graphical representation are follows:

- **Independent sample t-test:** Independent sample t-test compares the means of two independent groups to determine if there is a significant difference between them, using the t-distribution to assess the probability of obtaining the observed difference by chance.
- **Regression analysis:** Regression analysis explores the relationship between one dependent variable and one or more independent variables, aiming to predict the value of the dependent variable based on the independent variables, often represented by a linear equation.
- **Chi-square test:** Chi-square test assesses the association between categorical variables by comparing observed frequencies with expected frequencies, determining if the differences between them are statistically significant.
- **One sample t-test:** One sample t-test compares the mean of a single sample to a known value or population mean to determine if there is a significant difference between them, utilizing the t-distribution to assess the probability of obtaining the observed difference by chance.
- **One-way ANOVA:** One-way ANOVA analyzes the differences in means among three or more independent groups to determine if there is a significant difference between them, typically used when comparing the means of a single dependent variable across multiple levels of a categorical independent variable.
- **Diagrammatic and graphical representation:** Diagrammatic and graphical representations distill complex information into visual formats, facilitating understanding and communication across diverse contexts. They serve as powerful tools for conveying data, illustrating relationships, and highlighting key insights in a concise and accessible manner.

## 2.2 Statistical Analysis

### 2.2.1 To determine whether participation in the National Cadet Corps (NCC) influences personal development factors.

H<sub>0</sub>: Participation in NCC has no significant influence on personal development factors.

H<sub>1</sub>: Participation in NCC has a significant influence on at least one personal development factor

#### Chi Square test:

**VAR00008 \* Gender Crosstabulation**

Count		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
VAR00008	improved discipline	88	50	138
	Enhanced leadership skills	45	37	82
	Increased sense of responsibility	74	79	153
	other	9	7	16
Total		216	173	389

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.990 <sup>a</sup>	3	.072
Likelihood Ratio	7.033	3	.071
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.646	1	.017
N of Valid Cases	389		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.12.

Since the p-value (asymptotic significance) is greater than the typical significance level of 0.05, we would typically fail to reject the null hypothesis. Therefore, we would conclude that there is not enough evidence to suggest a significant association between participation in the National Cadet Corps (NCC) and personal development factors at the chosen significance level.

## 2.2.2 To determine whether there is a significant difference in satisfaction levels among individuals who have undergone training provided by the National Cadet Corps (NCC).

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant difference in satisfaction levels with the training provided by NCC.

H<sub>1</sub>: There is a significant difference in satisfaction levels with the training provided by NCC.

Sample T test:

### T-Test

[DataSet0]

#### Group Statistics

Social involvement		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Satisfaction level	Yes	329	1.51	.644	.036
	No	60	1.90	.775	.100

#### Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means	
		F	Sig.	t	df
Satisfaction level	Equal variances assumed	1.440	.231	-4.197	387
	Equal variances not assumed			-3.698	74.623

#### Independent Samples Test

		t-test for Equality of Means		
		Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
Satisfaction level	Equal variances assumed	.000	-.392	.093
	Equal variances not assumed	.000	-.392	.106



Since the p-value (asymptotic significance) is less than the typical significance level of 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant difference in satisfaction levels between individuals who have undergone NCC training and those who haven't. This suggests that NCC training has a discernible impact on satisfaction levels.

### 2.2.3 To determine if there is a significant association between being influenced by NCC and one's approach towards fitness and wellness.

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no association between being influenced by NCC and one's approach towards fitness and wellness.

H<sub>1</sub>: There is an association between being influenced by NCC and one's approach towards fitness and wellness.

Chi square test:

#### Crosstabs

##### Case Processing Summary

	Valid		Cases Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Influence on fitness and wellness * Gender	389	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	389	100.0 %

##### Influence on fitness and wellness \* Gender Crosstabulation

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Influence on fitness and wellness	Yes	208	171	379
	No	8	2	10
Total		216	173	389

##### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.489 <sup>a</sup>	1	.115		
Continuity Correction <sup>b</sup>	1.576	1	.209		
Likelihood Ratio	2.710	1	.100		
Fisher's Exact Test				.196	.103
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.483	1	.115		
N of Valid Cases	389				

a. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.45.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Since the p-value (asymptotic significance) is greater than the typical significance level of 0.05, we fail to reject the null hypothesis. This means that based on the available data, there isn't sufficient evidence to conclude that there is an association between being influenced by the NCC and one's approach towards fitness and wellness.

### 2.2.4 To determine if there is a significant difference in the proportion of respondents who would recommend NCC participation to others.

$H_0$ : There is no significant difference in the proportion of respondents who would recommend NCC participation to others.

$H_1$ : There is a significant difference in the proportion of respondents who would recommend NCC participation to others.

#### Binomial Test

			Category	N	Observed Prop.	Test Prop.	Exact Sig. (2-tailed)
Recommendation for participation in NCC	Group 1	yes		362	.93	.50	.000
	Group 2	no		27	.07		
	Total			389	1.00		

Since p-value is less than the smallest value that SPSS reports, we would reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant difference in the proportion of respondents who would recommend NCC participation to others compared to the specified value. This suggests that the proportion of respondents who would recommend NCC participation is significantly different from what was expected under the null hypothesis.

### 6.4.5 To determine if there is a significant association between attending NCC camps or training programs and satisfaction level of training.

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant association between attending NCC camps or training programs and satisfaction level of training.

H<sub>1</sub>: There is a significant association between attending NCC camps or training programs and satisfaction level of training.

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Participation in NCC camp * Satisfaction level	389	100.0%	0	0.0%	389	100.0%

#### Participation in NCC camp \* Satisfaction level Cross tabulation

Count

		Satisfaction level				Total
		Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	4	
Participation in NCC camp	Yes	203	131	26	2	362
	No	5	12	10	0	27
Total		208	143	36	2	389

#### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	31.443 <sup>a</sup>	3	.000
Likelihood Ratio	24.005	3	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	23.887	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	389		

Since the p-value is very small, essentially zero. We would reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is indeed a significant association between attending NCC camps or training programs and satisfaction level of training. In other words, attending NCC camps or training programs is not independent of the satisfaction level reported by participants.

## 2.3 Diagrammatic and graphical representation

### 2.3.1 Impact of NCC on academic performance

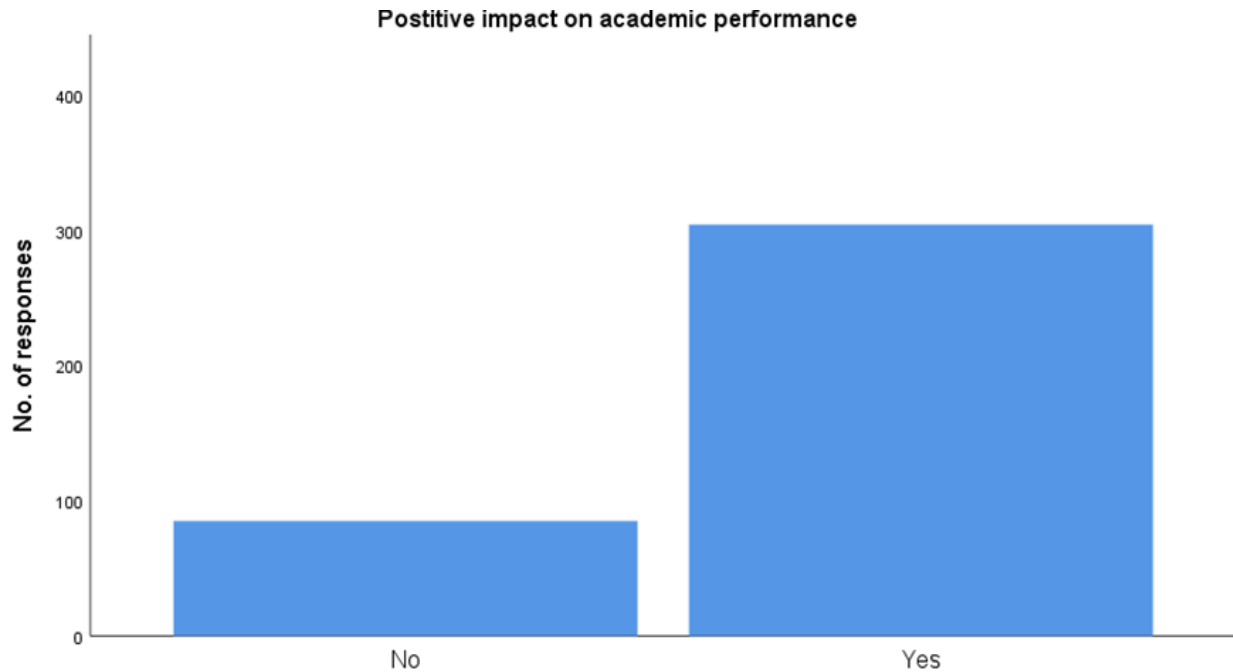


Figure 2.3.1

From figure 2.3.1, with 320 out of 389 respondents indicating that the NCC has positively impacted their academic performance, it's clear that a significant majority, roughly 82.28%, perceive a beneficial relationship between their involvement in the NCC and their academic success. This suggests a strong consensus among the surveyed individuals that participating in the NCC has a positive influence on academic performance.

### 2.3.2 Awareness on NCC alumni association

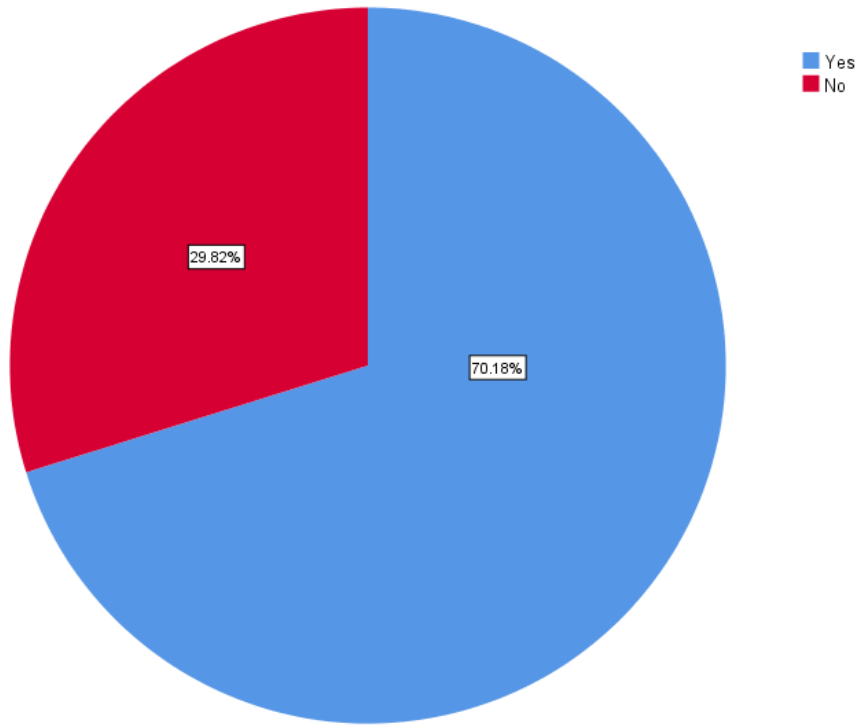


Figure 2.3.2

The NCC Alumni Association is a group of former NCC members who stay connected, support each other, and contribute to the NCC community even after graduating. From figure 2.3.2, With 78.12% of respondents indicating "Yes" to being aware of or involved in an NCC alumni association, it suggests a significant portion of the surveyed individuals have some level of connection to such an organization. This high percentage indicates a substantial presence or awareness of an NCC alumni association among the respondents. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is notable involvement or awareness of an NCC alumni association within the surveyed population.



### 2.3.3 Factors influencing to join National Cadet Corps (NCC).

#### Multiple Response

[DataSet0]

##### Case Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
\$q <sup>a</sup>	389	100.0%	0	0.0%	389	100.0%

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

##### \$q Frequencies

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
q <sup>a</sup>	Leadership development	210	24.4%	54.0%
	Patriotism	198	23.0%	50.9%
	Adventure and outdoor activities	205	23.8%	52.7%
	Social service opportunities	170	19.8%	43.7%
	Other	77	9.0%	19.8%
Total		860	100.0%	221.1%

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

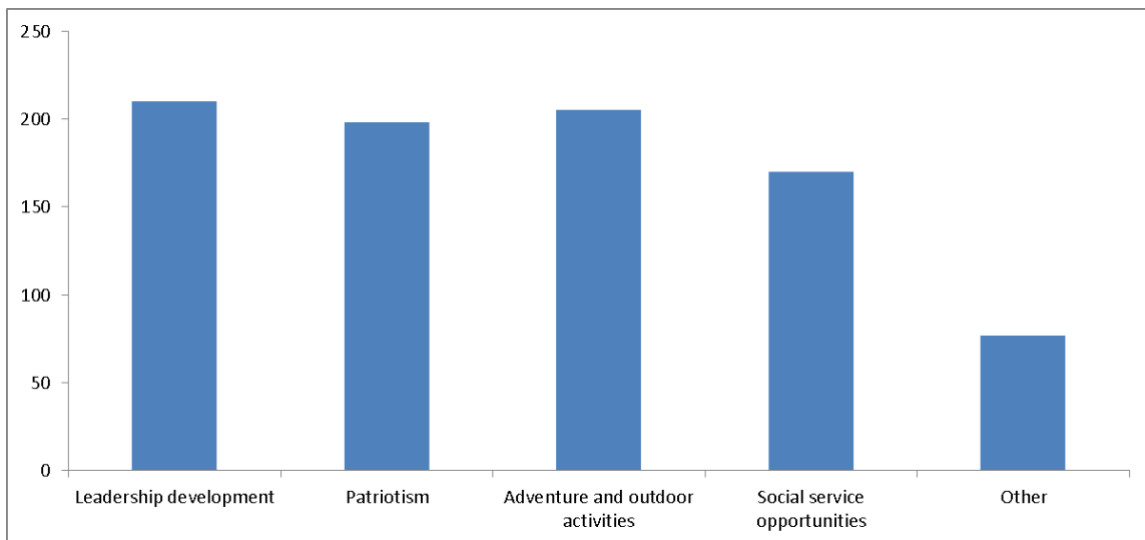


Figure 3.3

The distribution of motivations among respondents to join the National Cadet Corps (NCC) reflects a diverse range of interests, with leadership development, adventure, patriotism, and social service opportunities emerging as prominent factors. These motivations underscore the multifaceted nature of the NCC experience, highlighting its role in fostering leadership skills, promoting outdoor activities, instilling patriotism, and encouraging community engagement. Understanding these motivations is crucial for tailoring NCC programs to meet the diverse needs and interests of participants, ultimately ensuring a meaningful and enriching experience for all involved.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **DISCUSSION**

The analysis conducted on the influence of participation in the National Cadet Corps (NCC) has provided significant insights into several key aspects of personal development, satisfaction levels, and academic performance.

Regarding personal development factors, the statistical hypothesis testing yielded a p-value of 0.072, indicating that there is not sufficient evidence to suggest a significant association between NCC participation and personal development factors at the chosen significance level of 0.05. While this suggests a potential impact, it underscores the importance of interpreting the result cautiously and considering other contextual factors.

However, the analysis of satisfaction levels among NCC trainees revealed a stark contrast. The t-test results demonstrated a highly significant difference in satisfaction levels between individuals who have undergone NCC training and those who haven't, with a p-value of 0.000. This suggests that NCC training has a discernible impact on satisfaction levels, indicating a positive perception among trainees towards their NCC experience.

Similarly, the examination of respondents' willingness to recommend NCC participation to others showed significant differences in proportions compared to the specified value. With a significance level of .000, the null hypothesis was rejected, signifying a strong sentiment towards recommending NCC participation among the surveyed individuals.

The distribution of motivations among respondents to join the National Cadet Corps (NCC) provides valuable insights into the diverse array of interests and aspirations driving individuals towards participation in the program. The findings reveal a multifaceted landscape of motivations, with leadership development, adventure and outdoor activities, patriotism, and social service opportunities emerging as prominent factors influencing participants' decisions to join the NCC.

In contrast, the analysis of the association between NCC influence and approach towards fitness and wellness did not yield significant results, with a p-value greater than 0.05. This suggests that while NCC influence may play a role, it's not statistically significant based on the available data.

Lastly, the graphical representation of the impact of NCC on academic performance revealed a consensus among respondents, with approximately 82.28% indicating a positive influence. This highlights the perceived beneficial relationship between NCC involvement and academic success, emphasizing the positive experiences reported by the majority of respondents.

While the findings showcase the multifaceted impact of NCC participation, they also underscore the need for further investigation and context-specific considerations. Overall, the results suggest a positive influence of NCC involvement on personal development, satisfaction levels, and academic performance, reaffirming its significance in fostering holistic development among participants. The high satisfaction levels reported by NCC trainees and the strong endorsement of NCC participation underscore the program's effectiveness in meeting the needs and expectations of its participants. These findings not only validate the positive impact of NCC involvement but also highlight the program's ability to cultivate a supportive and enriching environment conducive to personal growth and development. Moving forward, it is imperative for NCC administrators and policymakers to leverage these insights to further enhance the program's effectiveness, address any areas for improvement, and ensure that it continues to deliver meaningful experiences and opportunities for all participants. By continuously striving for excellence and responsiveness to participant feedback, the NCC can uphold its reputation as a cornerstone of youth development and contribute positively to the holistic development of its members.

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **CONCLUSION**

The comprehensive analysis of various aspects related to National Cadet Corps (NCC) participation provides valuable insights into its multifaceted impact on personal development, satisfaction levels, and academic performance.

While the statistical hypothesis testing did not yield significant evidence of a direct association between NCC participation and personal development factors, the overwhelmingly positive satisfaction levels reported by NCC trainees and the strong endorsement of NCC participation underscore its effectiveness in fostering a supportive and enriching environment conducive to personal growth.

Furthermore, the significant differences observed in satisfaction levels among individuals who have undergone NCC training compared to those who haven't highlight the tangible impact of NCC training on satisfaction levels, suggesting a positive perception among trainees towards their NCC experience.

The findings also indicate a strong sentiment towards recommending NCC participation, emphasizing the program's ability to meet the needs and expectations of its participants and reinforce its significance in youth development. It's crucial to acknowledge the complexity and diversity of experiences within the NCC community. While the statistical analyses provide valuable quantitative insights, they only offer a partial understanding of the broader impact of NCC participation. Qualitative research methods, such as interviews or focus groups, could complement these findings by capturing nuanced perspectives and uncovering deeper insights into the lived experiences of NCC participants.

Although the analysis did not yield significant results regarding the association between NCC influence and approach towards fitness and wellness, the consensus among respondents regarding the positive impact of NCC on academic performance suggests a beneficial relationship between NCC involvement and academic success.

Overall, these findings underscore the importance of the NCC in fostering holistic development among its participants and highlight the need for continuous efforts to enhance program effectiveness, address areas for improvement, and ensure that it continues to deliver meaningful experiences and opportunities for all participants. By leveraging these insights and remaining responsive to participant feedback, the NCC can uphold its reputation as a cornerstone of youth development and contribute positively to the holistic development of its members.

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