



UNIT-2

DRILL

Knowledge	Understanding	Application Skills	Evaluation
Drills without weapons	The students will understand the importance of discipline and focus as an indispensable quality to be developed in a cadet.	The students experience the pride and love for the motherland and above all develop a spirit of patriotism.	Activities, work sheets and assignments, mock drills
Drills with weapons	They will understand the responsibility of a cadet while holding the rifle and position of the arms while drills are performed in different categories.	They will develop the grace and confidence to hold the rifle in the correct position while performing a drill	Activities, work sheets and assignments, mock drills
Ceremonial drills	They will understand how to respond on a word command and follow the instructions in synchronization with the squad.	They will develop team spirit and togetherness, i.e. to work at a voice command, with the entire unit, in unison.	Activities, work sheets and assignments, mock drills

Drill is an important part of a cadet's life. It inculcates a sense of discipline, improves bearing, smartness in appearance and turn out, arises self-confidence, develop the quality of immediate and implicit obedience to orders and teamwork. In addition to these qualities, drill brings about the co-ordination between mind and body and serves as the basis for imparting other service training.

Drill is the most efficient way of moving a number of people from one place to the next. Instead of having a group of individuals meandering slowly, we have an organized, efficient team with a clearly defined purpose and direction. Drill is also an extremely good exercise in teamwork. There are no individuals in a team; everyone performs the manoeuvre in exactly the same time, in exactly the same way.



Drill is defined as *being instructed in military exercises which involves marching, saluting and turning*. There are different types of drill including, static drill (which does not involve marching), ceremonial drill and squadron drill.



Synchronized Rifle drill

Drill without Arms

Side Pace, Pace Forward and to the Rear

Side pace:

- a) *'Dahine Ya Baen Bazu Chal'*, *'Ya Qadam Dahine Ya Baen Bazu Chal'* (Right or left close march): The side pace (12 inches) used to move the squad, should not be more than 12 paces to a flank, if greater distance is to be covered; the squad should be 'turned' and 'moved' in threes.
- b) Specify the exact number of paces (up to four only): The squad continues to move until halted. For procedure: Right foot is carried to a distance of 12 inches, left foot closer to it by bending the left knee and completing the pace in double time. Shoulders should be square, direction straight to the flank and uniform pause after each pace should be maintained. *'Squad tham'* (Squad halt) is given when number of paces are not specified.



Pace forward and to the rear are always taken in quick time. The basic steps are:

- i) Left foot shot forward or rear up to the required distance.
- ii) If more than one pace, normal marching is adopted, stepping a full pace of 30 inches.
- iii) Maximum number of paces ordered to step forward or rear is three.

Turning on the March and Wheeling

Turning on the March

1. '*Ginti se murna-baen mur-ek*' (Turning by numbers, left turn one (given as the left foot passes the right) : The cadet will freeze with the left foot forward, flat on the ground, the right foot 30 inches to the rear, heel raised; both legs braced, body balanced evenly between them, right arm swung forward and left arm swung back.
2. '*Squad do*' (Squad two): Bring both arms to the side, bend the right knee, foot raised with the toe at least six inches clear of the ground.
3. '*Squad teen*' (Squad three): Straighten the right knee towards new direction. As the foot comes to the ground, shoot the left foot forward 15 inches, hand still on the sides, body in attention position, shoulder back.
4. '*Squad age barh*' (Squad forward) : Lead on in quick time with the left foot, swinging the arms.
5. '*Qadam tolkar murna, baen mur*' (Turning by balance step, left turn): Check the pace with the left foot, cut the hands to the sides, bend the right knee, force the body round to the new direction and as the right foot comes to the ground, shoot the left forward, '*Squad forward*', lead on in quick time with the left foot, swinging the arms.
6. '*Ginti se pichhe murna, pichhe mur ek*' (Turning about by numbers, about turn one) (given as the left foot passes the right): Complete the pace with the left foot, take half pace with the right foot and freeze with the left arm forward, right arm back and left heel off the ground.
7. '*Squad do*' (Squad two): Cut the arms to the sides, turn right, bend the left knee to adopt position of attention.
8. '*Squad teen*' (Squad three): Again turn right, parading on the left foot and bend the right knee to adopt the attention position.



9. '*Squad char*' (Squad four): Mark time, once pace with the left foot and resume the position of attention.
10. '*Squad age barh*' (Squad forward): Step off with the right foot and continue marching.

Wheeling

Used when marching in single file or in threes, the inner man wheels on the circumference of a circle four feet in diameter and changes direction through 90 degrees, speed governed by the ability of the outside man to keep pace by stepping out. The inner man adjusts and shortens his pace accordingly. The word of command is '*Dahine/ Baen Ghoom*' (Right/ left wheel).

Saluting on the March

Saluting to the Flank:

- a) '*Ginti se salute-dahine salute ek*' (Saluting by numbers, salute to the right-one, given as left foot touches the ground): The cadet should complete the next pace with the right foot forward, heel on the ground, toe raised, arms at the maximum extent of the swing, shoot and left foot forward, complete the next pace with left foot, heel on the ground, toe raised, bring the right arm smartly to the position of the salute, turn the head and eyes to the right, cut the left hand to the side. As the left foot comes to the ground, the squad will shout 'up'
- b) '*Squad do*' (Squad two): Left arm is kept still to the side, correct position of salute is maintained without swinging the shoulder, the next pace with the right foot is completed with shout 'two'. The order 'two' 'three' 'four' and 'five' may be given in quick succession, one pace being taken on each, and the appropriate number shouted each time.
- c) '*Squad chhe*' (Squad six): The pace is completed with the right foot. As the heel touches the ground, the head and eyes are turned to the front with the cut of right hand away to the side and with a shout 'down'.
- d) '*Squad saat*' (Squad seven): Marching in quick time is continued, the arms are swung with a shout 'swing' on the first pace.
- e) Judging the time-the word of command will be '*Saluting Dahine-ko salute-salute*' (Salute to the right - salute). This is given as the left foot comes to the ground. The cadet should come up to the salute, the next time the left foot touches the ground and cut the hand away on the sixth pace (right foot), cadets will continue to call out each time).



Passing an Officer: When passing an officer, salute on the third pace is done before reaching him and the hand is lowered on the third pace after passing him. During the salute, the cadet should look at the officer full in the face.

Saluting to the front: The word of command given as the right foot passes the left, is as for the halt, salute to the front, wait for regulation pause, salute to the front again, pause, turn about, pause and lead off in quick time.

Eyes Right and Left: A formed body requiring to pay a compliment to a flank, receives the order to march by the desired flank and will then get, '*dahine dekh*' (eyes right) .The guide looks to his/her front in order to keep direction. All officers, in command will salute , the remainder will turn their heads. The word of command is given as the left foot touches the ground in quick time and everyone looks right when the left foot next comes to ground. The command '*samne dekh*' (eyes front) is given in a similar manner.

Marking Time, Forward March and Halt in Quick Time

Mark time: Marking time is done in the same cadence as marching. Maintain position of attention.

To Quick Mark Time from Halt: '*Tez qadam tal*' (Quick mark time). The left knee is raised and the top of the thigh parallel with the ground, leg is lowered perpendicular, foot at natural angle, straighten leg again directly, and the position of attention is resumed, bend and the right knee is straightened in a similar manner, body erect, shoulders square to the front and arms to the sides.

Halt: On the command '*Tham*' (halt) the right foot is brought down sharply and the position of attention is firmly resumed.

To Mark Time from Quick Marching: '*Qadam tal*' (Mark time) given with cautionary word well drawn out and executed as the left passes the right. Take short pace of 15 inches with the right foot and begin marking time with the left foot.

To move forward when quick marking time, the word of command is '*Age barh*' (forward). This being given as





the left foot is being raised. The right foot comes to ground, left foot shoots forward and marching is resumed.

Changing Step

- a) Changing step in quick time by numbers: '*Qadam badalna ek*' (Changing step-one) given as the right foot reaches the ground), complete pace with the left foot so that the left foot is flat on the ground and 30 inches in front of the right foot. The right arm is raised in front, and the left arm to the rear of the body.
- b) '*Squad do*' (Squad two): Shoot left foot forward, placing flat on the ground with the hollow in the heel of the left foot and the arms are cut to the sides.
- c) '*Squad teen*' (Squad three): Shoot the left foot forward placing the heel of the left foot on the ground 30 inches in front of the right foot.
- d) Changing step is done with the left foot leading.

Formation of Squad and Squad Drill

Making of a squad while standing: When the squad is standing in threes, on word of command '*halt make left to left squad*' the cadet on the right side, stands still. The rest of the squad will move left. This will be followed by the word of command '*attention*'. After this, the action word of command is '*No 1 file slow march from the front*'. The cadet on the right side will take 3 steps ahead and halt and the two cadets behind him will also cover-up behind the first cadet, counting out one two, one-two. This is followed by word of command '*No 1, file slow march from the front*' followed by '*No 2 file slow marching from the front*'. On this command, next cadet takes 5 steps followed by no 3 file who takes 7 steps, No 4 file takes 9 steps and so on, till the entire squad is formed. After this, the squad marches in threes.

Making Squad without Halting: On word of command '*form up to the left*', the guide keeps standing and rest will turn half left. On word of command '*forms up in squad to the left, slow march from the right*', the squad, according to the file, marches on the spot, starting on the left foot and the squad halts on the word of command '*tham*'.

Drill with Arms

Getting on Parade with Rifle and Dressing at the Order

Getting on parade: When getting on parade with the rifle, the weapon is carried out at '*Tol shastra*' (short trail). As soon as the squad halts, the rifle butt is placed noiselessly on the ground in the correct position of attention.



Sajna (Dressing): In dressing, the front rank raises the left arm instead of the right arm and the rifle is again raised to the position of short trail when moving

Dismissing and falling out: *'Visarjan'*(Dismiss): The cadet should turn to the right , salute (if an officer/JCO is present on parade) pause and then step off (ensure squad is in close order).When marching independently, the cadet keeps in step until clear off the parade ground.

'Line tor'- Falling out does not signify the end of the parade, but only a break in it. It is different from *Visarjan* in the following points:

- a) Salute is not given
- b) Cadets falling out, should not to leave the vicinity of their place of parade or lines of march

On command *'Line tor'* (Fall out) the squad should turn right, break off in quick time (or in double time as ordered) counting a regulation pause between each movement.

The difference between dismiss and falling out are as follows:-

- a) Falling out
 - i) To leave the ranks temporarily
 - ii) A word of command, to close the drill temporarily is given to a body of cadets required to fall in again after a stipulated period
- b) Dismiss
 - i) A word of command is given for closing drill.
 - ii) Denotes parade is completely terminated.

Note: The procedure of **Dismissing and Falling Out** will be same as above, but rifles will be shouldered before the squad is dismissed.

Present from the Order and Vice-Versa

Present Arms: *'Salami Shastr (r)-ek'*: The rifle is thrown upwards with the right hand, catching it with the left hand at the point of balance, thumb of the left hand in the hollow of the right shoulder and the right hand at the small of the butt, thumb to the left, elbow to the rear.

On *'Squad do'* rifle is brought to a perpendicular position in front of the centre of the body. Striking left hand on the side of rifle and small of the butt is held with the right hand simultaneously.



Getting on parade

Present Arms

'Squad teen': The rifle is tilted with the left hand, the rifle is brought down, perpendicularly in front of and about three inches from the centre of the body. Right hand hits the magazine, holding the rifle at the full extent of the right arm, fingers together, slanting downwards meet it smartly with the left hand immediately behind the back sight, in line with the waist belt, outside the selling thumb pointing upwards to the muzzle and on the left of the rifle at the same time place the hollow of the right foot against the left heel with both knees straight. The weight of the rifle is to be supported by the left hand.

Order from the Present: On *'Baju shastr-ek'* hold pistol grip with the right hand and simultaneously the left right foot is placed with the left foot as in the attention position. On *'Squad do'*, carry the rifle to right side and seize it with right hand at the pistol grip. On *'Squad teen'* left hand is cut to attention position.

Formation of Squad and Squad Drill

General: 'Forming of squad' is done to change the formation of the squad or to conserve space.

Making of Squad While Standing: When the squad is standing in threes. On word of command 'halt, make left to left squad'. The cadet on the right side will stand still. Rest of the squad will move left. This will be followed by word of command 'attention'. After this action, word of command is 'No 1- file slow march from the front'. The cadet on the right side will take 3-steps ahead and halt, and the two cadets behind him will also cover-up behind the first cadet counting 'out one-two, one-two'. This will be followed by word of command 'No 1 file slows the march from the front' followed by



'No. 2 file', slow march from the front', on this command next cadet will take 5 steps followed by 'No. 3 file' who will take 7 steps, 'No. 4 file' will –take 9 steps and so on, till the entire squad is formed. After this, the squad marches in threes.

Making Squad without Halting

On word of command 'form up to the left', the guide keeps standing and rest turn half left. On word of command 'form up in squad to the left, slow march from right' . The squad, according to the file, marches on the spot, starting on the left foot and squad halts on word of command '*tham*'.

Short/Long Trail from the Order, and Vice-Versa

Short trail: Slightly, the right arm is bent to raise the butt of the rifle about one inch from the ground. The short trail is normally carried out when getting on parade with rifle and when stepping forward and to the flanks and during dressing. The butt is placed noiselessly on the ground in the correct position of attention as soon as the movement is completed.

Trail from the Order: '*Tol shastr(r)*' (Trail arms): With the flick of the wrist the nozzle is thrown forward and down wards, catching rifle at the point of balance, back of the hand to the right, arm straight so that the rifle is horizontal, muzzle pointing to the front and magazine underneath.

Order from the Trail: '*Bazu Shastr(r)*', (Order arms): With the right hand, butt is forced to the ground and the muzzle is raised to assume the correct position of the order.

Examine Arms

Examine from the Order: '*Janch Shastr(r)*' (Examine arms): The left knee is bent, placing the front of the foot on the ground about 16 inches to the left front and force the muzzle downwards with the left hand keeping the arm slightly bent so that the rifle is in the front of the right thigh. Cocking the rifle and applying holding opening catch with left hand place the right thumb in the charge guide with the nail upper-most and at an angle to reflect and light up the barrel, fingers together on the right of the rifle and extending towards the ground. On '*Chal-wale purze aage kar*'. Pull back and release the cocking handle and on order. The trigger is pressed and the weapon to brought back to the attention position.

The Order from the Examine: '*Bazu Shast(r)-ek*' (Order arms one): The rifle is struck with the right hand in the same place as it is held, at the order, finger and thumb curled round the rifle, fore arm and elbow on the stock, the left knee bent to close the heels.



'Squad Do' (Squad two). The rifle is pulled down to the right side, striking it with the left hand just below the nose cap, as for the second movement of the order from the slope.

'Squad teen' (Squad three): The left hand cuts away as in the third movement of the order from the slope.

Ceremonial Drill

General: In the NCC, the Ceremonial Parade is the culmination of the cadet's training. The Ceremonial Parade may be arranged for the various dignitaries given in NCC orders from time to time.

Compliments

- (a) The national salute is given to the President of India and the Governors of the various states within their own jurisdiction.
- (b) The general salute is given to dignitaries of the rank of Major General and above.
- (c) All other dignitaries are given the present arms '*Salami Shast(r)*'.

Procedure

The procedures for the Ceremonial Parade:

- (a) The VIP on arrival is received by the Senior Officer serving with the NCC present, and taken to the saluting base.
- (b) The parade Commander on seeing the VIP alighting from the car orders '*Parade Savdhan*'.
- (c) After VIP has come to the dais and is ready to take the salute, the parade Commander gives the following words of command:-
 - (i) Parade General '*Salute Degi*'
General Salute '*Salami Shast(r)*'.
or
Parade Rashtriya '*Salute Degi*'
Rashtriya '*Salute Salami Shast(r)*'.
or
Parade '*Salami Degi-Salami Shast(r)*'.
 - (ii) Parade '*Bazu Shast(r)*'
- (d) The parade commander marches up smartly to the saluting base and reports to the VIP '*No. 1 Bn Parade 'ap Ke Nirikshan Ke Lie Hazir Hai Sriman/Srimati Ji*'.



- (e) After the VIP's permission has been obtained to let the parade stand- at-ease and prior to commencement of the inspection, the Parade Commander gives the word of command '*Number one company Khara rahe, Baqui Vishram*'. After the inspection is finished and the VIP has turned to the saluting dais, the following words of command will be given for the march past:-
- i) Parade *Savdhan*.
 - ii) Parade *Nikat Line Chal*.
 - iii) *Bagal shast(r)*.
 - iv) Parade *kooch kalam men manch se guzregi No ---- Age*.
 - v) Parade *tin - o - tin kalam men dehine mur*.
- f) The word of command by respective Company Commander in their own turn for the march past. '*Number one Company Baen se tez chal*'.
- g) At the first flag (6 paces of the saluting base), each company commander gives the following words of command, '*Comapany Dahine Dekh*'. After the company has gone past the saluting base, (indicated by the next flag) his word of command is '*Company Samne Dekh*'.
- h) When the parade returns to the inspection line, each company gives the word of Command '*Company Tham*'.
- i) '*Number one company age barhegi- baen mur*' , and then remain at Savdhan.
 - ii) The entire parade stands - at-ease by the commander by giving the command '*Parade Vishram*'.
- j) In case the parade is to advance in view order, the following word of command is given by the Parade Commander:-
- i) Parade *Savdhan*
 - ii) Parade *Madhya Se-saj*.
 - iii) Parade *Samne Dekh*.
 - iv) Parade *samiksha karan men Madhya se tez chal*
- k) The parade automatically halts after taking 15 paces. The halt must coincide with stopping of music in case the band is in attendance.
- l) Compliment is paid again accordingly to the status of the VIP. After this stage, stand-at-ease (*Vishram*).



- m) In case the parade is not required to advance in review order, the parade commander gives the words of command '*Vishram*' when the entire parade has reached the inspection line and has been turned to the front.

The Parade Commander then awaits further instructions. When the VIP leaves the Parade ground, the Parade Commander marches off the cadets.

Guard Mounting

General: Personnel detailed turn out by guard mounting NCO on the previous evening for guard practice, (requirement 2+6). The Guard Commander falls in the Guard 15 minutes before the appointment time for Guard and complete the adjustments before the guard mounting NCO falls in the Guard in two ranks. The Guard Commander is on the right and assistant guard commander on the left of the front rank.

The Guard mounting NCO is twelve paces away from the Guard. He/she falls in the Guard and inspects as under:-

- (a) '*Guard-Parade Par*' (Guard get on parade): The guard comes to attention, steps off and falls in the open order, twelve paces away from the guard mounting NCO and stands at ease in succession from the right.
- (b) '*Guard Savdhan*': Guard comes to attention.
- (c) '*Guard Dahine Saj*': The Guard commander turns to his/her right and marches out five paces, halt, turnabout, dress the front rank. He/she then dresses the rear rank and gives the command '*Samne-Dekh*' and returns to his original position.
- (d) '*Guard-Bagal Shast(r)*': Guard does the shoulder arms.
- (e) The Guard Mounting NCO then reports to the Orderly Officer (who has taken position 6 paces behind the guard mounting NCO).
- (f) '*Guard nirikshan ke lie hazir hai*': The guard mounting NCO then falls in on the right of the guard, six paces away from the guard commander.

Orderly Officer: The Orderly Officer will take over, inspect and mount the guard as under:-

- (a) '*Guard-bazu-Shast(r)*' (Guard orders arms): The orderly officer inspects the guard and comes back to his/her original position.
- (b) '*Guard Nirikshan Ke lie Janch Shast(r)*' (Word of command by orderly officer): The guard takes the position of Examine arms. The orderly officer then inspects the arms, commencing from the Guard Commander. After he/she completes the first



- person and moves to the second, the guard commander will fall out and accompany the orderly officer. After inspection, the orderly officer returns to his original position and the guard commander to his position.
- (c) '*Guard-Bolt Chalao*': Guard ease spring and close the bolt. (Word of command by the Orderly Officer).
 - (d) '*Guard-Bazu Shast(r)*': Guard orders arms (Word of Command by orderly officer).
 - (e) '*Number Samne Ki line-stick orderly-stic orderly Line Tor*'. The Stick Orderly is called out by the Orderly Officer takes a step forward, shoulder arms, turn to the right, quick march and fall in on right of the guard mounting NCO.
 - (f) '*Guard-Bagal Shast(r)*': The Guard shoulders arms.
 - (g) '*Guard -Apne Duty ke Lie Dahine Se-Tez Chal*': The Guard marches off. The Guard Commander gives '*Dahine Dekh*' to the Orderly Officer and then moves to take over from the old guard.

Procedure at the Guard Room: As soon as the sentry sees the new guard approaching he/she turns out the old guard. The new guard halts at the appointed place. The old guard commander 'falls in' his/her guard fifteen paces in front of the new guard. The old guard presents arms and the new guard returns the compliment. Both guards order arms in momentum and stands at ease. The first relief of the new guard then takes over duties from the old guard sentry. The assistant guard commander of the old guard posts the new sentry. He/she brings the relieved sentry and falls in with the rest of the guard. The old guard moves off for dismissal. The new guard gives present arms and then the old guard returns the compliment with '*Dahine Dekh*' (Eyes right).

Posting and Relieving Sentries: The guard commander marches the sentry upto the post. The new sentry places himself on to left of the old sentry and faces the road, without the word of command. The guard commander will face the road without any word of command . The guard commander places him/herself three paces in front of the sentries. The guard commander then read and explain all orders pertaining to the post of new sentry and will then order transfer of ammunition (not normally held by NCC cadets). He/She will then give the word of command '*Sentries Badli Karo*'. The old sentry will take two steps to the front and the new sentry two steps to his/her right. The new sentry from now on assumes the post. The guard commander then gives the command '*Old - Sentry Tez Chal*' and marches with him/her into the guard room. The sentry on duty, does shoulder arm. He/She halts at the appointed place, faces the road and properly stands at ease.



Guard of Honour

General: The Guard of Honour is provided by National Cadet Corps Units only to the dignitaries mentioned in the succeeding paragraphs. The other dignitaries specially invited as guests of honour to the NCC functions or to visit NCC Units in camps may on special occasion, be given the guard of honour, provided the prior concurrence the Dy DG National Cadet Corps of the States concerned has been obtained.

Senior Division Units provide guards of honour to the following:-

- (a) The President, Vice President and the Prime Minister.
- (b) The Governors of States and Lt Governor/Chief Commissioners of Union Territories.
- (c) The Defence Minister/Minister in the Ministry of Defence/Deputy Defence Minister.
- (d) The Chief Minister of State.
- (e) The Chief of Army /Naval / Air Staff.
- (f) The Defence Secretary.
- (g) The General Officer commanding-in-Chief of the command in which the Unit is located (Army Wing Units only).
- (h) The Flag officer Commanding-in-chief within their Commands (Naval wing units only).
- (j) The Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, within their commands (Air Wing Units only).
- (k) The Vice chief of Army/Naval/ Air Staff.
- (l) The Dignitaries addressing the convocation of a University.
- (m) Chancellor of a University (where Governor of the State is not the Chancellor).
- (n) Pro-Chancellor/Vice Chancellor of a University when attending important university functions as the Chief guest in their University.
- (o) Director General, NCC.

Procedure:

- (a) The guard forms up in two ranks, with a distance of 4 paces between the front and the rear ranks. The officers of the Guard and the JCO carrying the colour are two paces in front of the front ranks. The guard commander is 8 paces in front of the centre of the front rank. The distance between cadets is 24 inches.
- (b) The band forms up on the right flank, in line with the guard and 7 paces from the right guard of the guard.



- (c) There is always be two AsDC who stand on either side of the dais, 2 paces on the right and left of its front edge.
- (d) The conducting officer who receives the VIP and conducts him/her to the saluting base will, after conducting the VIP to the dais, positions himself in the centre and rear of the dais and 3 paces, from it.

Composition and Strength

The strength of the Guard of Honour:

- (a) 150 rank and file for the President (formed up in 3 equal divisions).
- (b) 100 rank and file for the Vice President and Prime Minister (formed up in two equal divisions).

Compliments

- (a) **Rashtriya Salute:** The President and the Governors within their own states.
- (b) **General Salute:** Other dignitaries of the rank of Major General and above.
- (c) *Salami Shast(r)* given to all other VIPs.

Inspection

Procedures for the inspection to be observed:-

- (a) The guard commander marches forward and reports to the VIP. He will do so in a suitably loud voice. The report is in Hindi '*Guard (Name of Unit) Samman Guard Nirikshan ke Lie Hazir Hai Sriman (Srimati Ji)*'.
- (b) The VIP comes down from the dais and the Guard Commander will conduct him/her moving on the VIP's left. On reaching the right hand man of the band, Right Guide of the Guard of Honour, the Guard Commander will move to the VIPs' right and in line with him/her.
- (c) The AsDC will not march in front of the VIP, except in the case of the President of India.
- (d) The band turns their heads and eyes toward the VIP during the inspection of the band but look straight to the front.
- (e) During inspection all ranks of the Guard turn their heads and eyes towards the VIP and look at him/her, taking time from the first beat of the drum. As the VIP moves on, all ranks of the Guard also move their heads and eyes looking at him/her all the time. The band stop playing as soon as the VIP has finished, the



inspection and the Guard taking the time from the last note of the music will turn their heads and eyes to the front.

- (f) The band will stop playing as soon as the VIP has finished the inspection.
- (g) Only the front rank of the Guard is inspected.
- (h) The VIP is conducted by the Guard Commander towards the conducting officer. The Guard Commander then salutes the VIP. The Guard Commander must be prepared to shake hands with the VIP, should the latter offer to do so.

Dismiss: The Guard Commander returns to his post and after the VIP has proceeded some distance away from the Guard of Honour, he then stands the Guard of Honour, at ease (*Vishram*). The Guard however, does not march off or 'Stand Easy' (*Aarams Se*) till the VIP for whom it is mounted, has left the place of the Guard.

PL/ COY Drill

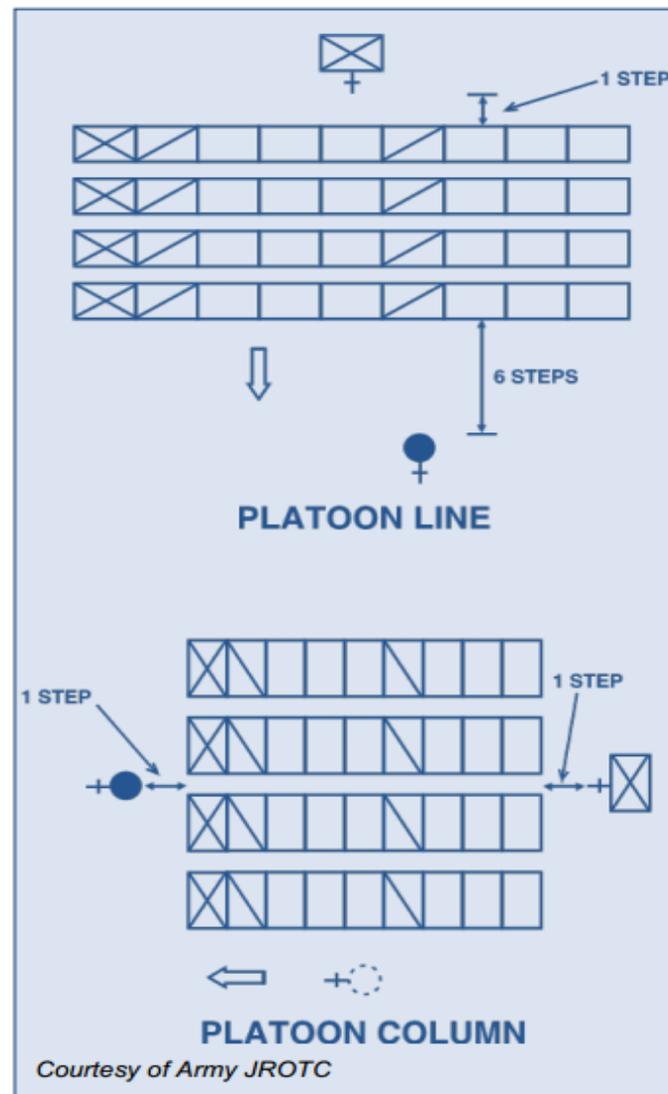
For the most part, platoon drill provides the procedures for executing movements in conjunction with other squads formed in the same formation.

- The platoon has two prescribed formations: line and column; however, the platoon leader may also form the platoon in a column of twos from a column.
- When a platoon forms in a line, its squads are numbered from front to rear; in a column, its squads are numbered from left to right.
- When the platoon drills as a separate unit and is in a line formation, the platoon leader takes a position six steps in front of, and centred on, the platoon. The platoon sergeant's position is centred on the platoon and one step to the rear of the last rank.
- When it drills as a separate unit and is in a column formation, the platoon leader's position is six steps on the left flank, and centred on the platoon. The platoon sergeant's position is one step behind, and centred between the second and third squads.
- When the platoon drills as part of a larger unit:
 - And is in a line formation, the platoon leader's position is six steps in front of, and centred on, the platoon. The platoon sergeant's position is one step to the rear, and centred on, the platoon.
 - And is in a column formation, the platoon leader's position is one arm's length plus six inches in front of, and centred between, the second and third squad



leaders. The platoon sergeant's position is one step behind, and centred between, the second and third squads.

- The first squad leader serves as the base when the platoon is in a line formation; the fourth squad leader serves as the base, when in a column.



Notes:

- An arrow indicates the direction the platoon is facing and/or moving.
- A circle with an attached cross is the platoon leader; a boxed "X" with an attached cross is the platoon sergeant; boxed "Xs" are squad leaders; boxed slashes are team leaders.
- Platoon sizes may vary with each unit.



SUMMARY

- *Drill is an important part of a cadet's life. It inculcates a sense of discipline, improves bearing, smartness in appearance and turn out, creates self-confidence, develop the quality of immediate and implicit obedience to orders and teamwork.*
- *Drill is defined as being instructed in military exercises which involves marching, saluting and turning.*
- **Side Pace**
The fundamentals are:-
 - i) *Left foot shot forward or rear to the required distance.*
 - ii) *If more than one pace, normal marching is adopted, stepping a full pace of 30 inches.*
 - iii) *Maximum number of paces ordered to step forward or rear will be three.*
- **Turning on the March**
 1. *'Ginti se murna-baen mur-ek'*
 2. *'Squad Do'*
 3. *'Squad Teen'*
 4. *'Squad age barh'*
 5. *'Qadam tolkar murna, baen mur'*
 6. *'Ginti se pichhe murna, pichhe mur ek'*
 7. *'Squad Do'*
 8. *'Squad Teen'*
 9. *'Squad Char'*
 10. *'Squad age barh'*
- **Wheeling**
Used when marching in single file or in threes, the inner 'man' wheels on the circumference of a circle, four feet in diameter and changes direction through 90 degrees, speed governed by the ability of the outside 'man' to keep pace by stepping out.
- **Saluting to the Flank**
 - a) *'Ginti se Salute-dahine salute ek'*
 - b) *'Squad Do' (Squad two)*
 - c) *'Squad Chhe' (Squad six)*
 - d) *'Squad Saat' (Squad seven)*
 - e) *Judging the time-the word of command will be 'Saluting Dahine-ko salute-salute'*



When Passing an Officer: When passing an officer, salute on the third pace is done before reaching him and the hand is lowered on the third pace after passing him.

Saluting to the front: The word of command given as the right foot passes the left, is as for the halt Halt, salute to the front wait for regulation pause, salute to the front again, pause, turn about, pause and lead off in quick time.

Eyes Right and Left: A formed body requiring to pay a compliment to a flank, receives the order to march by the desired flank and will then get, 'Dahine Dekh' (eyes right) .The guide looks to his front in order to keep direction. All officers, in command will salute , the remainder will turn their heads. The word of command is given as the left foot touches the ground in quick time and everyone looks right when the left foot next comes to ground. The command 'samne Dekh' (eyes front) is given in a similar manner.

Mark time: Marking time is done in the same cadence as marching. The position of attention is maintained.

Halt: On the command 'Tham' (halt) the right foot is brought down sharply and firmly resume the position of attention.

Ceremonial Drill: In the NCC the Ceremonial Parade are the culmination of the cadet's training. The Ceremonial Parade may be arranged for the various dignitaries given in NCC orders from time to time.

Guard Mounting: Personnel detailed is turned out by guard mounting NCO on the previous evening for guard practice, (requirement 2+6). The Guard Commander falls in the Guard 15 minutes before the appointment time for Guard and complete the adjustments before the guard mounting NCO falls is in the Guard in two ranks. The guard commander on the right, assistant . The Guard Commander on the left of the front rank.

Guard of Honour: The Guard of Honour will be provided by National Cadet Corps units only to the dignitaries mentioned in the succeeding paragraphs. The other dignitaries specially invited as guests of honour to the NCC functions or to visit NCC Units in camps may on special occasion, be given the guard of honour, provided the prior concurrence of the Dy DG National Cadet Corps of the states concerned has been obtained.

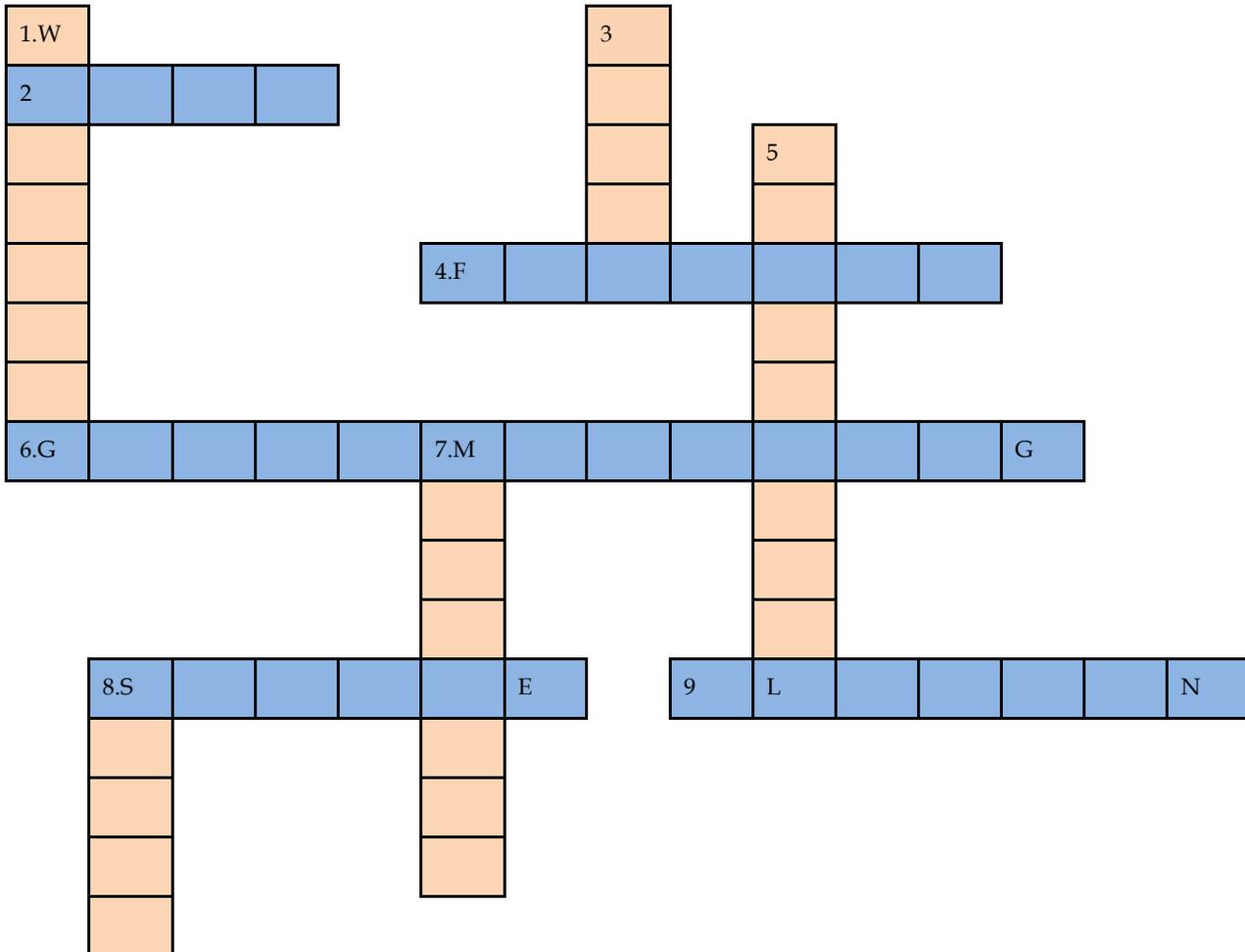
Dismiss: The Guard Commander returns to his post and after the VIP has proceeded some distance away from the Guard of Honour, he may then stand the Guard of Honour, at ease (Vishram). The Guard does however, not march off or 'Stand Easy' (Aarams Se) till the VIP for whom it is mounted, has left the place of the Guard.

Pl / Coy Drill: For the most part, platoon drill provides the procedures for executing movements in conjunction with other squads formed in the same formation.



CROSSWORD PUZZLE - 2

Solve the crossword with the given clues:



Across:

- Also known as 'Tham'
- Also known as 'Line tor'
- Personnel detailed is turned out by _____ NCO on the previous evening for guard practice, (requirement 2+6).
- A gesture of respect or polite recognition, especially one made to or by a person when arriving or departing.
- This drill provides the procedures for executing movements in conjunction with other squads formed in the same formation.



Down:

1. Used when marching in single file or in threes, the inner man wheels on the circumference of a circle four feet in diameter and changes direction through 90 degrees
3. Being instructed in military exercises which involves marching, saluting and turning.
5. When getting on parade with the rifle, the weapon is carried out at 'tol shastra' or
7. Done in the same cadence as marching, the position of attention is maintained.
8. A small number of soldiers assembled for drill

Comprehension Questions

Q.1. Answer the following in about 15 words:

- i) Define a 'drill'.
- ii) Make a list of different types of drill.
- iii) Which traits does drill inculcate in a cadet?
- iv) What is used to move a squad?
- v) When is 'wheeling' used?
- vi) How is salute done when passing an officer?
- vii) What do you understand by 'getting on parade' (with a rifle)?
- viii) Why is formation of squad done?
- ix) When is the short trail normally carried out?
- x) To whom is the national and general salute given?

Q.2. Answer the following in about 50 words:

- i) "Drill is the most efficient way of moving a number of people from one place to next." Explain
- ii) When is the command '*squad tham*' (squad halt) is given? And what are the fundamentals of side pace?
- iii) Explain is the procedure of '*dahine dekh*' and '*baye dekh*' when to pay a compliment to a flank while on the march.
- iv) Explain the procedure of 'to mark time' (*qadam tal*) from quick march (*tez qadam tal*)
- iv) Explain the following terms:



- a) *Visarjan*(dismiss)
- b) *Line tor* (fall out)
- c) How is '*line tor*' different from '*visarjan*'
- v) How is a squad formed while standing?
- vi) What is the procedure for the Ceremonial Parade?
- vii) What does the platoon drill provide for? What are the two prescribed formations of the platoon? Explain the procedure when a platoon forms in a line?
- viii) Draw the diagram of platoon line and platoon column. Explain the different signs and symbols used in the diagram?

Q.3. Answer the following in about 75 words:

- i) Describe the procedure of changing step in quick time by numbers (*qadam badalna*)
- ii) Describe the procedure of making a squad while standing?
- iii) What is the difference between '*Janch shastra*' (examine arms) and *baju shastra* (order arms)?
- iv) What procedure is followed at the guard room? Explain

Q.4. Answer the following in about 150 words:

- i) What are the pre-requisites for attaining the objectives related to overall development, prosperity, progress, nationalism and international recognition?
- ii) Write about the important directive principles of state policy?
- iii) Which opportunities must be exploited to ensure national integration?
- vi) What is the relevance of NCC as a unifying force for unifying India, despite its diversity?
- v) Explain the various fundamentals that are essential for national unity.

Q.5. Answer the following in about 250 words

- i) Describe the procedure followed for Guard of Honour?
- ii) Explain the concept of present arms and order, from the present in detail.

Let's Discuss

Q.6. HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

- i) "Drill is an important part of a cadet's life". Elaborate.