

## CHAPTER - 1

### NCC ORGANISATION

#### SECTION - I GENERAL

1. Introduction After Independence, there was a public demand that military training should be given to youth of the country in national interest for moulding the character of young men and women on right path. Youth is the cream of society and real wealth of the Nation. It is on their quality that the greatness of a Nation depends, because the youth of the today are the leaders of tomorrow.

2. The Govt of India passed an act in Parliament to form the National Cadet Corps in the year 1948.

#### 3. Aim of NCC.

(a) To develop character, comradeship, discipline, leadership, secular out look, spirit of adventure and the ideal of selfless service among the youth to make them useful citizens.

(b) To create, a human resource of organized, trained and motivated youth, to provide leadership in all walks of life, including Armed Forces and always available to serve the Nation.

(c) To create, a suitable environment to motivate the youth to take up career in the Armed Forces.

#### 4. Cardinals of Discipline

(a) Obey with a smile.

(b) Be punctual.

(c) Work hard and without fuss.

(d) Make no excuses and tell no lies.

#### 5. Motto of NCC

\_Unity and Discipline

## **Organisation**

6. The National Cadet Corps functions under the Ministry of Defence and is headed by an officer of the rank of Lieutenant General known as Director General NCC, with Headquarters at New Delhi.

7. **Directorate** the Director General NCC has under his command, 17 Directorates covering all states and Union Territories. Each Directorate is headed by an officer of the rank of Brigadier / Commodore / Air Commodore as Deputy Director General NCC. Under the Directorate there are Group Headquarters. There are a total of 91 Group Headquarters.

8. **Group Headquarters** Each Group Headquarters is headed by an officer of the rank of Colonel/Captain / Group Captain as the Group Commander. Under the Group Headquarters there are Army Bn (Boys), Girls Bn, Naval Units and Air wing Units. Presently there are 646 Army Battalions (BN), 106 Girls Battalions, 58 Naval Units NCC and 58 Air Wing NCC units in existence.

9. **NCC Bn / Unit** Each Bn / Unit is commanded by a Commanding Officer of the rank of LT Col / Cdr Wing Cdr assisted by AO/Exo. Under the unit, there are Divisional / Troop Commanders and Cadets from respective Colleges and Schools. In certain cases an officer of the rank of Major's will be the Officer Commanding.

10. **Associate NCC Officers (ANOs)** Permanent teaching staff nominated and selected from schools and colleges having NCC are appointed as ANO's after their PreCommission training. The ANO co-ordinates NCC activities in their respective Institutions, primarily in the Institutional training.

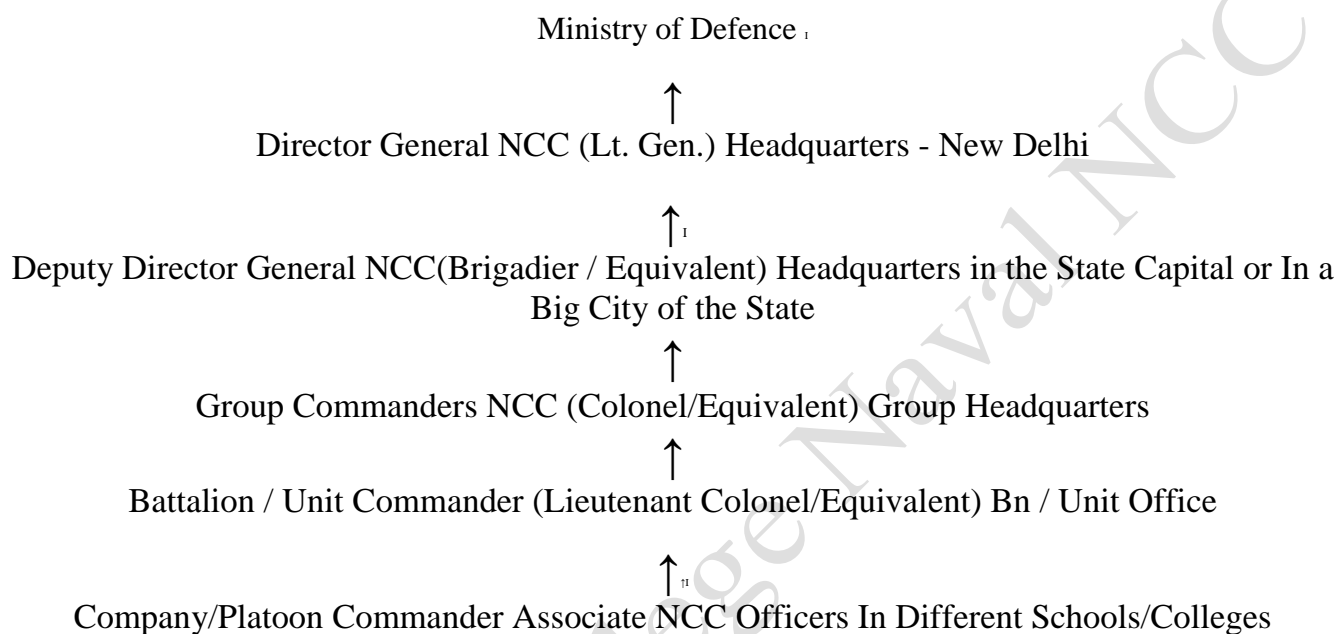
11. **PI Staff / Administrative Staff** The Bn / Units have permanent Instructional Staff provided by the Services and the administrative staff provided by the State Govt.

12. Training is imparted by PI Staff and ANO's by conducting Parades and classes at respective institutions. Camps are conducted for imparting collective training and to inculcate leadership qualities, the spirit of social service, character, Courage, comradeship, discipline, secular outlook, spirit of adventure. Sportsmanship and the deeds of selfless service among the Cadets. Collective training such as Boat pulling, Sailing, Ship modeling, firing, are conducted

at the unit or at suitable locations depending on place to place.

## SECTION - II

### Administrative Structure of NCC



#### Note

Directorates (17), Group Headquarters (91)

Bn/units (Army Bn.646, Girls Bn. 106, NU NCC 58, Air Wing NCC 58)

## **Enrolment of Cadets in NCC**

- (a) Any student of a college or school are entitled to join NCC.
- (b) Should be under age of 26 years and above 13 years.
- (c) He should satisfy physical fitness in height, chest measurement and other aspects in medical examination.
- (d) Should not be convicted of an offence involving mortal turpitude or imprisonment.
- (e) Should be a citizen of India or a subject of Nepal
- (f) He should not be member of any political/communal/Militant Group.

## **Period of NCC Service**

A senior division cadets can serve for a period of 3 years and juniors division cadets can serve for a period of 2 years. Year of a service can be extended for a Cadet provided he gives in writing for extension, which should be recommended by the division/Troop Commander and forwarded to the Commanding Officer. The Commanding Officer will forward the recommendation to Group Commander, who is empowered to. give the extension.

## **Discharge from NCC Service**

- a) Any officer or cadet will be discharged in case he is convicted by a criminal court of an offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment.
- b) By filling up any form prescribed by these rules otherwise for the purpose of obtaining his enrolment/appointment made by statement which was false/which known to be false/did not believe to be true.
- c) His service is no longer required
- d) If he is medically unfit for future service
- e) That he ceases to be the staff/the role of the college/school
- f) If he is found to be a member of any political party/religious/militant group.

## NCC Activities

- a) Training activities b) Social activities  
c) Physical activities d) Adventure activities e) Cultural activities

a) Training Activities Following training will be imparted to a cadet during his NCC tenure:

- i) Parade training
- ii) Weapon training
- iii) NCC organization
- iv) Service lecture
- v) Naval Communication
- vi) Elementary Navigation
- vii) Rigging
- viii) Boat work
- ix) Anti Submarine Warfare and Seaward defense
- x) Boat Pulling
- xi) Sailing
- xii) Damage control and ships safety
- xiii) Ships modeling
- xiv) Camps
- xv) First aid
- xvi) Hygiene and Sanitation

b) Social Service A NCC cadet will participate. in the following social service activities during his NCC carrier.

- i) Tree plantation
- ii) Blood donation
- iii) Polio drops campaign
- iv) AIDS awareness
- v) Traffic control
- vi) Adult education
- vii) Rescue operations
- viii) Area cleaning
- ix) Road repair and construction work
- x) Service to the aged and destitute

xi) Eye donation.

c) Physical activities A cadet has to undergo following physical activities during NCC training:

- i) Physical training
- ii) Self defence
- iii) Civil defence
- iv) Swimming
- v) Sports

d) Adventure activities

- i) Rope climbing
- ii) Mountaineering
- iii) Water skiing
- iv) Para jumping
- v) Sky diving
- vi) Hand gliding
- vii) Water rafting
- viii) Sailing expeditions
- ix) Wind surfing
- x) Kayaking
- xi) Para sailing
- xii) Trekking
- xiii) Cycle expedition
- xiv) Gliding

e) Cultural activities NCC cadets will take part in the following cultural activities

- i) Group song
- ii) Group dance
- iii) NIEP
- iv) Solo dance
- v) Solo song
- vi) Instrumental music
- vii) Skit

## SECTION – III

### NCC CAMPS

NCC Camps are conducted to impart collective training and to inculcate Leadership, spirit of social service, discipline, secular out look, spirit of adventure, Sportsmanship and to develop the spirit of National integration.

NCC Camps can be broadly divided into two categories.

- a) Centrally organised Camps arranged by the Director General NCC New Delhi.
- b) Directorate organised Camps arranged by the respective directorates.

#### **a) Centrally Organised Camp**

The centrally organised camps are as follows:

- i) Republic Day at Delhi
- ii) RD sailing camp at INS Chilka
- iii) Nausainik Camp at Visakhapatnam iv) Vayusainik Camp for Air wing NCC v) Thalsainik camp for the Army wing NCC vi) Basic Leadership course camp
- vii) Advance leadership camp
- viii) Mountaineering expedition course ix) Rock climbing Camp
- x) National integration camp
- xi) Trekking camp
- xii) Ship attachment
- xiii) Sea training
- xiv) Ocean sailing

**b) Directorate Organized Camp** The following camps are proposed, coordinated and implemented by each directorate according to the syllabus.

1. Annual training Camp (ATC)
2. Combined Annual Training Camp (CATC)
3. Pre Republic Day Camp (PRDC)
4. Pre Nausainik Camp
5. Pre Vayusainik Camp
6. Pre Thalsainik Camp
7. Para sailing Camp
8. Sailing expedition
9. Cycle expedition
10. Kayaking Camp
11. Wind surfing Camp
12. Social service Camp

## **Republic Day Camp**

RD Camp Republic Day Camp will be conducted by DG NCC at New Delhi from 04 Jan to 28 Jan every year. During the camp 16 directorates will compete for the prestigious RD banner. The competitions are as follows:

1. Drill competitions
2. Tent and line area competitions
3. Flag area Competitions
4. Points from the Nausainik Camp
5. Points from the Vayusainik Camp, Thalsainik Camp
6. Best cadet selection Army, Navy and Air Force for Jr. Div & Sr. Div. NIEP
7. Number of cadets selected from each contingent for Guard of honour Number of cadets selected from each contingent for Rajpath march. Number of cadets selected for PM's rally
8. Ship modeling competition.
9. Aero modeling competition.
10. RD store inspection
11. Discipline of cadets during Camp.

The competitions will be held during the camp, the best contingent will be awarded with the RD banner on 27 Jan by the Prime Minister of India on the occasion of Prime Minister rally.

### **Nausainik Camp**

The Nausainik camp will be held at Visakhapatnam during Oct/Nov every year. Every directorate will be represented by their contingent Commander (ANO), 22 SD cadets and 08 SW girls' cadets will compete for the following events during the camp.

- i) Inter directorate boat pulling competition for SD boys
- ii) Inter directorate boat pulling competition for SW girls
- iii) Inter directorate sailing competitions
- iv) Inter directorate ship modeling competitions
- v) Inter directorate cultural/best cadet competitions / semaphore / shooting competitions will be held at the camp.

### **RD Sailing Camp**

RD sailing will be held at INS Chilka where three SD cadets and three SW girls of each directorate will compete in sailing and awarded the prizes.



## NATIONAL INTEGRATION CAMP

**Introduction** India is a vast country; it is a land of diverse communities, Castes, language, religion, culture, tradition and custom. But in the midst of all these diversities and differences, there is an underlying bond of unity, a feeling of oneness. This unity in diversity is a special characteristic of Indian culture. However, in the present day we see people dividing themselves on the basis of narrow feelings which are being propagated by some group who have their own selfish ends which is very dangerous in the long run. It is important for the citizen of this country to know and understand each other, better and live in harmony. This is vital for the integration of our country.

**Camp** National integration camps are planned, arranged and coordinated by the Director General NCC New Delhi to send the NCC cadets from one state to another and thus provide opportunity for interactions with cadets from other states. During the camp, they stay together, eat together and take part in various training, cultural activities. The various activities are as follows:

- (a) Combined training on NCC subjects.
- (b) Guest lectures on history, Geography, Economics and commerce of the host directorates.
- (c) Billeting
- (d) Visit to social and traditional festivals
- (e) Visit to local important and historical places.
- (f) By arranging local cultural and tradition activities.

# ECOLOGY and Nature Awareness

1. Ecology has been defined as the study of organisms in relation to environment. This covers the whole world of organic life plants including fungi, animals including microbes and human beings.

2. Ecology plays an important role in agriculture, *forestry*, fisheries, conservation of soil, wild life, water resource and management etc.

3. All this aspect our life on this planet earth and it is important *for* us to understand and maintain the ecological balance *for* sustenance of life.

## 4. Factors affecting the organisms

- a) Climatic Factors
- b) Topographic factors.
- c) Edaphic factors
- d) Biotic factors

## 5. Food Chain

The transfer of food energy from the producers, with repeated eating's and being eaten is known as food chain. For Example: - Soil produces grass which is eaten by grass hoppers. Grass hoppers are eaten by frogs, the snake eat the frog and the snakes are eaten by the eagle and so on.

6. Decomposers Bacteria, Fungi etc about the decomposition of dead organic matter like plants, animals etc and converts in to minerals and soU.

## 7. Effect on Ecology

Ecology of the world is adversely effected by :

- a) Land Pollution
- b) Air Pollution
- c) Water Pollution
- d) Noise Pollution

## 8. Pollution Control

- a) Control at source
- b) Checking the emissions from:

- i) Industry
- ii) Thermal Power stations
- iii) Automobiles
- iv) Domestic Combustion
- v) Smoking in public places

Re-utilization and recycling. of waste, water and Air. Create vegetation cover like social forestry, which helps to provide

- i) Oxygen to all the living beings on earth.
- ii) Medicinal herbs for mankind
- iii) Conserve Soil
- iv) Wild life
- v) Check flood and rain water

## SECTION - II

### NAVAL TERMS

Every profession has a particular terminology, which has a different meaning of day to day uses.

#### (a) Terms relating to a ship

(i) Hull	Main body of the ship
(ii) Stem	Foremost part of the ship
(iii) Stern	After most part of the ship
(iv) Deck	Continued horizontal surface
(v) Freeboard	The height of the upper deck from waterline
(vi) Draught	Depth of keel below water line
(vii) Beam	Greatest width of the hull
(viii) Camber	Curve given to the surface for drain the water to the ships side.
(ix) Flare	Ship side curve outwards above waterline
(x) Tumble home	Ship side curve inwards above waterline
(xi) Bulk head	Wall of the ships compartment
(xii) Deck head	Top of (roof) ships compartment

(b) **Terms relating to movement of the ship**

(i)	Underway	A vessel is said to be underway when she is neither anchored, secured to a buoy, made fast to a shore nor grounded
(ii)	Headway	A vessel moving ahead
(iii)	Stem way	A vessel moving astern
(iv)	Steerage way	A ship is said to have steerage way when her speed is sufficient for steering
(v)	Weather side	Direction from which the wind is blowing
(vi)	Lee side	The side opposite to weather side.,
(vii)	Adrift	A vessel broken away from her mooring or underway without propulsion

(c) **Docks and Harbours**

(i)	Slipway	Slipping platform built on the foreshore
(ii)	Basin	An enclosed watershed where there is no current
(iii)	Dry dock	An enclosed structure in which the ships are placed on the keel blocks.

## SECTION - IV

### NAVAL CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

#### Introduction

Most ceremonies are expressions of respect courtesy, rejoicing or sorrow and their form varies to suit local circumstances and the Navy has its fair share of them. Some of the customs and traditions are explained in the succeeding paragraphs.

1. **Colours** The ceremony of hoisting the Naval ensign and the National Flag at the ensign and jack staff respectively at 0800 hrs on board ships in harbour is called colours. On board Capital ships, guard and band are also paraded at this time. During the ceremony the band plays the National anthem when these flags are being hoisted. Alert / still is sounded on the bugle or pipe before the flag hoisting and carry on is sounded on completion.

2. **Sunset** The ceremony of hauling down the National Flag and the Naval ensign at the time of sunset is called "*sunset*". The hauling down of flags is accompanied by sounding the "*Retreat*" on the bugle. Alert / still is sounded on the bugle or pipe before lowering of flags and carry on is sounded on completion.

3. **Dressing ship Overall** Ships are dressed overall on the days of National celebrations such as Independence and Republic day by hoisting signaling flags and pennants from the Jack Staff to the foremast and from the foremast to the main mast and from the mast to the ensign staff. In smaller ships the dressing line from the foremast goes directly to the ensign staff.

4. **Piping the Side** This is a mark of respect accorded to the President, Governors, Defence Minister, Flag Officers, Commanding Officers and to all Foreign Naval Officers, in uniform, when they come to ship. The side pipe is made twice when these personnel come by boat. Once when the boat approaches or leaves the gangway and again when the officer ascends or descends the accommodation ladder. When the ship is alongside a jetty the side is piped only once when the entitled person crosses the brow/gangway. All entitled persons are piped from colours to sunset except Foreign Naval Officers who are piped at all times. The dead body when crossing the gangway is also given the side pipe.

5. **Officers of the Guard** On a ship's first arrival in harbour or on its return after an extended period, it is customary for the Senior Officer ashore to send an Officer of the Guard to visit the ship and to extend the use of the Naval facilities in the port. The Officer of the Guard is given the side pipe on his arrival and departure.

6. **Man and Cheer Ship**

This is a collective mark of respect given to honour a person or a ship. For this ceremony the ship's company lines up along the guard rails on the upper deck and gives three "*jai*" to the

dignitary by taking off and waving their cap in unison as per the laid down drill.

#### 7. Ringin in the New Year

On this occasion instead of customary 8 bells at midnight the youngest member of the ships company strikes **16 bells** at midnight, **8 bells** for the old year and **8 bells** for the new year.

#### 8. Crossing the line

This is an unofficial ceremony of initiating new recruits in to brotherhood of seas and as subjects of Lord Varuna's oceanic majesty. This ceremony is conducted when crossed the equator. The ship is placed out of routine and is an occasion for a lot of fun and humor.

#### 9. Reception of Officers

On a ship all officers are saluted by the gangway staff-both on arrival and departure. The officer of the Day/Watch salutes all officers senior to him in rank and acknowledges the salute of officers junior to him.

#### 10. Lauching Ceremony

After the construction of the hull when a ship is launched for the first time into the sea, it is customary to break a cocunut on the bow of the ship. The ship's name plate is formally unveiled on this occasion.

#### 11. Entering/Leaving a Boat

All Officers when getting into or leaving a boat are saluted by the coxswain. Officers enter a boat in the order of their seniority, the senior most enters last and leaves first to avoid the inconvenience to senior officers.

#### 12. Boat Hails

To identify who is coming to the ship, the boat is hailed by "Boat Ahoy" by the duty quarter master of the ship. The reply to the 'Boat Hails' are to be as follows by the coxswain of the boat:

<u>Personnel Embarked</u>		<u>Reply</u>
(a)	President	'RASHTRAPATI'
(b)	CNS	'NAVY'
(c)	Flag Officers and Captains Commandant	'FLAG'
(d)	Flag Officer Commanding Fleets	'FLAG' followed by name of the Flag ship
(e)	NOIC's and CO's Establishments	'KAMAN'
(f)	Commanding Officers of ships	Name of the ship.
(g)	All other officers not Covered above	"AYE AYE"
(h)	All other personnel	'No No'
(i)	All passing boats not calling clongside	'Passing'

## SECTION - V

*NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS*

SR NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE
A	AT NEW DELHI INS INDIA	Support base for all Naval units in Delhi
B	AT MUMBAI 1. INS ANGRE 2. INS KUNJALI 3. INS KUNJALI-II 4. INS TRATA 5. INS HANLA 6. INS AGNIBAHU 7. INS TUNIR 8. INHS ASVINI 9. INS ABHIMANYU	Support base for all ships based in Mumbai Provost establishment, School for Musicians, Detention Quarters. Naval Air Station Naval Missile Battery. Logistic school Base office for missile boats. Missile storage and servicing. Naval Hospital. Commando School.
C	AT LONAVAL 1. INS SHIVAJI 2. INHS KASTURI	Marine Engineering School, Naval Engineering College and NBCD School Naval Hospital
D	AT JAMNAGAR INS VALSURA	Electrical School
E	AT <u>GOA</u> 1. INS MANDOLI 2. INS GOMANTAK 3. INS HANSA 4. INHS JEEVANTI	Naval Academy. Support base for ships and establishments. Hydrographical school. Naval Air Station. Naval Hospital



F	AT KOCHI		
	1.	INS VENDURUTHY	Naval Establishment, Depot ship of SNC and
			various training schools Le. Seamanship-
			school, Signal School, ND School, PT School,
			ASW School, NIETT, Diving School.
	2.	INS DRONACHARYA	Gunnery School, Naval coastal Battery.
	3.	INS GARUDA	Naval Air station and Naval Aviation training schools
	4.	INHS SANJEEVANI	Naval Hospital
	I		
G	AT VISAKHAPATNAM		
	1.	INS CIRCARS	Support base for all ships based in Vizag
	2.	INS VIRBAHU	Submarine base.
	3.	INS SATAVAHANA	Submarine training school.
	4.	INS KALINGA	Missile storage and servicing.
	5.	INHS KALYANI	Naval Hospital.
	6.	INS DEGA	Naval Air Station.
	7.	SHIPWRIGHT SCHOOL	Training school for SWA.
H	AT PORT BLAIR		
	1.	INS JARAWA	Naval Establishment and Support Base for
			ships based in Port Blair.
	2.	INS UTKROSH	Naval Air Station.
	3.	INHS DHANVANTARI	Naval Hospital.
	4.	INS KARDIP	Naval Base in Kardip
J	AT CHENNAI		

	1.	INS ADAYAR	Naval Establishment and Depot Ship
	2.	INS RAJALI	Naval Air Station at Arakkonam
K	AT KOLKATA		
	INS NETAJI SUBHASH		Naval Establishment.
L	AT CHILKA		
	1.	INS CHILKA	Basic training, school for sailors.
	2.	INHS NIVARINI	Naval Hospital
M	AT COIMBATORE		
	INS AGRANI		Naval Establishment for Leadership and
			management training base for sailors.
N	AT DWARAKA		
	INS DWARAKA		Naval Establishment for Administrative/Logis-
			tic supports to vessels on forward area devel-
			opment.
P	AT TIRUNALVELI (IN)		
	INS KATTABOMMAN		Communication center

## RELATIVE RANKS OF OFFICERS IN ARMED FORCES

<i>ARMY</i>	<i>NAVY</i>	<i>AIRFORCE</i>
<b>FIELD MARSHAL</b>	<b>ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET</b>	<b>MARSHAL OF THE FORCE</b>
<b>GENERAL</b>	<b>ADMIRAL</b>	<b>AIR CHIEF MARSHAL</b>
<b>LIEUTENANT GENERAL</b>	<b>VICE ADMIRAL</b>	<b>AIR MARSHAL</b>
<b>MAJOR GENERAL</b>	<b>REAR ADMIRAL</b>	<b>AIR VICE MARSHAL</b>
<b>BRIGADIER</b>	<b>COMMODORE</b>	<b>AIR COMMODORE</b>
<b>COLONEL</b>	<b>CAPTAIN IN.</b>	<b>GROUP CAPTAIN</b>
<b>LIEUT. COLONEL</b>	<b>COMMANDER.</b>	<b>WING COMMANDER</b>
<b>MAJOR</b>	<b>Lt. COMMANDER.</b>	<b>SQUADRON LEADER</b>
<b>CAPTAIN</b>	<b>LIEUTENANT IN</b>	<b>FLIGHT LIEUT.</b>
<b>LIEUTENANT</b>	<b>SUB LIEUTENANT</b>	<b>FLYING OFFICER</b>

## RANK STRUCTURE OF SAILORS OF SEAMAN BRANCH OF INDIAN NAVY AND EQUIVALENT OF OTHER SERVICES

<b>ARMY</b>	<b>NAVY</b>	<b>AIRFORCE</b>
<b>SUB. MAJOR</b>	<b>MCPOI</b>	<b>MASTER WARRANT OFFICER</b>
<b>SUBEDAR</b>	<b>MCPO II</b>	<b>WARRANT OFFICER</b>
<b>NAIB SUBEDAR</b>	<b>CHIEF PETTY OFFICER</b>	<b>JUNIOR WARRANT OFFICER</b>
<b>HAVALDAR</b>	<b>PETTY OFFICER</b>	<b>SERGEANT</b>
<b>NAIK</b>	<b>LEADING SEAMAN</b>	<b>CORPORAL</b>
<b>LANCE NAIK.</b>	<b>SEAI</b>	<b>LEADING AIR MAN</b>
<b>SEPOY</b>	<b>SEA II</b>	<b>AIR MAN</b>

Note The sailors of the rank of petty officer and above are called 'Senior Sailors' and those of the rank of leading and below are called 'Junior Sailors'.

# GENERAL SEAMANSHIP SECTION – I

## **TIME AND WATCHES ON BOARD SHIPS**

1. **Watches** A continuous watch must be kept in a ship both day and night and at sea or harbour, to ensure her safety and to ensure her readiness for and duty she may be called upon to perform.

2. **Watch Systems** There are normally two types of watch systems are followed in the Navy.

(a) **Two Watch System** In two watch system the men are equally divided in to the starboard watch and port watch, and each watch is equally divided in to the first part and the second part.

(b) **Three Watch System** The men are divided into Red, White and Blue watches, and each watch may be divided into its first and second part. One watch on duty out of three watches.

3. **Time and Watches** The seaman uses the 24 hour clock, and his day is divided in to seven periods called watches. The day starts at midnight and time is required in four figures, of which the first two denote the hour and the last two denote the minutes. The following tables the watches and shows the method of recording time.

<u>Name of Watch</u>	<u>Duration in Hrs</u>
Middle Watch	0000 - 0400
Morning Watch	0400 - 0800
Forenoon Watch	0800 - 1230
Afternoon Watch	1230 - 1600
First Dog Watch	1600 - 1800
Last Dog Watch	1800 - 2000
First Watch	2000 - 2400

The purpose of dividing the period between 1600 hrs into two dog watches to have an odd number of watches in a day so that watch keepers do not have to do the same watch everyday.

4. **Striking of Ships bell** To indicate time in a ship a bell is rang every half hour.

The sequence of running a bell in a watch is as follows :-

- |     |                        |   |              |
|-----|------------------------|---|--------------|
| (a) | First half hour        | - | One bell.    |
| (b) | First hour             | - | Two bells.   |
| (c) | First hour and a half  | - | Three bells. |
| (d) | Second hour            | - | Four bells.  |
| (e) | Second hour and a half | - | Five bells.  |
| (f) | Third hour             | - | Six bells.   |

- |     |                       |   |              |
|-----|-----------------------|---|--------------|
| (g) | Third hour and a half | - | Seven bells. |
| (h) | Fourth hour           | - | Eight bells. |

In the last dog watch, the time is indicated by striking the following bells.

- |     |      |   |             |
|-----|------|---|-------------|
| (a) | 1830 | - | One bell    |
| (b) | 1900 | - | Two bells   |
| (c) | 1930 | - | Three bells |
| (d) | 2000 | - | Eight bells |

5. Silent hours This is the time between pipes down to hands call during which ship's' bell is not struck, in order to avoid disturbing the off duty personnel who are sleeping. (Time 22..00 h-rs to 06, 00 h-rs )

## SECTION - II

### DUTIES OF QUATER MASTER

**1. Harbour** The important duties of a quartermaster onboard ship in harbor are given below:

- (a) He is responsible to the OOD/OOW for efficient running of the ship's routine.
- (b) Informing OOD/OOW on sighting movement of all war ships and keeping a record of these in the OM's log book.
- (c) Maintenance of gangway book, ships rough log book, liberty book.
- (d) To check the safety of the boats secured to the boom and the state of cable/berthing hawsers and inform the duty PO if necessary.
- (e) To inform OOD/OOW of any change in the weather which may affect the safety of the ship, its equipment's and boats.
- (f) To take rounds every hour during night and make entries in the night rounds book.
- (g) To ensure the ship is in ship shape in his duty hours.

**2. At Sea** The important duties of quarter master at sea are given below:

- (a) Steering of the ship on the instruction of the OOW.
- (b) Conveying the orders from the bridge to the Engine room by means of the Engine telegraph which is provided in the wheel house.
- (c) Conveying information received from the Engine room, such as emergency requirement to stop Engine received on the Engine telegraph to the bridge.
- (d) Running of ship's routine at sea.

## TYPES OF INDIAN NAVAL WAR SHIPS

SL.NO.	TYPE	CLASS	NAME
A	AIC Carrier	Brittish Hermis class	Viraat
B	Destroyers 15A Destroyers	Delhi Class Rajput class	Delhi, Mysore, Mumbai Rajput, Rana, Ranjit, Ranvir, Ranvijay
C	Frigate	i. Rajput class ii. Leander class	Godavari, Ganga, Gomati Himgiri, Dunagiri, Udayagiri, Taragiri, Vindhyagiri
D		Trishul class	Trishul, Talwar & Tabar
E	Corvettes	i. , Khukri class ii. Durg class iii. Veer class iv. Abhay class	Khukri, kuthar, fvhanjar, Kirpan Vijay Durg, Hosdurg) Veer, Nirbhik Abhay, Ajay
F	Patrol vessel	i. Kamorta class ii. Sukanya class	Anjadip, Amini Sukanya,Subhadra Sharada, Savitri
G	Mine Sweeper	i. Pondicherry class ii. Karvar class iii. Mahe class	Pondicherry, Porbander, Allepy KalWar, Kozhikode, Cannonore, Kakinanda, Cuddalore, Mahe, Mulki, Malpe
H	LST (L)	Magar clqS	Magar, Gharial
J	LST(M)	i. Chethah class ii. Ghorpad class	Cheetah, Mahish Ghorpad
K	LCUs	--	LCU L32 to L 39
L	Tanker	--	Jyothi,Shakti, Aditya
M	Tug Ocean going	--	Matanga, Gaj
N	Survey Ships	Sandhayak class	Sandhayak, Nirdheshak, Investigator
P	Submarines	i. Foxtrot Class ii. Kilo Class iii. Type 1500	Vag li , Vela Sindhuvir, Sindhuraj Shishmar, San kush
Q	Cadet training ship	--	Tir, Krishna
R	SDBT	--	SDBT 51 to SDBT 60
S	Diving Support vessel	--	Nireekshak
T	TRV	--	TRV 71 , TRV 72 & Astravahini