

18. USE OF ICT:

Sr. No	Name of the Faculty	Class, Semester	Paper number & Name of the Paper	Name of the Topic	E-Content Developed	
					Power point presentation topic wise (Topic Name)	Question Bank (Topic/paper Name)
1	Col. P.C. Pawar	C Certificate Cadets	--	<u>Career prospects in armed forces</u>	<p><u>IMA CREDO: THE SAFETY, HONOUR AND WELFARE OF YOURCOUNTRYCOMES FIRST, ALWAYSAND EVERY TIME. THE HONOUR, WELFARE AND COMFORT OF MEN YOU COMMAND COMES NEXT. YOUR OWN EASE, COMFORT AND SAFETY COMES LAST, ALWAYS ANDEVERY TIME</u></p> <p><i>- Sir Phillip Chetwode</i></p> <p><u>CONTENTS:ARMY AS A CAREER, SYSTEM OF SELECTION, TYPE OF ENTRIES, PERMANENT COMMISSION, SHORT SERVICE COMMISSION, TYPES: NDA10 + 2 (TECHNICAL ENTRY SCHEME), IMA, TECH GRADUATE COURSE, UNIVERSITY ENTRY SCHEME, SHORT SERVICE COMMISSION (NON-TECH), SHORT SERVICE COMMISSION (TECH), NCC SPECIAL ENTRY SCHEME, JOINING AS AN OTHER RANKARMY</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>AS A CAREER: RESPECT</u> ➤ <u>SELF SATISFACTION</u> ➤ <u>SECURITY</u> ➤ <u>SKILL DEVELOPMENT</u> ➤ <u>RETIREMENT BENEFITS</u> ➤ <u>BENEFITS TO DEPENDENTS</u> ➤ <u>TRAVEL</u> ➤ <u>LIFESTYLE</u> 	

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>PAY & ALLOWANCES:RANK PAY</u> ➤ <u>DEARNESS ALLOWANCE</u> ➤ <u>MILITARY SERVICE PAY</u> ➤ <u>FIELD ALLOWANCE</u> ➤ <u>TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE</u> ➤ <u>OUTFIT ALLOWANCE</u> ➤ <u>KIT MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE</u> ➤ <u>QUALIFICATION GRANT</u> ➤ <u>FLYING PAY (FOR FLYING OFFER)</u> ➤ <u>TECHNICAL PAY</u> ➤ <u>OTHER BENEFITS: ACCESS TO BEST CLUBS AND OFFICERS MESSES</u> ➤ <u>ADVENTURE SPORTS</u> ➤ <u>TWO MONTHS ANNUAL LEAVE AND 20 DAYS CASUAL LEAVE IN A YEAR</u> ➤ <u>ENCASHMENT OF LEAVE UPTO 300 DAYS</u> ➤ <u>LEAVE TRAVEL CONCESSION</u> ➤ <u>CONCESSION ON AIR AND TRAIN TRAVEL</u> ➤ <u>FREE MEDICAL FACILITIES IN BEST HOSP DURING AND AFTER RETIREMENT.</u> ➤ <u>SUBSIDISED HOUSING</u> ➤ <u>SUBSIDISED CANTEEN FACILITIES</u> ➤ <u>INSURANCE</u> ➤ <u>HOUSING SCHEMESTUDY LEAVE UPTO TWO YRS WITH FULL PAY AND BENEFITS.</u> ➤ <u>SCOPE FOR HIGHER STUDIES.</u> ➤ <u>JOB SECURITY BEING PRESIDENTS COMMISSION.</u> ➤ <u>IMMUNITY FROM ARREST.</u> ➤ <u>DEPUTATION TO RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION.</u> ➤ <u>RESERVED EDUCATION FACILITES FOR CHILDREN.</u> 	
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					<p><u>TO DIRECTORATE OF RECRUITING, ARMY HQ, DIRECT SSB)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>NCC SPECIAL ENTRY SCHEME:AGE - UNMARRIED MALE 19-25 YRS</u> ➤ <u>QUALIFICATION - GRADUATES(MIN 50MARKS) B GRADE IN NCC C CERT</u> ➤ <u>COURSES - APR & OCT</u> ➤ <u>TRAINING - 1 YEAR</u> ➤ <u>NOTIFICATION - JUN/JUL & DEC/JAN (10 MONTHS IN ADV)</u> ➤ <u>VACANCIES - 50 (APPLY THROUGH NCC BN/GROUP HEAD QUARTERS TO DIRECTORATE OF RECRUITING, ARMY HQ)</u> ➤ <u>DIRECT SSB</u> ➤ <u>SHORT SERVICE COMMISSION TECHNICAL:AGE - MALE 20 - 27 YRS</u> ➤ <u>QUALIFICATION - GRADUATES(MIN 50MARKS) B GRADE IN NCC C CERT</u> ➤ <u>COURSES - APR & OCT</u> ➤ <u>TRAINING - 1 YEAR</u> ➤ <u>NOTIFICATION - JUN/JUL & DEC/JAN (10 MONTHS IN ADV)</u> ➤ <u>VACANCIES - 50 (APPLY THROUGH NCC BN/GROUP HEAD QUARTERS TO DIRECTORATE OF RECRUITING, ARMY HQ)</u> ➤ <u>DIRECT SSB</u> ➤ <u>AGE - MALE 20 - 27 YRS</u> ➤ <u>QUALIFICATION - GRADUATES(MIN 50MARKS) B GRADE IN NCC C CERT</u> ➤ <u>COURSES - APR & OCT</u> ➤ <u>TRAINING - 1 YEAR</u> ➤ <u>NOTIFICATION - JUN/JUL & DEC/JAN (10 MONTHS IN ADV)</u> ➤ <u>VACANCIES - 50 (APPLY THROUGH NCC BN/GROUP HEAD QUARTERS TO DIRECTORATE OF RECRUITING, ARMY HQ)</u> ➤ <u>DIRECT SSB</u> 	
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2	Lt. Dr. A. V. MaliS			Cyber and Mobile Security Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ Importance of Cybersecurity: The internet allows an attacker to work from anywhere on the planet. ⊙ Risks caused by poor security knowledge and practice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identity Theft • Monetary Theft • Legal Ramifications (for yourself and your organization) • Sanctions or termination if policies are not followed ⊙ According to the SANS Institute, the top vectors for vulnerabilities available to a cyber criminal are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web Browser • IM Clients • Web Applications • Excessive User Rights <p>Cybersecurity is Safety: Security: We must protect our computers and data in the same way that we secure the doors to our homes. Safety: We must behave in ways that protect us against risks and threats that come with technology.</p> ⊙ Viruses: A virus attaches itself to a program, file, or disk. ⊙ When the program is executed, the virus activates and replicates itself. ⊙ The virus may be benign or malignant but executes its payload at some point (often upon contact). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viruses can cause computer crashes and loss of data. ⊙ In order to recover or prevent virus attacks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid potentially unreliable websites/emails. • System Restore. • Re-install operating system. • Use and maintain anti-virus software. <p>Logic Bombs and Trojan Horses: Logic Bomb: Malware logic executes upon certain conditions. The program is often used for otherwise legitimate reasons. Examples: Software which malfunctions if maintenance fee is not paid.</p>

					<p>Employee triggers a database erase when he is fired.</p> <p>Trojan Horse: Masquerades as a benign program while quietly destroying data or damaging your system.</p> <p>Download a game: It may be fun but contains hidden code that gathers personal information without your knowledge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◎ Identifying Security Compromises:Symptoms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antivirus software detects a problem. • Disk space disappears unexpectedly. • Pop-ups suddenly appear, sometimes selling security software. • Files or transactions appear that should not be there. • The computer slows down to a crawl. • Unusual messages, sounds, or displays on your monitor. • Stolen laptop: 1 stolen every 53 seconds; 97% never recovered. • The mouse pointer moves by itself. • The computer spontaneously shuts down or reboots. • Often unrecognized or ignored problems. • Malware detection:Spyware symptoms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to your browser homepage/start page. • Ending up on a strange site when conducting a search. • System-based firewall is turned off automatically. • Lots of network activity while not particularly active. • Excessive pop-up windows. • New icons, programs, favorites which you did not add. • Frequent firewall alerts about unknown programs when trying to access the Internet. • Poor system performance. • Anti-virus and Anti-spyware Software:Anti-virus software detects certain types of malware and can destroy it before any damage is done. • Install and maintain anti-virus and anti-spyware software. • Be sure to keep anti-virus software updated. • Many free and commercial options exist. • Contact your Technology Support Professional for assistance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◎ Protect your Operating System:Microsoft regularly issues patches or updates to solve security problems in their software. If these
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					<p>are not applied, it leaves your computer vulnerable to hackers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ The Windows Update feature built into Windows can be set up to automatically download and install updates. ⦿ Avoid logging in as administrator ⦿ Apple provides regular updates to its operating system and software applications. ⦿ Apply Apple updates using the App Store application. • Use Strong Passwords:USG standards: • Be at least ten characters in length • Must contain characters from at least two of the following four types of characters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – English upper case (A-Z) – English lower case (a-z) – Numbers (0-9) – Non-alphanumeric special characters (\$, !, %, ^, ...) • Must not contain the user's name or part of the user's name • Must not contain easily accessible or guessable personal information about the user or user's family, such as birthdays, children's names, addresses, etc. • Fraud:Organizations lose 5-6% of revenue annually due to internal fraud = \$652 Billion in U.S. (2006) • Average scheme lasts 18 months, costs \$159,000 • 25% costs exceed \$1M • Smaller companies suffer greater average dollar losses than large companies • 	
3	Capt. Dr. S.K. Mane			DISASTER MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Disasters in India:Moving away from the Great Bengal famine of 1769-1770 in which a third of the population perished. * The Chalisa famine of 1783, the Doji Bara or Skull famine of 1790 to 1792, the North West Provinces famine of 1838, the North West India Famine of 1861, the Bengal and Orissa famine of 1866, the Rajputana famine of 1869, the famine of 1899 to 1901, the Bengal famine of 1943... * The drought years of 1965, 1972, 1979, 1987, 2002 * India's Vulnerability to Disasters:57% land is vulnerable to earthquakes. Of these, 12% is vulnerable to severe earthquakes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 68% land is vulnerable to drought. * 12% land is vulnerable to floods. * 8% land is vulnerable to cyclones. * Apart from natural disasters, some cities in India are also vulnerable to chemical and 	

				<p>industrial disasters and man-made disasters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Areas of Concern: Activating an Early Warning System network and its close monitoring * Mechanisms for integrating the scientific, technological and administrative agencies for effective disaster management * Terrestrial communication links which collapse in the event of a rapid onset disaster * Vulnerability of critical infrastructures (power supply, communication, water supply, transport, etc.) to disaster events * Absence of a national level, state level, and district level directory of experts and inventory of resources. * Absence of a National Disaster Management Plan, and State level and district level disaster management plans. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Sustainability of efforts * Effective Inter Agency Co-ordination and Standard Operating Procedures for stakeholder groups, especially critical first responder agencies. * Emergency medicine, critical care medicine, triage, first aid <p><i><u>The Myths: Disasters affecting India: EARTHQUAKE, VOLCANIC ERUPTION, TSUNAMI, CYCLONE, FLOOD, LANDSLIDE, BUSHFIRE, DROUGHT, MAJOR ACCIDENT (FIRE, EXPLOSION, HAZMAT) CIVIL UNREST, GENERAL EFFECTS OF DISASTER: LOSS OF LIFE, INJURY, DAMAGE TO AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, DAMAGE TO AND DESTRUCTION OF PRODUCTION, DISRUPTION OF LIFESTYLE, LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD, DISRUPTION TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES, DAMAGE TO NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE, DISRUPTION TO GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEMS, NATIONAL ECONOMIC LOSS, SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL AFTER EFFECT.</u></i></p> <p><i><u>DISASTER MANAGEMENT: "AN APPLIED SCIENCE WHICH SEEKS, BY THE SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATION AND ANALYSIS OF DISASTERS, TO IMPROVE MEASURES RELATING TO PREVENTION, MITIGATION, PREPAREDNESS, EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND RECOVERY."</u></i></p> <p><i><u>Disaster Management Cycle: Response Recovery Prevention & Mitigation Preparedness</u></i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◎ <i><u>AIMS OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT: Reduce (Avoid, if possible) the potential losses from hazards.</u></i> ◎ <i><u>Assure prompt and appropriate assistance to victims when necessary.</u></i> ◎ <i><u>Achieve rapid and durable recovery.</u></i>
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Role Players in Disasters: People : Individuals, House -Holds, Volunteers</u> • <u>Gram Panchayat : Sarpanch, Panchayati Secretary, Panchayati Members</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Village Elders : Caste/Community/Religious Leaders, Teachers, Doctors, Engineers, Retired Army & Police Personnel</u> • <u>Govt. Deptl. Officers : Agriculture, Medical, Engineers (Housing, Roads & Buildings, Irrigation) Revenue Department, Public Health, Police etc. NGOs</u> * <u>RESPONSE: Response measures are usually those which are taken immediately prior to and following disaster impact.</u> * <u>Typical measures include : Disaster Preparedness Framework Implementation of plans</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Activation of the counter-disaster system</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Search and Rescue</u> * <u>Provision of emergency food, shelter, medical assistance etc.</u> * <u>Survey and assessment</u> ◎ <u>Evacuation measures RECOVERY: Recovery is the process by which communities and the nation are assisted in returning to their proper level of functioning following a disaster.</u> ◎ <u>Three main categories of activity are normally regarded as coming within the recovery segment:</u> <p><u>Restoration, Reconstruction, Rehabilitation</u></p> <p><u>Training</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>RISK AND HAZARD ASSESSMENT: Disaster risk will be a combination of the likelihood of the event and the vulnerability of a place to that event.</u> * <u>The hazard assessment will aim to deliver accurate disaster information about individual locations.</u> * <u>HAZARD ASSESSMENT: Critical products, services, records and operations.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Hazardous materials</u> * <u>Potential effects of damage on stakeholders.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Likely financial costs.</u> * <u>Resources personnel and time available to make preparations.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Level of insurance cover.</u> <p><u>The combination of hazard and vulnerability assessments will result in formulating total</u></p>
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					<p><i>risk assessment.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◎ <u>Principles of Disaster Management:Planning :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>to have a clear and logical approach to dealing with disasters.</u> * <u>to provide common reference for all departments and authorities with roles.</u> * <u>to assist with information for sitting-up a multi- functional organizational structure.</u> * <u>to form a basis for coordinated action.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Organisation :</u> * <u>the nature of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)</u> * <u>Utilization of total governmental structures/ resources i.e. National, State & Local level.</u> * <u>Co-ordination of non governmental resources</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Community involvement</u> * <u>Clear lines of Authority and unity of command</u> * <u>Special system requirements.</u> * <u>to provide clear allocation of responsibilities.</u> * <u>to form a basis for reviewing and evaluating current and future disaster management requirements.</u> * <u>to give a focus for disaster related training.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Resource Utilization :</u> * <u>Identification of resources</u> * <u>Assessment of resources with relation to their capability & availability</u> * <u>Allocation of appropriate tasks</u> * <u>Level of skill in handling allotted tasks and experience</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Activation time for deployment/availability</u> * <u>Co-ordination with line authorities of resource organizations</u> * <u>Coalition of accurate information for effective deployment of resources.</u> * <u>AGENCIES:-Governmental (Including Military both at National & State Level).</u> * <u>Non Governmental Organizations.</u> * <u>Community groups both social & religious.</u> 	
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>International Volunteer organization</u> * <u>Principles of Disaster Management:-</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Need for Specialists :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Search & Rescue</u> * <u>Survey & Damage Assessment</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>First Aid & Triage</u> * <u>Mobile Medical & Health Team</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Evacuation</u> * <u>Animal Husbandry/Veterinary</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Emergency Welfare</u> * <u>Emergency Shelter</u> * <u>Emergency Logistics</u> * <u>Staff for EOC (Emergency Operating Center)</u> * <u>Information Management including public information needs.</u> * <u>Specialists from field of disaster studies and research (Geologists, Meteorologists, etc.)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Training :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Identification of Training needs.</u> * <u>Scope of Training programmes.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Training policy.</u> * <u>Implementation of training.</u> * <u>Design of training should be compatible to support tasks required to be performed after a Disaster at three levels.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Foundational Training</u> * <u>Team Training</u> * <u>Combined Organizational Training.</u>
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- ⊙ National Disaster Management Framework
- ⊙ Ministry of Home Affairs – GoI.-To make Disaster Management an integral part of National Development Agenda
- ⊙ To promote Awareness and Education in Disaster Management
- ⊙ To promote Human Resource Development in Disaster Management (master plan for training and capacity building)
- ⊙ To develop Institutional Frameworks at the National and State levels for mainstreaming disaster management
- ⊙ To establish multi-hazard preparedness, mitigation and prevention plans at all levels
- ⊙ To enhance capacities at all levels for multi-hazard preparedness and response
- ⊙ GOI-UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRM)
- ⊙ will be the platform to launch these activities.
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4	Capt. Dr. V.K. Sonwane			<p><u>HOW TO CRACK SSB</u></p>	<p>5 DAYS SCHEDULE FOR SSB INTERVIEW:- The World Biggest Interview The SSB has 5 days testing schedule, the candidates have to report one day earlier by afternoon. In the afternoon/ evening they are briefed on detailed schedule of the next five days, code of conduct and are required to complete documentation including verification of required certificates for age/ educational etc.</p> <p>WHAT IS SSB? Staff Selection Board (SSB) is an Administration which is set up by the Ministry of Defence . Service Selection Board is the Association that schedule, organize and conduct the SSB Interview of the candidates applying for Indian Military Forces. SSB Interview to evaluate prospective candidates for recruitment in the Army, Navy and Air Force.</p> <p>Detailed schedule for 5 days Ssb :-Screening Testing 2. Psychological Test 3. Grouping Task Obstacle 4. Personal Interview 5. Conference</p> <p>Day 1- screening Testing In this process in which some potential candidate are pick up by some activities: ➤ Verbal and Non- Verbal Test ➤ Picture Perception and Discussion Test (PPDT)) In PPDT candidate write a story on shown picture in 30 sec.</p> <p>Day 2 – Psychological Testing:-Situation Reaction Test (SRT) Candidate get booklet with 60 situations written on it and write to response in these 60 situations in 3 min.</p> <p>4. Self Description Test (SD) Candidate write his opinion about their parents, themselves, friends, teachers and others.</p> <p>1. DAY 3- Grouping Task Obstacles :-Group Discussion (GD) In this section back to back group discussion on two topics mostly on the Current Affairs.</p> <p>2. Group Planning Exercise (GPE) Candidate in this series has to write his planning for the mentioned problems and given map.</p> <p>Progressive Group Task (PGT) In this candidate cross some obstacles with the help of some</p>
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					<p>materials. It is a full group activity.</p> <p>4. Half Group Task (HGT) This series is same as it PGT but group members in HGT is half than PGT</p> <p>5. Individual Obstacles Task (IOT) In this series candidate attempt 10 obstacles individually.</p> <p>6. Command Task Candidate required to cross some obstacles with the help of 2-3 Subordinate.</p> <p>Snake Race All group members are competing with other group members in snake race.</p> <p>8. Final Group Task In this task candidate chance to show your Potential</p> <p>DAY 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>PERSONAL INTERVIEW:-The Officer can take your personal Interview. In this task candidate face the SSB Interview Questions.</u> ➤ <u>Interviewing Officers in the SSB is the major anxiety because one wrong answer move dimness your image and decrease your chances to get recommend.</u> ➤ <u>DAY 5- CONFERENCE:-The conference is just to decide whether you recommend as an officer in Indian defence forces or not.</u> ➤ <u>Candidates are required to come before the complete Board of Examiners, which is consisted of President, Deputy President, all the GTOs, all the psychologists and Technical Officer.</u> 	
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