



भारत सरकार/ GOVERNMENT OF INDIA पोत परिवहन मंत्रालय / MINISTRY OF SHIPPING नौवहन महानिदेशालय / DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SHIPPING

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STCW 2010 CIRCULAR No. 2 of 2011

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No: TR/CIR/6(9)/2011

Dated: 07th October, 2011

Subject : GUIDELINES FOR THE CONDUCT OF CHIEF MATE (PHASE I and II) COURSE

- 1. Maritime Safety and efficiency is of utmost concern to the Directorate General of Shipping (DGS), the constituted authority of the Government of India for all maritime affairs.
- 2. In view of the 2010 amendments to STCW Convention, the revision of existing guidelines for the CHIEF MATE [PHASE I & II] COURSE has been carried out by the DGS in consultation with the training institutes and employers (shipowners and manning agencies).
- 3. It is expected that training institute would follow these guidelines in letter and spirit.
- 4. The above guidelines shall come into force on commencement of the CHIEF MATE [PHASE I & II] COURSE w.e.f. 15th September, 2011.
- 5. The processing fee for the said course is fixed as `25,000/- each, which is required to be paid along with the proposal for the approval of the course.
- 6. This issues with the approval of the Director General of Shipping and ex-officio Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

[Mahua Sarkar]
DY. DIRECTOR GENERAL OF SHIPPING

Τo,

1.

All Maritime Training Institutes

All Academic Council

INSA/FOSMA/MASSA

Chief Surveyor with the Govt. of India

Nautical Advisor to the Govt. of India

Shipping Master

7. Computer Cells

Guard File

Sr. PS to DG[S] for information

GUIDELINES FOR THE CONDUCT OF

CHIEF MATE (PHASE I and II) COURSE

ISSUED BY

THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SHIPPING

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Chief Mate (Phase I and II) Course

BASIC DETAILS OF THE COURSE

1.1. Aims:

This course covers part of the education and training required under Regulation II/2 and aims to meet the standards of competence specified in Section A-II/2 of the STCW 2010.

1.2. Objectives:

The objectives of this course are to prepare a candidate to appear for the examinations of Phase I and Phase II of the Certificate of Competency as Chief Mate of a Foreign going Ship.

1.3. Application:

Compliance with these guidelines shall be mandatory for all institutes from 15th September 2011 (since the actual approval was accorded on 12.09.2011).

2. QUALIFICATION & ELIGIBILITY OF STUDENTS

2.1. Entry Standards:

Hold a certificate of competency as Second Mate of a foreign going ship (Officer in charge of a navigational watch on ships of 500 GT or more) issued by Government of India

and

Have approved sea --going service for a period of not less than 9 months for Phase I and 18 months for Phase II.

2.2. Required Attendance:

The minimum attendance required shall be 90%. However, in exceptional cases, the head of the institution may accept attendance of 75% and above, if he is satisfied that the reasons for reduction from 90% are genuine and that the student's performance in the course has been good. The institute shall keep proper records of attendance. On successful completion of the course, a student will be issued a certificate, by the training institution, as per Annexure 2. Students falling short of the required attendance, or unsuccessful in their Internal Assessment Tests, must not be given this certificate or any similar certificate that could be mistaken for such a certificate.

If the attendance of the student is less than 75%, the student shall be required to undertake further training to compensate for the absence period (and in any case this period shall not be less than one month) in subsequent batch to qualify for attendance and re-assessment.

2.3. Course intake limitations:

2.3.1. The number of students should not exceed 40 per class.

2.3.2. For chart work exercises where greater inter-action is necessary, the class should be sub-divided into groups of 20 students per faculty.

3. INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENT

- 3.1. Physical requirement for classrooms, black/white boards, overhead projector, screen, notice board, faculty room, study environment and teaching equipment are to be provided as per DGS guidelines.
- 3.2. The institute shall have a library-cum-reading room of not less than 36m² in area.
- 3.3. List of library books and equipment to include the items contained in Annexure 1.

4. COURSE DETAILS

4.1. Course duration:

Phase I: 320 hours,

Phase II: 270 hours.

Note: Upgradation Course of 40 hours for conversion from STCW 1995 to STCW 2010 may be done together with Phase I or as a separate module.

- 4.2. Course outline and curriculum: As per Training and Assessment Programme (TAP) as revised.
- 4.3. Detailed teaching syllabus: As attached.

(Reference to be made to IMO model course 7.01 as revised.)

HOLIDAYS

- 5.1. Sundays shall be holidays.
- Independence Day and Republic Day shall be compulsory holidays.
- Students shall normally enjoy the holidays observed by the Govt of the state in which the institute is located.

6. FACULTY REQUIREMENT

6.1. Qualifications and experience of course in charge and faculty members:

Certificate of Competency, issued or recognised by the Government of India, as Master of a Foreign Going Ship

and

At least One year experience as Chief Officer and experience as a regular (full time) faculty member for at least two years in Competency Courses or B.Sc Nautical Sciences/

Extra Master Certificate.

6.2. Training of Trainers & Assessors Course:

As per IMO Model Course 3.21

6.3. Visiting faculty members:

Qualifications and experience of visiting faculty members should be the same as that of regular faculty members.

In lieu of the above, a person with specialisation & 3 years experience in the field related to the lecture.

6.4. Age limit for regular faculty members:

As per DGS Guidelines

7. FACULTY STRENGTH

- 7.1. For a class (maximum 40 students), not less than two Master Mariners (including the course in-charge) shall be the regular (full time) faculty. However, in cases where Institute is also conducting other courses that require Master Mariner faculty, one Master Mariner (including the course in-charge) on regular (full time) basis will suffice provided at least two Master Mariners on regular basis form the faculty for this course.
- 7.2 A minimum of 50% of the lectures on the weekly timetable shall be delivered by regular (full time) faculty members. Others may be on full-time or on visiting (part time) basis.

8 COURSE DURATION

1. Phase I

Total Teaching hours for above mentioned course is 320 hours @ 30 hours per week

1 week for Assessments (internal and final assessment).

1 week to account for Public holidays and contingencies.

2. Phase II

Total Teaching hours for above mentioned course is 270 hours @ 30 hours per week

1 week for Assessments (internal and final assessment).

0.5 week to account for Public holidays and contingencies.

Note: Upgradation Course of 40 hours for conversion from STCW 1995 to STCW 2010 may be done together with Phase I or as a separate module.

9 ASSESSMENT

The institute shall carry out two written examinations as internal assessment, one of which should be conducted mid way during the course and the other, near the end of the course.

10 QUALITY STANDARDS

As per DGS guidelines.

11 INSPECTIONS

As per DGS guidelines.

12 FEES TO GOVT.

As per DGS guidelines.

LIBRARY BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS, ETC. TO INCLUDE:

Mandatory International and National Publications

- 1) STCW 95 as amended in 2010
- 2) IMO Model Course 7.01 as may be revised
- 3) SOLAS 1974 as amended
- 4) MARPOL 73/78 as amended
- 5) IMO Load Line Convention 1966
- 6) IMO LSA Code
- 7) COLREGS 1972 as amended
- 8) IAMSAR Vol III
- 9) Code Of Safe Practices For Merchant Seamen
- 10) DGS Orders, Circulars And MS Notices
- 11) Indian Merchant Shipping Act
- 12) Merchant Shipping STCW rules
- 13) Maritime Labour Convention (MLC)- 2006
- 14) Polar Code
- 15) ISM Code
- 16) ISPS Code
- 17) Training and Assessment Programme (TAP) published by DG Shipping

Reference Books may include:

- 1) A Guide to the Collision Avoidance Rules- Cockcroft
- 2) A Mariner's guide to preventing collisions- Capt. Y. Chhabra
- 3) Admiralty Manual of Navigation
- 4) Admiralty Manual Of Seamanship
- 5) Advanced Stability for Marine Officers by Capt. C.L.Dubey
- 6) Arpa By A. Bole
- 7) Auditing the ISM Code by Mr. Ajoy Chatterjee
- 8) Basic Marine Engine Reeds Series
- 9) Bridge Equipment By Capt. A. G. Bhatia
- 10) Bridge Equipment By Edrich Fernandes
- 11) Bridge Procedures Guide
- 12) Bridge Team Management A Practical Guide Capt. A. J. Swift
- 13) Business And Law for the Shipmaster By F.N. Hopkins
- 14) Cargo Work for Maritime Operations D.J. House
- 15) Cargo work- L.G. Taylor
- 16) Celestial Navigation by Capt. C.L. Dubey
- 17) Chart Work for Deck Officers by Capt. C.L.Dubey
- 18) Engineering Knowledge for Deck Officers by J K Dhar
- 19) ICS Bridge Procedures Guide
- 20) International Lights, Shapes and Sound Signals D.A.Moore
- 21) International Safety Guide For Oil Tankers & Terminals (ISGOTT)
- 22) Introduction to Marine Engineering By D.A. Taylor
- 23) Marine Meteorology By Capt H. Subramaniam
- 24) Maritime legislation and shipboard management by Capt. M.V.Naik and Capt. C.L.Dubey
- 25) Merchant Ship Construction By D.A. Taylor
- 26) Meteorology for Mariners- Meteorological Office- HMSO

- 27) Meteorology for Seafarers- Frampton and Uttridge
- 28) Multimodal Transport- Dr. Hariharan
- 29) Nautical Watchkeeping By Capt. H. Subramaniam
- 30) NAV Basics: Ocean Offshore and Celestial Navigation Vol.2
- 31) NAV Basics: The Earth, The Sailings, Tides & Passage Planning Vol.1
- 32) NAV Basics: Watchkeeping & Electronic Navigation Vol.3
- 33) Nicholl's Seamanship and Nautical knowledge Cockcroft, A N
- 34) Practical Navigation By Capt. H. Subramaniam
- 35) Principles of Navigation by Capt S.S.S. Rewari & Capt. T.K. Joseph
- 36) Radar & Electronic Navigation By G.J. Sonnenberg
- 37) Radar Observer's Handbook: for Merchant Navy Officers
- 38) Reed's General Engineering Knowledge for Marine Engineers, Jackson L. Morton T.D.
- 39) Reed's instrumentation and control systems. Jackson, L
- 40) Safety, Emergency And Environmental Protection By Errol Fernandes
- 41) Seamanship Techniques D.J.House
- 42) Ship Board Operations By H.I. Lavery
- 43) Ship borne Radar & ARPA By Capt. H. Subramaniam
- 44) Ship Construction By Capt. Edrich Fernandes
- 45) Ship Construction By D.J. Eyers
- 46) Ship Construction Notes By Kemp and Young
- 47) Ship Stability By D.R. Derret
- 48) Ship Stability Volumes I, II & III by Capt. H. Subramaniam
- 49) Ship's Magnetism & Magnetic Compass By Merrifield
- 50) Shipmaster's Business Self-Examiner, Maclachlan, Malcolm- Nautical Institute.
- 51) Stability, Trim and Cargo Calculations on MV Hindship and Oil Tankers by Capt. Joseph and Capt. Rewari
- 52) Symbols and Abbreviations used on Admiralty Charts (Chart 5011)
- 53) The Ship handler's Guide By R.W. Rowe
- 54) The Shipmaster's Business Companion, Maclachlan, Malcolm- Nautical Institute.
- 55) The Theory & Practice of Seamanship By Danton

TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT TO INCLUDE:

- 1) Magnetic Compass in a Binnacle with correctors
- 2) Gyro Compass (Not necessarily operational)
- 3) Marine sextant.

CHIEF MATE F.G (Phase I/ Phase II)

Forms of Certificate to be issued

Name of the Institution

Candidate Photograph

Full postal address

Phone, Fax, E-mail Address

Certificate No.:

INDOs No. for Institute:

ATTENDANCE CERTIFICATE

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date of birth	(C.D.C. No.		PP No:	Database of seafar Chief Mate F.G Phas
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Phase II Cours	se from	—···	to	90 101 1110	Chief Mate F.G Phas
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Signature of	Date of issue on	docal C:	-1		
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Signature of Student			gnature & name of urse Incharge/HOD	of	the Institution or

Indian Nationals must fill in only Indian C.D.C. No.

DETAILED TEACHING SYLLABUS

SUBJECT: PRACTICAL NAVIGATION

TOPICS	Teaching method/hour		d/hours
	Lectures	Exercise	Practical.
Competence No. 1: Plan a voyage and conduct navigation		· · ·	
1.1 Voyage Planning and Navigation for all Conditions			
1.1.1/1.1.2 Coastal Navigation / Ocean Voyages: Describe	. 8	20	
- Ocean passages for the world, and Sailing directions,			
 Routeing charts, and routeing in accordance with general provisions of ship's routeing 			
 Reporting procedures in accordance with general principles for ship reporting systems and with VTS 			
procedures.			
- Planning navigation and plotting courses taken into account restricted waters, meteorological			
conditions, Ice, Restricted visibility, Traffic separation schemes, vessel traffic service (VTS)		-	
areas, and Area of extensive tidal effects. Explain			
- Various stages of Passage Planning (Appraisal, Planning, Execution, Monitoring)			
Define:		1	
- Current, leeway, tidal stream, set, drift.		.]	
Explain:	}	-	
- Effect of wind and current and determine course and distance made good.			
- Course to steer allowing for tidal stream or current or wind.			÷ ;
- How to determine distance off by vertical sextant angle			
Exercises:			
- Determine position by bearings and ranges.			i
- Determine position by plotting astronomical position lines.			
- Transferring of position lines			
- Determine position by running fix with leeway and current.			
- Plan a passage between two ports from berth to		}	
berth using the procedures for passage planning	İ		
o questions on resolution of cocked hat)			
ompetence No. 2: Determine position and the accuracy of res	sultant posii	tion fix by	any
eans I Position Determination			
1.1 Terrestrial navigation: Ability to use appropriate charts, errors in position lines, notices to mariners	2	15	
and other publications.			•

Explain		Ţ	·
 How errors may occur in position fixing and how 			
they are minimized.			
Exercises on			
- Chart correction and other nautical publications	.		
including T&P notices using information from		1	
Notices to Mariners and corrections using		ļ	
tracings.		ĺ	
- Mercator Sailing			
2.1.2 Great-circle sailing:		1.5	
Explain	5	15	
-			
- Spherical triangle			
- Napier's Rules			٠,
- How to transfer GC course to Mercator chart	i		5
Describe			_
- Gnomonic, Mercator, Transverse Mercator and			
Universal Transverse Mercator Chart Projection	s	ĺ	
Calculate			
- Position of vertex of GC track		1	
 Initial course, final course, distance with the 			
stated limiting latitude		<u> </u>	
2.1.3 Celestial navigation:	5	20	
State			
- Kepler's laws of motion			
Define		1	
- Civil, Nautical and Astronomical Twilights,			
Explain			
 Conditions necessary for twilight all night, 			
continuous daylight or continuous darkness			
 Influence of latitude on duration of twilight 	ļ		
- Relationship between time and longitude			•
- Relationship between time and hour angle			
- Magnitude of Star].	
- How to identify stars by means of star chart and]	
star finder		·	ĺ
Calculate			
- Time of meridian altitude of sun			
- Position lines by means of observations of:			
Sun, Planets and Stars including Pole Star]	
- Stars suitable for observation in the twilight perio	d		
- Position based on staggered / simultaneous	u		
observations		21	
(No questions on resolution of cocked hat. No calculations shall be			
based on ambiguity of time or date, incorrect application of			
chronometer error, index error or dip, etc.)			
Total duration (hours)	: 20	70	

DETAILED TEACHING SYLLABUS

SUBJECT: *METEOROLOGY*

TOPICS	Teaching method/hours		
	Lectures	Exercise	Practicals
Competence No. 8: Forecast weather and oceanographic co	nditions		<u> </u>
8.1 Meteorology			
8.1.1 The atmosphere:	2		
Explain	· .		
- Diurnal variation of temperature			
- Relative humidity			
- Lapse rate			}
- Adiabatic changes			
- Diurnal variation of pressure			
- Geostrophic wind]		
- Gradient and cyclostrophic winds.	i 1		
Describe]		-
- Characteristics and location of Doldrums, ITCZ,	<u> </u>		
Trade winds, Westerlies, Polar Easterlies, and Sub		•	
tropical oceanic highs.	ĺĺ		
8.1.2 Climatology:	2		
Explain	-	i	
- General distribution of surface temperature and]	ĺ	:
Surface current			
Describe			
- Characteristics and weather associated with			
various types of clouds.			. *
- Characteristics and weather associated with			
various Air Masses			• :
- Causes of global warming	ļ		
- Depletion of the Ozone layer	1		
- Accumulation of Greenhouse gas			
- Effects of Global warming			
> Change in weather patterns			
➤ Melting of the Ice Cap			
8.1.3 Tropical revolving storms:	6		
Explain			
- Regions and seasons of greatest frequency of TRS			
- Local nomenclature of TRS			
- Conditions associated with formation of TRS			
- Factors affecting movement of TRS			
- Factors associated with decay of TRS			
Describe Describe			
- Characteristics of TRS			
- Signs which give warning of an approaching TRS			•
- Messages require to be sent as per SOLAS			
Sketch and describe			
- Typical and possible track of TRS			

		u.e		
- Cross section through a TRS showing areas of	•	,		
cloud and precipitation				
- Plan of TRS showing isobars, wind circulation,				
track, path, eye, trough line, dangerous semi				
circle, dangerous quadrant and navigable semi			ļ	
circle for both hemispheres.				
Explain				
- Reasons for naming of dangerous semi circle	1			
- Method of determining in which sector of TRS a				
ship is situated.				
- Method of determining vortex of a TRS		ĺ		
 Correct avoidance procedure when in the vicinity of TRS 				٠.
Frontal and Non frontal depressions				
Define				
- Family of depressions, trough, anti-cyclone, ridge,		· ·		*,
col				
Sketch and describe				ĺ
- Structure of typical frontal zone				
- Warm front, Cold front, Line squall	• •			
Explain				
- Frontogenesis, Frontolysis, Occlusion]	
- Weather associated with: cold front, warm front,	1			
line squall and ITCZ				
- Formation of frontal and non frontal depression				
Sketch and describe				
- Distribution of weather in a depression	ĺ			
- Isobars and wind circulation in a depression				İ
- Cross section through warm and cold occlusions				
- Synoptic pattern of anti cyclone, Synoptic pattern		,		
of ridge, Synoptic pattern of col	ļ <u>.</u>		<u> </u>	_
8.1.4 Weather forecasting:	6			
Explain Sympostic and Proceeding shouts along with their			1	
 Synoptic and Prognostic charts along with their use. 				
 Interpreting isobaric patterns and codes on a 				
Synoptic weather chart				
- How to determine geostrophic and surface wind				
speeds from the charts				
- Purpose of Maritime Forecast Code				
- Data given by MARFOR				
List		•"		
- Information given in wave charts	1 :		; [
- Information given in ice charts			I	
- Information given by weather fax charts			·	
- Information given in shipping forecasts]		İ	
8.2 Oceanography				\dashv
8.2.1 Ocean currents:	2			\dashv
Explain	*			
- Drift current, gradient current, upwelling current				
- General pattern of surface water circulation				ŀ
- Principal individual currents and their names				
2 Thosput mutricular currents and their names	<u> </u>			_J

-	Information available on current rose				
-	Vector Mean current				
-	Current data present in current atlases and		İ	}	
	routeing charts				
Describe			ļ		
-	Use of data available from all of above for				
	passage plan			ļ	
	Characteristics and weather associated with				
•	various ocean currents.				
8.2.2 Wa		2			-
Define					
	Wave, significant wave height, average wave				
	height, fetch, swell				
Explain	noight, joich, swell				
пириин-	Importance of Wind force, duration, fetch in		-		
	- •				١,
	formation and growth of waves The method of activating wave heights and waves				
-	The method of estimating wave heights and wave				
	periods	•			
-	Factors affecting wave height and direction				
-	Information available from wind rose				1
ж	The method of estimating wave length of the wave			ļ <u> </u>	_
	on the sea:	3			
Define					
-	Ice tongue, Ice shelf, Pack Ice and Fast Ice		ļ		ļ
Explain.					
-	Formation of Sea Ice				
- '	Formation of Icebergs from floating glaciers, ice				
	shelf's and characteristics of each				
_	Normal seasons and probable tracks of bergs from				
	origin to decay (North Atlantic only)				
_	Outer limits of the area in which icebergs may be				
	encountered]		
₩	Reasons for decay of icebergs				
_	Areas affected by sea ice		Ì	:	
_	Precautions to be taken when navigating near ice	1			Ì
•	Purpose, Duties and Responsibilities of	1			
	International Ice Patrol			İ	
_	Freezing spray and actions to minimize the effects				ļ
State -	treezing spray and actions to minimize the effects		1	:	
Diuie	Signs which may indicate proximity of ice on clear		1	ļ	1
-					
	days and nights	}			
-	The range at which observer may expect ice				
	visually in varying conditions of visibility				
-	Limitations of radar as a means of detecting ice				1
Describe					ļ
	Factors which may give rise to ice accretion				
-	Use of Mariners Hand Book to estimate rate of ice				ŀ
	accretion				
	Methods of reducing ice accretion				
- .	Report to be made under International conventions				
	when ice is encountered.	1.5			-
List					

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DETAILED TEACHING SYLLABUS

SUBJECT: CARGO HANDLING & STOWAGE

TOPICS	Teaching method/hours		/hours
	Lectures	Exercise	Practicals
Competence No. 12: Plan and ensure safe loading, stowage	e, securing, c	care during t	he voyage
and unloading of cargoes			
12.1 Dry Cargoes:			
12.1.1 Timber deck cargoes:	2		
Explain		·	
- Contents of Code of safe practice for ships			
carrying timber deck cargoes.			1
 Stowage and securing of deck timber cargoes Hazards involved with the carriage of deck 	ł		
timber cargo]
- Need for regular inspection of lashing]
arrangements			
- Need for controlling height of deck cargo			
- Need for provision of walkways and access to the			
top of the cargo.			
Describe			
- Action if cargo is lost overboard			
- Stability criteria to be fulfilled			
- Rolling period test for determining ship's stability			
and limitations of the method.			
12.1.2 Loading, stowage and discharge of heavy lifts:	1		
Explain			
- Load density			
- Need for spreading of the load over an area			
- Use of Shoring		• 1	
- Hazards and Precautions while handling a heavy			
lift Mothodo of convince harmy 1:6 4 1 1 1 1			
- Methods of securing heavy lift (below deck and above deck)			
- Need for adequate initial GM			
12.1.3 Procedures for receiving, tallying and delivering			
cargo:	,t		٠.
Describe			
- Mate's receipts,			
- Bill of Lading (Information available and			
different types of B/L)			
- Charter Parties			
- Note of protest			
12.1.4 Care of cargo during carriage:	2	. 2	
Prepare		_	
- Cargo Plan given hatch dimensions, stowage			4
factor, load density, broken stowage (maximum 4			
cargoes)			

Describe	-		
- Preparation of cargo spaces prior loading			
- Precaution by cargo spaces prior totaling - Precautions to avoid Crushing and Chafing			
damage and state which cargoes are liable to be			
affected.			
- How to protect cargoes which are liable to freeze			
- Ship and Cargo sweat, and need for Ventilation	·		
- Importance of and information available from			
Code of safe practice for cargo stowage and			
securing			
- Importance of and information available from			
Cargo Securing Manual			
- Securing arrangements of			
• rolled steel			·
• steel coils			Y ,
• steel plates			
• vehicles			
• containers			
- Inspection and tightening of lashings			
- Importance of log book entries			
12.1.5 Container Carriers:	3		
Explain			
- Types and marking of containers,			
- Bay plans and stack weight,			
- Anti-heeling tanks			
- Torsional stresses			
- Lashing and Securing of containers			
- Container code (CSC).			
Describe			
 Procedures for loading and carriage of 			·
Refrigerated containers.	,		
2.1.6 Car Carriers, Reefer ships and Ro-Ro Ships:	3	 	
Car Carriers and Ro-Ro Ships:		,	
Describe Describe			
- Stowage and Securing arrangements of vehicles			
- Procedures for Loading and discharging	•		
vehicles			:
 Procedure for lowering and hoisting ramps, 			
- Procedure for setting up and stowing			•
retractable vehicle decks,	ļ		
 Procedures for opening, closing and securing 			
hull openings			
1 9			
- General precautions to be observed whilst			
working cargo			
Explain			•
- Need to monitor atmosphere in ro-ro spaces			
Reefer Ships		,	
Define C. I. I. F. C. III. I.G.			
- Cooled, Frozen, Chilled Cargoes			
Describe			
- General outline of refrigeration systems			

		·	
(Vapour absorption and Brine cooling)			
- Preparation of cargo space for carriage of			
refrigerated cargoes.			
- Care, monitoring and records of cargo during			
passage	j.		
- Inspection of cargo and brine traps			}
- General precautions to be observed whilst			
working cargo			
12.2 Cargo-handling Gear and Hatch Covers:			
12.2.1 Requirements applicable to cargo-handling gear:	4	 	
Define	. 7		
- Competent person, authorised person, responsible			
person, loose gear, lifting appliance.			
Explain Contents of Register for Shirt Life and Life			
- Contents of Register for Ship's Lifting appliances			*.
and cargo handling gear (Chain Register)			
Describe			
- Duties of the Dock Safety Inspector			
State			
- The requirements of guarding dangerous parts of		<u> </u>	{
the machinery.			
12.2.2 Maintenance of cargo gear:	1		
Describe			
- Requirements for testing of lifting appliances			
and loose gear before they are used for the first			
time	ļ		
- Requirements for Periodic thorough			
examination and inspection of cargo gear			
- Annealing of loose gear			
- Maintenance of wire ropes, blocks, shackles,			
hooks, sheaves, pulleys and slings			
12.2.3 Maintenance of hatch covers:	7		
Describe	1]	
- Procedures to check weather tightness of hatch			
covers			
- Securing of hatch pontoons		1	
- Maintenance and use of Side cleats and cross-			
joint wedge mechanism			
Explain			
- Importance of clear drainage channels and			
drain holes.		j	
- Importance of compression bars and sealing		'	
gaskets			
- Need to check hydraulic system for leakages		ļ	
12.3 Keeping a Watch in Port			
12.3.1 Arrangements necessary for appropriate and	4		
effective deck watches to be maintained for the	7		
purpose of safety under normal circumstances			
Explain			
•			
- Procedures for effective port watch keeping List			
List			

		.,	
- The items to be checked regarding safety of life,			
cargo, property, environment and security			
during a deck watch.			
- The circumstances in which to call Master			
- The items included in Chief Officer's Standing			
Orders/ Night Orders	1 1		
Competence No. 13: Assess reported defects and damage to	cargo space	es, hatch cove	ers and
ballast tanks and take appropriate action:			
13.1 Knowledge of the limitations on strength of the vital	1.5		
constructional parts of a standard bulk carrier and			
ability to interpret given figures for bending moments			
and shear forces.	17.7		
- Outlines and describes the common damage/defects			•
that may occur on watertight transverse bulkheads			
situated at the ends of dry cargo holds of a bulk			
carrier			
- States that cracks may often be found at or near the			
connection of the stool of the transverse bulkhead and			·
the tanktop in bulk carriers having combination			
cargo/ballast holds			
13.2 Ability to explain how to avoid the detrimental effects	1.5		[
on bulk carriers of corrosion, fatigue and inadequate		-	
cargo handling.			
Explain			ļ
- Actions to be taken to avoid the detrimental effects			
on bulk carriers of corrosion, fatigue and			
inadequate cargo handling]	<u></u>	İ
Competence No. 14: Carriage of dangerous cargoes	Τ	T	Γ
14.1 Dangerous, Hazardous and Harmful Cargoes:	9		
14 1.1 Dangerous goods in packaged form (SOLAS Ch.	9		
VII, IMDG Code and MARPOL Annex III) Explain			
- Classification of IMDG cargo			
- Use of IMDG Code		1	
- MFAG			
- EmS	Í		
- Segregation table			
- Precautions when handling dangerous goods,			
- Dangerous cargo manifest,			
- Inspections before loading dangerous goods			
- Dangerous goods carried in containers		_	
- Construction of magazine for carriage of			
explosives			
- Limitations on carriage of explosives			
- Compatibility of Class 1 cargoes	}.		
14 1.2 Solid bulk cargoes:	9		
Define			
- Angle of Repose			
- Flow Moisture Point			÷
- Transportable Moisture Limit			
- Flow point			

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Explain		1	<u> </u>
- Flammability diagram		İ	1
- TLV			
- Tanker arrangement (tanks, pump rooms, slop		1	ļ
tanks, cofferdams, deep tanks)	1	İ	
- Cargo piping system (Free flow, Ring main,	•		
Direct)			
- Cargo pumps (Centrifugal, Reciprocating,	}		
Eductors)]
14.2.2 International Safety Guide for Oil Tankers and	1		
Terminals (ISGOTT)			
Explain			
- Contents and application of the ISGOTT			
14.2.3 Oil tanker operations and related pollution-	7		:
prevention regulations:			
Define			
- Segregated ballast,			
- Clean ballast,			
- Dirty ballast,			
- Slop tank, Describe with sketch	}		
	1		
- Inert gas system, - PV valve			
- Iv vaive - PV breaker			
Describe			Ì
- Hazards involved in COW,			ļ
- Cleaning myging and age freeing	•		
- Cleaning, purging and gas freeing procedures List			
- Items of pre-arrival checklist	1	·	
- Items of COW checklist	;		
Describe			
- Loading and discharging operations on a tanker.			1
- Procedure for man entry in enclosed spaces on			
tanker			1
Explain] [
- The use of O_2 analyser, Explosimeter, Tank scope,		Ì	
Draeger tubes			
14.2.4 Chemical tankers (SOLAS Chapter VII, MARPOL	4		
Annex II, IBC Code):	7	•	
Define '			
- Type 1, Type 2 and Type 3 chemical tankers			1
expiain			1 . 1
 Various categories (X,Y,Z, OS) of cargoes 			1
- Hazards associated with chemical cargoes and	}		}
control measures	,		
- Various types of tank coatings	-		
- Purpose and use of IBC and BCH code.	İ		
- Purpose and objective of P & A manual	ł	•	
- Equipment for evaluation of tank atmosphere			
(flammable gas detector, O2 analyser and	.]].
measurement of concentration of toxic gas)			1
- Inreshold limit value (TLV) of product			
Chief Mate- Phase 1- Detailed Teaching Syllabus- C			

- Odour threshold		-	
- Information available in cargo data sheets]
- With the aid of a simple diagram, a "closed			
circuit" loading operation using a vapour- return			<u>[</u>
line			
List			
- Items of pre-arrival checklist			
- Entries made in Cargo Record Book	İ		
Sketch and describe			
- Independent, integral, gravity and pressure cargo	*		
tanks			
- Typical tank arrangements with piping	4 J		
14.2.5 Tank cleaning and control of pollution in chemical	2		
,	2		•-
tankers:			
Describe			
- Hazards involved with tank cleaning			
- Use of slop tanks,			
- Cycle of a tank washing system			
- Discharge criteria as per Annex II of MARPOL			
73/78.			
14.2.6/14.2.7 Gas tankers : (Ch. VII of SOLAS, SIGTTO	4		
and IGC Code) LNG, LPG, LEG and chemical			
gases in bulk			
Define			
- Type A, Type B and Type C tanks	}		
State			·
- Each cargo tank is fitted with high level alarm			
and auto- shut off.			
Explain			
- Purpose and objectives of IGC Code		<i>i</i>	
- Hazards of gas cargoes and control measures	,		
adopted			
- The terms- Boiling point, cargo area, cargo			
containment systems, gas carrier, gas/dangerous		:	
zone, gas- safe space, hold space, inter barrier			
space, MARVS, primary and secondary barrier,			
tank dome			
- Various types of ships (Fully pressurized, Semi			
pressurized, Fully refrigerated and Semi			
refrigerated)			
- Various types of tanks (integral, membrane, semi-			
membrane, independent and internally insulated			
tank)		1	·
- Certificate of fitness		- Control of the Cont	
- Detection of cargo leakage through primary			
barrier		ļ	
Sketch and describe			-
- Deepwell pump			
- Re-liquefaction plant			
List			
- Contents of pre-cargo checklist			
14.3 Methods and Safeguards when Fumigating Holds:	2	 	
Chief Mate- Phase 1- Detailed Teaching Syllabus	<u> </u>	L	L

- Reasons for the control of pest, - International health regulations, - Precautions when the vessel is fumigated How contact insecticides are used for dealing with local infestation - Procedures to make man entry in the space after fumigation State - Vulnerable areas on ships requiring particular attention - Permission to be obtained from Port State administration prior fumigation. List - Fumigation information which should be supplied to the Master 14.4 Cargo Calculations: 14.4.1 Draft Survey and related Calculations. Calculate - Quantity of cargo loaded/ to load, discharge/ to discharge by draft survey (Ship Stability Booklet) 14.4.2 Cargo Calculations: Calculate - Quantity of cargo using ASTM tables, given density at 15 degrees Centigrade in vacuum, dimensions of the cargo space and ullage at observed temperature. (given angle of list, trim of the vessel and position of ullage port) - Using WRF, weight of cargo in tank - Quantity of cargo/ water by using wedge formula. (No calculations based on mixture/blend of cargoes) 14.5 Use of stability and trim diagrams and stress-calculating equipment, and knowledge of loading cargoes and ballasting in order to keep hull stress within acceptable limits. TOTAL 74 16	Explain	T		
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	within acceptable limits.			
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DETAILED TEACHING SYLLABUS

SUBJECT: SHIP STABILITY

TOPICS		ing metho	d/hours
	Lectures	Exercise	Practicals
Competence 15: Control trim, stability and stress 15.2.1: Ship Stability			
Approximate calculation of areas and volumes: State	2	5	
- Simpson's Rules 1,2 and 3 Calculate			
- Areas, Volumes using Simpsons's rule	-	·	
- Geometric centres of areas and volumes. (Horizontal or Vertical ordinates/ semi ordinates at	į		
equal intervals or half intervals) - TPC , FWA using Simpson's Rules			
Effects of density: TPC, FWA, DWA calculations Explain	-1	2	
- Effect of change of density of water on TPC Calculate			
- Draft of the vessel fore and aft due to change in density	-		
Calculation of Free Surface Effect Explain	1	1	
- The formula $FSC = i/Vol$	 		
- $i = lb^3/12$ for rectangular areas - $FSC = FSM/\Delta$			
Calculate			
 Free Surface correction using formula and ship stability booklet 			· ·
- Moment of inertia (i) of a tank using Simpson's rules			
Simplified stability data Explain	1		
- Maximum dead weight moment, Minimum permissible GM, Maximum permissible KG (diagrams/ tables)			
- Use of diagrams of dead weight moment. Trim and list	3	10	
<u>Trim</u>	5	10	
Explain			
 LCG, LCB Effect of loading, discharging and shift of weights on 			
LCG - Effect of change in underwater volume on LCB			
 Trimming moment Moments required to change trim by 1 cm (MCTC) 			
- $MCTC = (\Delta X GM_l)/(100 X LBP)$ - $Why BM_l$ is used instead of GM_l to determine $MCTC$			

·				
- Effect of change in density on MCTC				_
- Trim = Trimming Moments/ MCTC				
- Change in trim(T_c)= Change in draft forward +			1	
Change in draft aft				
- Use of trim tables	ļ			
State		ļ		
- Centre of Floatation is centroid of water plane area.				
- LCF is the tipping centre or the pivoting point about				
which the vessels changes her trim]	
- Change in draft aft			İ	
$T_a = (T_c X LCF)/LBP$				
- Change in draft fwd	1.			
$T_f = [T_c \ X \ (LBP - LCF)] / LBP$				
Calculate	}		İ	İ
- Quantity of cargo to be loaded/ discharged/ shifted				:
to produce a required trim			·	
- Final Forward and Aft drafts				ļ
 Quantity of cargo to be loaded/ discharged to keep 				
the forward/ aft draught constant,]		
- Quantity of cargo to be loaded/discharged to reach				ľ
desired forward/ aft draft,			ļ	
 Final trim, fore and aft drafts using ship stability booklet 				
<u>List</u> Explain	1			
- Cross curves of Stability and KN curves				
- How to determine GZ from Cross/KN curves				
- Effect on GZ values due to shift of weights (Vertical				
and horizontal curves)			1	ĺ
- Range of Stability			-	
Describe Effect of increased land and the land of the		}		
- Effect of increased length, breadth and freeboard on				
the curve of statical stability				
Calculate		1		
- Angle of list resulting from transverse and vertical				
movement of weight using GZ curve				
- Area under the GZ curve using Simpson's Rules				Ī
Dynamical stability	2			\dashv
State	2			
- Statical stability requirements as per SOLAS				
- Dynamical Stability at stated angle of heel		-		
represents potential energy of the ship.				
- Potential Energy is used in overcoming resistance to				
rolling and in producing rotational energy.				
- Dynamical Stability = ΔX Area under GZ curve				
Intact stability requirements for carriage of the grain	2	5		\dashv
Explain				
- Intact stability requirements for carriage of the grain				
- Volumetric heeling moments (VHM) caused due to shift				
of grain in partly filled / full compartments.	, t			
- Use of Maximum Permissible VHM curves			,	
			i	┙

Heeling Arm λ₀ = VHM/ (SF X A) Heeling Arm λ₀ = 0.8 X λ₀ Draw Heeling arm curve on Righting arm curve for given ship's condition (from stability booklet) and determine angle of heel Compare Results from calculations above with the criteria set in Reg 4 of Grain Code. Dry-docking and grounding Dry-docking State Part of the weight is taken by the blocks as soon as the ship touches the blocks and reduces buoyancy force by same amount. Define Critical instant, Critical period, Declivity of docks Explain Upthrust (P) causes a virtual loss of GM Upthrust P = (MCTC X T₂) / Distance from Centre of Floatation Why GM must remain positive until critical instant. Calculate Minimum GM to ensure ship remains stable at the point of taking blocks overall. Maximum trim to ensure ship remains stable at the point of taking blocks overall. Virtual loss of GM and drafts of ships after water level has fallen by stated amount. Drafts on taking the blocks overall. Loss in GM for fall in water level after sitting overall (Vessel takes to blocks first at any point on the entire length of the vessel) Grounding Explain How the stability of a ship aground at one point on centre line is reduced the same way as in dry dock. How increase in upthrust with fall in tide, increases the heeling moment and reduces the stability. To calculate Virtual loss of GM and drafts of ship after tide has fallen by a stated amount. Point of grounding, given initial drafts and drafts after grounding. Calculations on dry-docking and grounding would be	,						
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after grounding.		Julien by a stated amount.		1			ı
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Curcurumons on arv-aocking and grounding would be	11						
hased on constant data as well as I have	(\ h	ased on constant data as well as I					
based on constant data as well as hydrostatic tables)	00]	
TOTAL 15 35		TOTAL	15	35			

DETAILED TEACHING SYLLABUS

SUBJECT: SHIP CONSTRUCTION

TOPICS	Teaching method/hours		
	Lectures	Exercise	Practicals
Competence 15: Control trim, stability and stress			
15.1.1: Ship Construction			
Welding:	4		
Describe			
- Manual electric arc welding			
- Automatic welding processes, electro-slag, electro-	1		
gas, TIG, MIG, SAW, Resistance welding			
- Butt, lap and fillet welds	}		
- Preparation of plate edge for welding			
- Use of tack welding			
- Weld faults: lack of fusion, penetration, re-			
inforcement, root penetration; slag inclusion,			
porosity, overlap and under cut - Gas cutting of metals			
- Various tests for welds			
Explain .			
- Purpose of flux			
- Single pass, multi- pass and back run			
- Full penetration fillet weld		•	
- Distortion due to welding and measures to minimise			
them			
State			
- Classification Societies require tests on weld			
materials and electrodes before approval			
Bulkheads:	4		
State			
- Regulation regarding minimum number of bulkheads			
and their location.			
Define			
- Watertight, Non watertight, Weather tight, Oil tight,			
and Corrugated bulk heads		Ì	
Sketch and describe			
- Construction of W/T bulkheads and its attachments	İ	1	
to sides and tank top			
- How water tightness is maintained when bulkheads			
are pierced by longitudinal, beams or pipes			
Explain			
- Purpose of wash bulkheads			
- Use of cross ties in tankers	1		
- Procedures for testing of bulkheads			
- Racking stresses and transverse bulkheads		ļ.	
Compare			

- Cofferdam, flat plate and corrugated	·	<u> </u>	1
Watertight and weather-tight doors:	4		
State	7		ļ
- W/T doors, mechanisms, indicators and all			
associated valves must be inspected once a week			
- All W/T doors in main transverse bulkhead must be			
operated daily.	1.		
- Drills for operating W/T doors, Side scuttles, valves			
and closing mechanisms must be held weekly.	ļ		
- Records of drills and inspections to be entered in the	e l		
log book with record of any defects.			
Explain			
- Categories of watertight doors (Class 1, Class 2, Class 3)			
- Rules regarding number of openings in passenger			
ships and W/T doors			
- Difference between Water tight and weather tight			
doors			
Sketch and describe			
- Arrangement of power operated sliding W/T door			
- Hinged W/T door and means of securing them		•	:
- Ramp doors of Ro-Ro ships			
- Ship side doors			
Corrosion and its prevention:	4		
Explain			
- Corrosion, Erosion, Corrosion Triangle			
- Formation of corrosion cell			
- Galvanic series of metals		•	
- Stress concentrations leading to corrosion cell			
formation			
- Differences in surface condition leading to			
formation of corrosion cells			• •
- Cathodic protection using sacrificial anodes			
Describe			
- Impressed Current System			
- Measures to minimise corrosion	}		
- Treatment of steel in shipyard			
Explain			
- Structure of paint and purpose of each constituent.			
- Purpose of Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) List			,
		·	
 Common paint vehicles: Drying oils, oleo-resins, alkyd resins, polymerizing chemicals and bitumen 	1		
and state suitability of each for various applications.			
Describe			
- Typical paint schemes for: underwater areas, boot			
topping, top sides, weather decks, superstructures			
and tank interiors.			
- Surface preparation for painting			
- Safety precautions when using paints			•
z-govy.p. countons when using puints			

- How anti-fouling paint acts.		1	· .	
- How anti-corrosive paint acts.				
State				
- Wetted Surface area				1
$S = 2.58 X \sqrt{(\Delta X Length of ships)}$	-			1
Surveys, certification & dry-docking:		4	Ţ	
Define				
- Statutory and Mandatory surveys.			}	
Explain				
- Initial Survey, Intermediate Survey, Annual S	Survey			
and Renewal Survey				1
- Harmonised System of Ship Surveys				
- Enhanced Surveys	* .			
- Conditions Assessment Scheme (CAS)	•			1.
- Condition Assessment Programme (CAP)	•			
	TOTAL	20	-	

DETAILED TEACHING SYLLABUS

SUBJECT: SHIP SAFETY, DAMAGE CONTROL & MAINTENANCE

TOPICS	Teacl	ning metho	d/hours
	Lectures	Exercise	Practicals
Competency No. 17: Maintain safety and security of the ship	's crew an	d passenge	rs and the
operational condition of life-saving, fire fighting and other s	afety syste	ms	
17.1 A thorough knowledge of life saving appliance	2		
regulations (International Convention for the safety of			·
Life at Sea) – LSA Code			
Explain			•
- Purpose and Objectives of LSA Code			
- LSA requirements as per SOLAS			
17.2 Organisation of fire and abandon ship drills	2		
Explain	:		
- How to draw a muster list and emergency			
instructions for a given crew and type of vessel			
- How to assign duties			
- Division of crew into command, emergency and			
backup teams			
- How drills and practices should be organized	·		
keeping fatigue factor in consideration.			
- Importance of debriefings after a drill			
- Importance of steps to be taken to follow up			
conclusions of any drill			
17.3 Maintenance of operational condition of life saving,	5		
fire fighting and other safety systems.			
17.4 Actions to be taken to protect and safeguard all			
persons on board in emergencies			,
18.1.3 Explains methods and aids for fire prevention and			
detection and extinction: Fire prevention procedures,			
different types of fires and fire fighting equipments to			
be used, fighting fire on different types of ship.			
18.1.4 Understands functions and use of life saving			
appliances: Different types of emergencies, actions			
taken, life saving appliances and instructions to use it.			
Describe			
- How to draw plans for maintenance and inspection		·	
of life saving, fire fighting and other safety systems			
(Remote controlled W/T doors, Bilge alarms			
- Procedures for maintenance of LSA (Lifeboat			
,Launching appliances, Lifeboat equipment			
including radio life-saving appliances, satellite			4
EPIRBs, SARTs, immersion suits and thermal			f
protective aids, Life jackets, Pyrotechnics, Line			2
Throwing Apparatus)			. [
- Procedures for maintenance of FFA(Portable fire			

extinguishers; Fire hydrants; Fire hoses, Fire	· · · ·	7:	
nozzles International Shore Connection; Fireman's			
outfit, Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA);			•
Fire wallet; Fire dampers, Fire flaps and			
ventilators; EEBD)			
- Actions to be taken in event of fire on own ship			
(accommodation, engine rooms, cargo spaces and			
galley)			
Explain			
- How to draw plans to deal with: Fire and Explosion.			
17.5 Actions to limit damage and salve the ship following a	3		
fire, explosion, collision or grounding	1		1
List			
- Contents of Emergency Checklists for fire,		1	
explosion, collision, grounding			ļ
17. 6 Safety and Security of the ship's crew and passengers	3		
Explain			•
- Role of Safety committee			
- Purpose and Objectives of Code of safe working]	
practices,	1		
- Dock safety regulation.			
- Procedures for Reporting of accidents			
- Security Levels and Duties and responsibilities of			
every individual at various levels as per ISPS			
Code			
- Actions to be taken in case of piracy or armed			
robbery			
17.7 Ship maintenance and repairs	3		
Describe			
- Planned maintenance system (PMS)			
- Care and maintenance of ropes, wires,			,
,	·		
accommodation ladders, pilot hoist and pilot			E.
ladders, W/T doors, mooring equipment, hatch			:
covers and cargo handling equipment.		L <u></u>	
Competency No. 18: Develop emergency & damage control p	plans & ha	ındle emer _l	gency
situations		,	
18.1 Emergency situation			
18.1.1 Demonstrate the knowledge of preparations of	3		
contingency plans for response to emergencies: Drawing			
plans to deal with emergencies, legal aspects and			
seamanship practise			
18.1.2 Understands ship construction with regards to		, ,	
damage control			
Explain			
- How to draw plans to deal with: Leakages and spills			. *
in dangerous cargoes, rescue of victims from			ė.
enclosed spaces, heavy weather damage, rescue of			
survivors from another ship or sea, & abandon ship.			
- Constructional features with regards to damage			
control			

Competence No. 19: Use of leadership and managerial ski	lls			
19.1 Knowledge of shipboard personnel management and	3	1		
training				
Principles of Controlling Subordinates and maintaining				
good relationships	•			
State that the principles include:				
- being calm and even in temperament when giving				
orders and dealing with offenders				
- being honest and fair in all matters, and being firm				
when necessary				
- treating all staff on the same basis,				
- avoiding causing disappointment to staff				
- avoiding making promises,				
- having a proper attitude towards spokesmen or			1	
representatives of trade unions				
- making allowances for differences in nationality,				
language, religion and other cultural matters	}	1		
affecting behaviour and attitude				
- ensuring that all staff feel that their services on				
board are appreciated			-	
Staff Attitudes		}	1	
States the reasons why people work:		•		f
- need to earn money				
- need to be a useful member of society				
 need for security of their standard of living 				ĺ
- need to use their manual and mental skills and to				
derive satisfaction from them, and need to achieve				
their ambitions and improve their status				
Exercise of Authority]		l
States				
- the appointment of a person to a higher rank gives				
authority		1		
- the real authority is achieved when the person				ļ
concerned demonstrates that he knows the work, is				İ
decisive, decisions are generally correct, orders are				
clear and are quickly carried out without argument,				
seeks advice when necessary and helps others,	1			
accept orders from superiors and carry them out and				
accepted by those with whom he works.				
Training Methods				
State		s		
- training should be based on attitude, skill and				
knowledge				
Explain				
- the purpose of on-board training	}			
- why training should be relevant to the trainees' work				
and duties aboard ship		,		
- how to conduct a training session (Purpose,	ĺ			
Objective, Contents, Mode of training, Briefing and				
Debriefing)				
- Importance of group activity, demonstration and				
hands-on experience		i		- 1

10.2 4 knowledge of veleted interest in 1	T				
19.2 A knowledge of related international maritime conventions and recommendations, and national legislation	3				
Explain					
- Principles underlying the ISM Code			ĺ		
- Content and application of the ISM Code		ŀ			
- Principles underlying the STCW Convention			- 1		
- Content and application of the STCW Convention					
- Hours of rest for watchkeepers as per STCW and MLC		ļ			
19.3 Ability to apply task and workload management,					
including planning and co-ordination, personnel			ļ		
assignment, time and resource constraints and					
prioritization		1			
Planning and co-ordination					
Explain					
- Signs of fatigue			1		
- Causes of fatigue					
- The results, if fatigue is overlooked and / or allowed					
to develop	·		.		
- Need to maintain work/ rest hour records.					
- Importance of meetings on board for planning					
- Importance of safety committee					
Personnel Assignment			1		
State					
- Personnel assignment depends upon knowledge,		1			
skill, experience, competence, attitude, ship design,		-			
manning arrangements, external environmental					
conditions, reliability of equipment and machinery,			1		
and operational conditions.					
Time and resource constraints					
State					
			-		
- The work be planned, allocated, delegated, keeping in mind the time and resource constraints		1			
- The importance of using all the available resources,					
with proper planning to obtain optimum results <u>Prioritization</u>					
State					
- Importance of prioritizing the work, in different day to-day scenarios					ĺ
		ļ			
19.4 Knowledge and ability to apply effective resource	4		-		
management: Allocation, assignment, and					
prioritization of resources, Effective communication on					
board and ashore, Decisions reflect consideration of					ļ
team experiences, assertiveness and leadership,					
including motivation, Obtaining and maintaining		1			.
situation awareness					- [
Allocation, assignment and prioritization of resources	•]			
State		1	1	e ²	
- The importance of allocating, assignment and					
prioritization of resources.					Ì
Effective communication on board and ashore	-				

Chief Mate- Phase 1- Detailed Teaching Syllabus- Ship Safety, Damage Control and Maintenance
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Explain	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·	
		1	
- Interactive and closed loop communication			
- Importance of effective communication, briefings and debriefings.			
Decisions reflect consideration of team experiences	ļ		
Explain			
- Factors to be taken into consideration to allocate		1	
and delegate the tasks.	1		
_ -			
 Effective resource management taking into account the experience of the team 	ĺ		-
	1]	
- Error chains and explains how they can be avoided	1		
Assertiveness and leadership, including motivation			
Define			
- Authority and Assertiveness			
- Motivation		}	
Explain		,	
- Need for a balance between authority and			}
assertiveness			
 Methods of motivation and the importance of 	ſ		
motivating the crew to obtain the optimum result			
Obtaining and maintaining situational awareness	1		
Explain			
- The importance of obtaining and maintaining			
situational awareness			
19.5 Knowledge and ability to apply decision-making	6	-	
techniques: Situation and risk assessment, Identify and	. 0		
generate options, Selecting course of action,	}		1
Evaluation of outcome effectiveness]		
Situation and risk assessment			
Explain			4
-]		
- Method to carry out situation and risk assessment Identify and Generate Options			
Explain			
•			j '
- Need to identify and generate all possible options.			
Selecting Course of Action			
Explain			
- Method of selecting effective course of action			
Evaluation of outcome effectiveness			
Explain			
 Need to evaluate the outcome effectiveness 			
9.6 Development, implementation, and oversight of	3		
tandard operating procedures	,		
Explain	1		
- How to develop standard operating procedures			
(SOP's)			
- Methods to implement the SOP's			
- Reasons of over sighting of SOP's and the dangers	1		
associated with over sight.			
TOTAL	40		

DETAILED TEACHING SYLLABUS

SUBJECT: BRIDGE WATCHKEEPING, SHIP HANDLING & EMERGENCIES

TOPICS	Teacl	Teaching method/hours			
	Lectures	Exercise	Practicals		
Competence No. 5: Establish watch keeping arrangement	t and procedu	res	<u> </u>		
5.1 Watch keeping Arrangements and Procedures					
5.1.1 The content, application and intent of COLREG 1972.	8	3	2		
5.1.2Navigational watch	- 	<u> </u>			
Explain:					
 Factors deciding the composition of the watch on the bridge 	ne 2				
 Communication between chief engineer and maste in deciding the composition of engine room watch 	er				
5.1.3 Master – Pilot Exchange of information	1				
5.1.4 Ensuring the adequacy of an engineering watch:	1 1				
Explain: - Communication between chief engineer and master - Factors deciding the composition of watch	1	2			
5.1.5 VTS/VTMS 10.10 Manoeuvring in and near vessel traffic service(VTS) areas					
Explain: - IMO ship routeing guide - Manoeuvring in and near vessel traffic service(VTS) areas	2				
Competence No. 4: Co-ordinate search and rescue operati	owe.				
Competence No.9: Respond to navigational emergencies	ons				
9.1 Contingency Plans for Response to Emergencies: Describe:					
 Muster list Assignment of duties to personnel Composition of emergency team Drawing of plans to deal with heavy weather damage 	8		<i>*</i>		
 Excessive list, bilging, & flooding Fire in E-room, Paint locker, Cargo spaces, wheel house and galley Stranding Abandoning ship 	!				

Caille and of manipus substances	······	T	
- Spillage of noxious substances			
- Piracy and armed robbery			
- Collision.			
9.2 Measures which should be taken in emergencies for the			
protection and safety of the ship, passengers and crew			
9.2.1 Beaching a vessel	_	1	1
Describe:	2	1	1
- Circumstances in which the vessel is to be beached			
- Precautions to be taken prior to and after beaching			
- Log book entries			
9.2.2 Stranding			
Explain:			
- Actions to be taken if stranding is imminent and			
after stranding			
- Discharging or transferring of weights on board to			
facilitate refloating	2		
- Control of discharge of harmful substances	2	ļ	
- Assessment of damage and control			
, ,		İ	_
- Refloating of stranded ship with & without			
assistance			·
- Log book entries	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
9.2.3 Collision			
Explain:	2	}	1
- Duties of Master following a collision or impairment	2		
of the water tight integrity of the hull as per SOLAS		1	
- Log book entries		.	<u> </u>
9.2.4 Precautions for the protection and safety of			
passengers in emergency situations:			
Explain:			
- Duties of crew members to assist and muster	2		1
passengers			1
- Precautions for the protection and the safety of		1	1
passengers in emergency situations.			
9.2.5 Fire or explosion			1
Describe			
- Boundary cooling			
-Effect on stability of the vessel caused by use of water	2		
to mitigate fire	2		
-Procedure for man entry		1	
-Procedures for using fixed fire extinguishing system			
-Procedure for rescue of person/s from the space			
9.2.6 Abandoning ship			
Explain:			
-Situations under which to abandon ship	3		
-Procedures for abandoning a ship			
Trocounted for adminding a stup	L	<u> </u>	٠ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

TO TO THE PART OF			
-Preparation on ship prior abandoning a ship			
-Duty of crew and passengers			
- Distress call transmission until acknowledgement			
- Mustering of crew and passengers			1
-Importance of mustering and carrying extra rations,			
EPIRB, SART and other resources such as blankets			
etc			
- Use of distress signal to attract attention	;		
-Launching of boats and liferafts in heavy weather			
-Steps for avoidance of false distress calls			
-Cancellation of false distress alert calls			
-Log book entries			
9.2.7 Emergency steering gear			
Explain:			
- Change over bridge control to local control in the	,		
steering gear compartment			
-Standard emergency steering procedures	}		
-Need for proper communication			
9.2.8 Towing			
Explain:			
- The contents of emergency towing booklet		ļ	
- Emergency towing arrangements,		1	
- Procedure and tools for towing,	4		
- Procedure for towing in good and rough weather			
conditions,			
- Calculation of bollard pull and towing speed prior			ĺ
towage			
4.1 Co-ordinate search and rescue operations			
9.2.9 IAMSAR			[
9.2.10 Man overboard procedures			- ,
10.12 Precautions in manoeuvring the ship to be able to			
launch rescue boats in bad weather			
Explain:			
-Contents of IAMSAR Manual Vol 3			
- Various search patterns			
-Role and duties of MRCC, RCC, OSC	18.5		
-Man-overboard procedures			
- Recovering a person from the sea in heavy weather			
-Action to take when a person is reported missing at			
sea.			
-Precautions in manoeuvring the ship to be able to			
launch rescue boats in bad weather			
-Logbook entries	•		1
9.2.11 Emergencies in Port		·	
Explain:	0.5	'	

		•	
-Actions to take when emergencies arise in port (at berth or at anchor) –Fire, Pollution, Approaching Storm, Tsunami, Casualties, Personnel related accidents.			
9.2.12 Piracy or armed robbery.			
Explain:			
- Best management practices (BMP)			
- Guidelines provided by Indian authorities			
- IMB PRC (Piracy Reporting Centre), UKMTO (UK	2		
Maritime Trade Organisation), MSCHOA(Maritime	ļ		
Security Centre Horn of Africa)			İ
Competence No. 10: Manoeuvre and handle a ship in all co.	nditions	- 	- 1
10.1 Manoeuvres			
Explain:		}	
- Manoeuvres required when approaching a pilot	I_{\perp}		
vessel or station with , Tide and current,	•		
- Head reach, stopping Distance and rudder cycling			
10.2 Rivers, Estuaries and Restricted Water			
Define:		}	
- Shallow water			
- Squat		<u> </u>	
Explain:		·	
- How Squat is dependent on speed of the vessel, block			ļ
coefficient and the width of the channel			
- Reduction in under keel clearance resulting from			
rolling and pitching and heel or list			
- How to round bends in a channel with a current in	5		
either direction, taking account of the effect of wind			İ
- Use of an anchor to assist in rounding a bend			
- How to turn short round in a narrow channel,			
with or without a wind, and current.			
Calculate:			
- The approximate sinkage due to squat			
ROTI			İ
Describe:			
- Use of constant rate of rate and constant radius turn			
in restricted waters			
10.3 Berthing and Unberthing			
Describe:			
- the effects of right- and left-handed propellers on			
manoeuvring	6		
- the use of twin screws for manoeuvring			
- the advantages and disadvantages of controllable-			
pitch propellers with regard to ship handling			

	T		 	
- the use of lateral thrusters (bow & stern)				
- how an anchor or anchors may be used to assist in				
manoeuvring the different vicus in which twee years he would find				
- the different ways in which tugs may be made fast and used				
Ship and tug interaction				
Explain:	1			
- Pivot point and girding of tugs				
<u>Interaction</u>				
Describe:	3			
- The interaction between a ship and nearby banks			ļ	
(bank cushion and bank suction)				
- The interaction between ships when meeting end-				
- The interaction between ships in an overtaking situation				
- 11 - 11 - 11 - 11	÷			
 The particular dangers of interaction when working close by other craft such as tugs 				
10.4 Anchoring				-
Explain:		ĺ		ŀ
- The procedures for anchoring with one or two				
anchors				
- Factors for deciding the scope of the cable	4	!		ı
- Swinging circle	,			
				ļ
- Procedures and precautions taken for anchoring in				Ì
deep waters				
- Running moor				
- Standing moor				- 1
- Open moor	:			
- Mediterranean moor				$\frac{1}{2}$
Dragging anchor				Ī
Describe:	7			
- Actions taken when vessel starts dragging its	1			
anchor(s)				1
- How to slip anchor(s)				
- Foul hawse and methods to clear it				ļ
10.5 Lighterage at Sea:				\dashv
Describe:				
- Contents of Ship to ship transfer guide,				
- Lighterage preparations for both vessels,	1			
- Method of separating on completion of transfer				
operations.				-
10.6 Dry-docking	1	····		
Chief Mate Phace 2 Datailed Teaching Callalan Dil XX	,,			

Describe			<u> </u>
- Preparation of repairs list		1	-
- Hull cleaning, inspection, blasting, painting			
- Precautions before flooding the dock		İ	
 Measurement of rudder and propeller drop 		ļ	
- Ship's plans			
- Steel renewals and thickness measurements			
- Floating Dry Dock, critical period	ļ <u>.</u>		
10.7 Heavy Weather Describe:			
- Pooping			
- Broaching to			
- Synchronous rolling			
- Parametric rolling			
8			}
- Actions to take to minimise the effect of all mentioned above	2		
	ĺ]
Explain			
Rolling period in $sec = 2 \text{ _{II}} \text{ K/ } (g \text{ X GM})^{1/2}$	Ì		
where			
K= Radius of Gyration			
g= Acceleration due to gravity			
10.8 Manoeuvring diagrams			
Define: - Advance			
- Transfer			
- Tactical diameter			
- Track reach			
- Stopping distance	1		1.0
- Turning circles at various draughts and speeds	1		
Explain			,
- The effects of displacement, draught, trim, speed and			
under-keel clearance on turning circles and stopping			
distances			
- Effect of transverse thrust on turning circle of the			
ship with right/ left handed propeller.			j.e
10.9 Ice Navigation			·
Define			
- Solid, Soft, Drift and Pack Ice; Growler, Ice berg	2		
Explain:	2		
- Procedure and precautions to be taken prior			
entering ice		.]	

 Contents of the Polar code Master's obligation to report dangerous ice Cold weather precautions Freezing sprays and steps required to minimise same. 			
10.11 Bow wave and stern wave Explain: - Damage to shore facilities due to excessive bow waves and stern waves - The effects of passing ships on ships moored alongside - The precautions that should be taken by ships alongside to minimize the effect of passing traffic	1		
TOTAL	90	3	2

DETAILED TEACHING SYLLABUS

SUBJECT: NAVIGATIONAL AIDS

TOPICS	Teaching method/hours						
	Lectures	Exercise	Practicals				
Competence 2: Determine position and the accuracy of results	ltant positie	on fix by ar	ny means				
2.2 Electronic Systems of Position Fixing							
2.2.1 Terrestrial electronic position fixing system	2		1				
- Principle, operation and Errors of E-Loran							
(To be taught when E- Loran becomes functional)							
2.2.2 Satellite electronic position of fixing system:							
GNSS	3		,,				
Global Positioning System:							
Explain:							
- Working principle							
- System configuration and frequencies used							
Describe							
- C/A and P codes	1						
- How Position is determined	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
- Contents of Navigation message	-						
- Various DOP's used	ĺ						
- Errors and alarms of GPS (Emphasize on accuracy							
of GPS fix in confined waters)							
- Accuracy obtainable with GPS and how accuracy							
can be downgraded.							
- WGS 84 datum- why GPS position cannot be directly	ĺ	:					
plotted on the navigation chart							
- Datum shifts							
- Working principle of DGPS and its limitations			٠.				
- Dangers of over reliance on satellite derived							
positions							
- IMO Performance Standards							
Brief outline of GLONASS and GALILEO							
2.2.3 Other navigational aids: AIS, VDR, SVDR, LRIT, BNWAS	3						
AIS Francisco	-		}				
Explain:							
- Purpose of AIS							
- Limitations of AIS							
- Precautions during use of AIS for collision avoidance							
- Pseudo AIS							
Describe	ĺ						
- The Principle							
- Frequencies used							
- Types of messages and time interval							
 Information displayed on AIS screen IMO Performance Standards 							
- 1140 Terjormance standards							

VDR/S	CVDR			
Explai				
Expiai	n. Purpose of VDR			
_	Duration of data stored]	
_	V			
-	Modules of VDR	.		
_	Saving and retrieval of data in case if incident and			
1,	training purpose	1		
-	IMO Performance Standards			
List				
-	Data recorded on VDR			
-	Data recorded on S-VDR.	#*		
$\frac{LRIT}{T}$			1	
Explair				
	Purpose of LRIT			
-	Data transmitted by LRIT			
-	Authorised receivers of data			
Describ	pe			
-	Difference between LRIT and AIS			
BNWAS				ļ.
Explain				
<u>-</u>	Performance standards for BNWAS			
	adial steering,(ROTI) parallel indexing, and radar	1	6	
	lotting	†		
	Turn Indicator (ROTI):	,		
Describ	e:			
i - ,	Procedure to execute a constant radius turns with or			
	without current.		:	
Explain				
1 -	The need to monitor the turn.			
	Methods of monitoring the turn			
_	IMO Performance Standards	•		
Radar F	Plotting Exercises with three targets and current and			
takina a	ction to avoid collision as per Collision Regulations			
2 2 5 Fa	the soundary speed loss S. C.			
2.2.3 130	ho sounders, speed logs: Sources of errors	4		
Echo So	andon.			
Explain.				
-				
	Basic principle,			
- 1	Effect of density, temperature and pressure on			
	velocity of sound and the limits in which the true	İ		
	value may lie.		÷	
Describe				
	Ranging and Phasing			
- I	naccuracies of equipment, scale error and	}		
	measures to eliminate them.			
	False echoes			
- E	Errors due to Trim, List & positioning	ĺ		I
- V	arious alarms and settings.			
- L	MO Performance Standards		i	
Speed lo.	g:]		

Explain		·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	The difference between ground reference and water			
	reference speed.	Í	}	
- 1	IMO Performance Standards			
Doppler	speed log:			
Describe		1		
1.	Principle			
1	lanus configuration	.		
	Dual axis configuration and its uses during docking			
	operations.	•		
1	Calibration of the log	1.7		
	The Limitations	ĺ		
, ,	The errors of Doppler log			
l				
(Derivat	ion of formulae for explaining Doppler effect not			
required				
	urse recorder and auto pilot operation and	1		
, ~	ecautions.			
Course F	<u>Kecorder</u>	İ		
Explain	a.uca			
_	Setting of Course Recorder		,	
-	Information to be recorded on the course recorder			
	by the operator			
	Alarms of course recorder			
<u>Auto- Pil</u>	<u>ot</u>			
Explain:	mt			
	The principle			
	arious settings of the auto-pilot for optimal			
	performance	1		
	he procedures and factors to take into account for change over			
- A	daptive automatic pilot systems and its functions	1		
	arious alarms			
- T/	he need for regular checking and test of auto pilot	1		
<u>- T/</u>	he regulation regarding the use of auto pilot.			
Competer	nce 3: Determine and allow for compass errors			
	etic Compass Error and Correction:			
Explain:		5		
	Earth as a magnet			
- ,	Ship's permanent magnetic field components P, Q,			
	and R.			
	Induced Magnetism			
	Principle of Magnetic Compass			
- ,	Method of compensating effect of P, Q and R			
•	(Placement of Permanent correctors)			.
- ,	Method of compensating effect of induced			
1	magnetism (Placement of Induced magnetism			
	correctors)			
-)	Why a deviation curve made in one hemisphere		•	
	and position cannot be used in the other			•

hemisphere Describe			
- Method of obtaining table of deviation/ deviation curve			
3.2 Gyro-compass Errors and Corrections			 \dashv
Calculate - Error on Gyro Compass given latitude, speed, course steered and ratio between control and damping precess (Settling error and Steaming error) List	4	1	
- The equipment getting heading inputs from gyro compass. Outline the performance standards of Gyro Compass.			-
Total duration (hours):	23	7	ì

DETAILED TEACHING SYLLABUS

SUBJECT: GENERAL ENGINEERING KNOWLEDGE

TOPICS	Teaching method/hou		d/hours
	Lectures	Exercise	Practicals
Competence No. 11: Operate remote controls of propulsion	plant and e	ngineering	systems
and services		_	
11.1 Marine Engineering Terms and Fuel Consumption			1
11.1 Marine engineering terms:			
Define:			
- Mass, Force, Work, Power,			ļ.
- Energy, Stress, Strain, heat,	0.5) (
- Efficiency of a machine			
- Indicated power, shaft power,			
- Propeller power and thrust]
11.1.2 Fuel consumption:			
Define			
- Admiralty coefficient, Fuel coefficient, Thermal			
Efficiency, Specific Fuel Consumption			
Explain			
- Effect of condition of hull, tips of propeller on fuel			
coefficient, fuel consumption, and propeller			
efficiency.			
Describe	2	4	ł
 Indicator diagrams and the information obtained 			
Calculate			
 Power output from indicator diagrams 			1
 Daily consumption at service speed 			
 Bunker fuel required for the voyage 			
- Speed for a given daily consumption			
 Speed required to complete a voyage with given 			
consumption.	ļ		
11,2 Auxiliaries:			<u> </u>
11.2.1 Auxiliary boilers:			
Describe			
- Water tube boiler			
- Fire tube boilers			
- Exhaust gas boiler			
- Importance of maintaining correct water level and			
function of safety valve	4		
Distinguish			
- Between water tube and fire tube boiler			
Describe		,	
- The procedure of flashing the boiler from cold.			
- Effects of salts in boiler feed water and procedure			
for treatment of feed water.			.[

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
11.2.2 Distillation and fresh-water systems:	ľ		
Explain with sketch as necessary			
- Principle of operation of a low pressure Fresh			
Water Generator	2		
- Principle of Reverse osmosis	}		
 Hydrophore system for domestic water supply. 			
- Drinking Water Treatment			
11.2.3 Pumps and pumping systems:			
Describe with sketch the principle of working of			
- Reciprocating pump/Gear pump/Screw pump			
- Centrifugal pump [including Hydraulic Aggregate			
pump (Hydraulically driven submerged pump –			
trade name Framo), Submersible, and Deepwell	4		
pumps]	4		
- Fire pumps			
- Emergency Fire pump and its pumping arrangement			
Describe			
- Typical bilge system of a ship.			
- Typical ballast system of a ship.			1
11.2.4 Steering gears:			
Describe with sketch			
- Ram type hydraulic steering gear			
- Rotary vane steering gear			
- Electrical steering gear			
- Telemotor system	4		
- Fail safe arrangement			
State			
- IMO requirements for auxiliary steering gears			
- IMO requirement for testing steering gears			
- Requirements for Emergency Control	1		
11.2.5 Generators, alternators and electrical distribution:			
Explain			
- Operation of an alternator			
- Electrical distribution systems			
- Use of circuit breaker & fuses.			
- Procedure for maintenance of batteries			
- Operation of Emergency Compressor			
- Purpose and operation of purifiers	2.5		
Describe with sketch	2.5		
- Navigation light circuit with indicators/ alarms and			
alternative power supply			
List			
- Services to be supplied from Emergency Generator			
Describe			
- Procedure for starting emergency generator			
manually.			,
11.2.6 Refrigeration, air-conditioning and ventilation:		,	
State			
- Properties of a refrigerant	2		
		1	1

- Simple refrigeration cycle for domestic refrigeration			
and cargo spaces			
- Working principle of air conditioning plant			
11.2.7 Stabilisers:			
Describe	0.5	-	
- Construction and operation of fin stabiliser			
11.2.8 Sewage treatment plants:			
Describe with sketch	,		
- Operation of chemical sewage treatment plant	1		
- Operation of biological sewage treatment plant			
11.2.9 Oily-water Separators and oil filtering equipment:	***	-	
Describe with sketch		İ	
- Construction and operation of Oily Water Separator			i
- Construction and operation of ODMCS.			
11.2.10 Incinerators:	1.5		
Draw			
- Block diagram for the operation of a waste			
incinerator.			·
11.2.11 Deck machinery:	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Explain			
- Advantages and disadvantages of steam, electric and			
hydraulic drive for winches			-
Describe			
- Routine maintenance including lubrication of deck	•		
machinery (windlass, mooring winch, cranes, cargo winches)		}	
Describe with sketch	^		
1	2	ļ	
- Windlass drive system			
11.2.12 Hydraulic systems: Describe			
- Hydraulic accumulator			
- Ram and rotary vane actuators			
- Common failures of system and remedial measures			
State			
- Necessity for cooling/ heating of hydraulic oil			
11.3 Marine Power plants:			
11.3.1 Diesel engines:			
Describe			
- Working principle of two stroke and four stroke			
internal combustion engines			
- Compare and contrast			
- Two stroke and Four stroke internal combustion	İ		
engines	_		
- Explain	5		
- Causes of Scavenge fires and remedial actions			-
- Causes of Crankcase explosions			
- Super charging (constant pressure and pulse type)		•	
Describe			
- Preparation of Diesel Engine for Standby mode			
- Procedure for starting and reversing			-

State State			
- Number of starts is limited by capacity of starting			
air reservoir			
Draw a block diagram of			
- Fuel oil system from bunker tank to injection			
- Lubricating oil system			
- Cooling water system			}
11.3.2 Steam turbine systems			
Explain			
- Working principle of			
- Impulse turbine			
- Reaction turbine	·		
Describe	2		·
- Steam turbine and its bearing	2		
- Procedure for warming through a steam turbine for			.
manoeuvring			
- Procedure for manoeuvring using a steam turbine			
(forward and astern)			
11.3.3 Propeller and propeller shaft:			
Define			
- Pitch, slip and efficiency of a propeller Calculate			ļ
	,]
- Percentage apparent slip, real slip			
- Ship's speed given rpm, mean pitch and percentage			
slip	•	_	. }
- Indicated power, shaft power, delivered power and	2	1	
effective power			
Explain			
- How propeller thrust is transmitted to the hull			
- How propeller shaft is supported		,	
- How propeller (keyless) is secured to tail shaft			[
Describe			
- Operation of a controllable pitch propeller			
11.3.4 Bridge control:			
Describe with block diagram			
- Control systems for Main Engine (including control			
from bridge, ECR and local)			
- Bridge control of controllable pitch propeller,			
List			
- Indicators and alarms provided with bridge control	3		
- Indicators for lateral thrusters.			
Explain			
- Arrangements and operation of lateral thrusters			
- Main Engine starting arrangement			
- Purpose of turbocharger and need to control rpm		ļ	1
whilst carrying out turbocharger washing.			
11.4 Engine room watchkeeping			
11.4.1			
- Describe arrangements necessary for appropriate	2		
and effective engineering watches to be maintained	2		
with the state of	l	·	

11.4.2	for the purpose of safety under normal circumstances and UMS operations.			
1	Describe arrangements necessary to ensure a safe engineering watch is maintained when carrying dangerous cargo			
		40	5	

DETAILED TEACHING SYLLABUS

SUBJECT: MARITIME LEGISLATION

TOPICS	Teaching method/hour					
	Lectures	Exercise	Practicals			
Competence no. 16: Monitor and control compliance with le						
	measures to ensure safgty of life at sea and the protection of the marine environment					
16.1 Introduction to Maritime Law	1					
16.2 Law of the Sea (UNCLOS):						
Define (as per THE TERRITORIAL WATERS,						
CONTINENTAL SHELF, EXCLUSIVE						
ECONOMIC ZONE AND OTHER MARITIME ZONES						
ACT, 1976 as amended)	2					
- Territorial sea and the contiguous zone,	~					
- Exclusive economic zone and continental shelf,						
Define (as per UNCLOS)						
- International straits,						
- High seas			,			
16.3 Safety: Outline knowledge of the following safety						
conventions:						
16.3.1 International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 (LL						
1966), as amended			:			
Describe						
- Requirements for initial and periodical surveys						
- Requirements for periodical inspections	3					
List						
 Fittings and appliances to be inspected Circumstances in which LLC would be cancelled 						
 						
- Contents of Record of Conditions of			1			
Assignment of freeboard 16.3.2 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea,		<u> </u>				
1974 as amended (SOLAS)						
Describe:						
- Procedures for testing of ship's steering gear						
- Change over procedures for remote steering gear						
- Requirements for emergency steering drills						
- General requirements for carriage of navigational						
equipment	4					
List						
- The chapters of SOLAS and brief outline of the						
contents as covered therein.						
- Log book Entries to be made regarding steering						
gear and emergency drills						
- The amendments to SOLAS (within last three years)						
16.3.3 International Convention on Standards of Training,		1				
and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978 (STCW) as	2		e .			
amended						

↓ <i>Explain</i>			
- Manila Amendments to STCW 78			
16.3.4 Convention for the suppression of unlawful act			
against the Safety of Maritime Navigation 1988 as			
amended	,		
Explain	1		
- Aims, objectives and general provisions of the	4		
convention			
16.3.5 ITU Radio Regulations			
Explain	1		
- Aim and objectives of the regulation	5		
16.4 Pollution: Outline knowledge of the following pollution			
conventions and their amendments:			
16.4.1 International Convention for the Prevention of			
Pollution from Ships, 1973.			
Explain			1
- MARPOL: Contents and Purpose			
- OPA – 90 : Contents and Purpose			
- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination system			
(NPDES) of the U.S. Clean Water Act: Contents and			
Purpose.	Ì		
Explain:			
- Particularly sea sensitive areas		•	
1	}		
- Discharge provisions for oil and oily waste from			
machinery spaces outside special areas and within			
special areas, Describe			
l l			
- Contents of SOPEP	5.5		
- Contents of Vessel Response Plan (VRP)		:	
- Notification procedures as per SOPEP and VRP			
- Entries to be made in Oil Record Book (Part I,	ļ		
Machinery Space Operations) and Part II (Cargo	ĺ		 -
and ballast operations)			
- Need to maintain records			
- Contents and validity of IOPP certificate and			
annexures			
Explain:			
- Contents of MARPOL Annex II			
- Chemical discharge criteria in special and other			•
areas.			
- Need to maintain records			
- Entries to be made in Cargo Record Book for			
Chemical Cargoes			
- SMPEP			
16.4.1 International Convention for the Prevention of			
Pollution from Ships, 1973 contd			
State			
- Notification procedures for loading/unloading			[
harmful substances as per MARPOL Annex III			
Explain		T.	ļ: ·
			<u>. </u>

- Discharge criteria for Sewage (Annex IV)			
- Holding tanks,			
- Nearest land			
- Contents and validity of ISPP certificate and			
annexures			
Explain (with regards to Annex V):			
- Special areas			
-			
- Discharge criteria			
- Garbage management plan			
- Entries in Garbage record book			
- Need for maintaining records	1 .	ļ	
Explain (with regards to Ballast Water Management):			
- Ballast water management plan			
- Need for maintaining records	:		
- Ballast Water Management Convention			
Describe (with regards to Annex VI):			
- SECA(Sulphur Emission Control areas			
- Volatile Organic Compounds(VOC) management			
plan			
- Contents and validity of IAPP certificate and			
annexures			
16.4.2 London Dumping Convention (LDC)			
Define			
- Dumping			
- Waste or other matters	0.5		
- Special permit	0.5	}	
- General permit			
Explain			
- Aims of the convention	-		
16.4.3 Intervention convention.			
•			
Define Variation of Consulting			
- Maritime Casualty	0.5		
- Related Interests			
Describe			
- The rights of parties to intervene on high seas			
16.4.4 Civil Liability convention (CLC) and Fund			
Convention.			
Define			1
- Pollution damage	0.5		
- Incident	0.5		
State			1
- Exceptions to liability	,		
- Limitations of liability			
16.4.5 Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response & Co-			
operation Convention (OPRC) as amended (OPRC-			
HNS Protocol)			
Explain	0.5		
- Aims, objectives and general provisions of the			
convention			
	0.5		
16.4.6 Reporting of incidents:	0.5	٠	·

Explain		- · 		
- Need for prompt reporting,				
- Probability of discharge.			1	
16.5 Passengers				
Explain:	•			
16.5.1 Special Trade Passenger Ships Agreement. 16.5.2 Protocol and Rules on Space Requirements for	$\frac{1}{2}$,	
Special Trade Passenger Ships, 1973 16.5.3 General provisions of Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea				
16.6 Tonnage				
16.6.1 International Convention On Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969 as amended				
Define				
- Gross Tonnage	,			
- Net Tonnage				
- Excluded spaces				
List	,			-
- The information available in International Tonnage Certificate				
16.7 ILO Maritime Labour Convention (MLC)-2006				\neg
a) Minimum requirements for seafarers to work on ships:	}			
minimum age, medical certificates, training and qualification, recruitment and placement.				
b) Conditions of Employment: Seafarers Employment				
Agreements, Wages, Hours of Work and Hours of Rest,	<u> </u>			İ
Entitlement to Leave, Repatriation, Seafarer				
compensation for the ship's Loss or Foundering,			-	
Manning Levels, Career and Skill Development and				-
Opportunities for Seafarers' Employment				
c) Accommodation, Recreational Facilities, Food and				
Catering				
d) Health Protection, Medical Care, Welfare & Social				
Security Protection: Medical Care on-board ship and	_			
Ashore, Ship-owners' Liability, Health & Safety Protection and Accident Prevention, Access to Shore-	6			
based Welfare Facilities, Social Security				
e) Compliance and Enforcement				İ
i) Flag State Responsibilities: General Principles,				
Authorization of Recognised Organizations,				
Maritime Labour Certificate and Declaration of				
Maritime Labour Compliance, Inspection and				
Enforcement, On-board Complaint Procedures.				
Marine Casualties	ı			
ii) Port State Responsibilities: Inspections in Port, Detailed				
Inspection, Detentions, On-shore Seafarer Complaint			u L	
Handling Procedures	,			
iii) Labour-supplying Responsibilities: Recruitment and Placement services, Social security provisions				
2 december vices, botten security provisions	· .	<u> </u>		

		-	
16.8 Arrival Documents and Procedures as amended:			
7 16.8.1 International Health Regulations (IHR)			
Define			
- Arrival of Ship			
- Baggage		1	
- Container		_	
- Crew			
- Epidemic	ļ	ļ	
- Free pratique	2		
- In quarantine			
- International voyage			
Describe			
- Requirements of Ship Sanitation/ Ship Sanitation		İ]
Exemption Certificate		ļ	
- Master's obligation concerning maritime		i	
declaration of health			
16.8.2 Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime			
Traffic, (FAL 1965)			
State			
- The purpose of the convention			
- IMO Standard forms for general declaration, cargo			
declaration, ship's and crew effect declaration, crew			
list and passenger list	1.5		
List			
- The documents for arrival or departure of ships	j		
Explain			
- Standard and Recommended practices regarding			
documentation under FAL convention			
16.8.3 Noting protests			
Explain			,
- Note of Protest	0.5		
1	0.5	ļ	
- Conditions in which Note of Protest is to be filed			
- Extended Note of Protest			
16.9 Collision		ĺ	
16.9.1 International Convention for the unification of	ĺ		
Certain Rules of Law with respect to Collision		ĺ	ł
between Vessels, and Relating to Penal Jurisdiction	İ		
in Matters of Collision or other Incidents of			ļ
Navigation	i	İ	
Describe	2		
- Duties of Master after collision		2.1	
Explain			
- Apportionment of Liability			
State			İ
- Convention applies where even no collision has			
taken place.			
16.10 Assistance and Salvage			
16.10.1 International Salvage Convention		,	
Define	_		
- Salvage	2		÷
Duruge			

- Vessel			
- resset - Property			
Describe			
- No cure- No Pay principle			
- Application of convention			
- Duties of Salvor, Owner, and Master			
- Rights of Salvor			
Explain			
- Criteria for assessing reward			
- Criteria for assessing special compensation			
(SCOPIC Clause)			
- Apportionment of the remuneration	÷ .		
16.10.2 Lloyd's Standard Form of Salvage Agreement			
(LOF)			
Explain			
- The contents and clauses of LOF.	, i		
16.11 Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime			
Claims			
State			
- Scope of application of convention			
List			
- Persons entitled to limit liability	1		
- Claims subject to limitation of liability	•		
- Claims exempted from limitation			
- Circumstances in which limitation would be barred.			
Describe			
- Constitution of a limitation fund			
16.12Classification Societies			
1612.1 Overview of all classification society rules			
State		*	
- The Role of IACS			
- Repairs/ Alterations must be carried out under			
survey and to satisfaction of class.			=
Explain	1		
- Reasons for having ship's classed.			
- Special survey requirements			
- Role of Classification Society			
State			
- That periodical surveys are annual survey, dry-			
docking, intermediate and special surveys.			
16.13 Cargo			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
16.13.1 International Convention for the Unification of			
Certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading			
(Hague-Visby Rules)			
Define			
- Carrier	4		
- Contract of Carriage			
- Goods			
- Ship			ž.
- Carriage of goods			
	<u> </u>	L	L

	· 1		,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
List			
- Duties of Carrier			
- Information to be shown on Bill of Lading			
- Exceptions to carrier's responsibility for loss or			
damage			
Explain			
- Bill of Lading as evidence of contract			
- Shipper's responsibility for loss or damage			
- Limitations of liability			
Describe			
- Scope of application of convention			
- System of documentary credit			
State			
- Right to deviate			
- Burden of proving due diligence is on the carrier.			
16.13.2 Charter-parties			
State			
- Charter party is a contract			
- Charter Party drawn using standard forms	,		
Explain			
- Voyage Charter party			
- Time Charter party			
- Demise or Bare boat charter party			ŀ
- Tonnage contract or Contract of Affreightment			
Explain (with regards to Hamburg Rules)			
- Effect of charges for goods carried under Hamburg			
rules			
16.14 General Average and Marine Insurance		!	
16.14.1 The York-Antwerp Rules			
Define			
- General Average Act			
- General Average Sacrifice			·
Explain			
- Duties of Master in GA			
- Rights to contribution in GA			
16.14.2 Marine insurance			
Explain Paymona of Marina Incompany			
- Purpose of Marine Insurance	2		
- Insurable interest	3		
- Utmost good faith			
- Misrepresentation or non- disclosure			
- Warranty			
- Deviation			
- Institute clauses			
- Particular average			
- Subrogation			
- Partial loss		,	
- Total loss			
- Constructive total loss			
- Functions of P and I clubs			

- Risks, liabilities and expenses covered by P and I	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
clubs Describe	ľ			
- Voyage policy				
- Time policy		Ì		
- Floating policy				
- Perils covered in insurance				
16.15 Certificates and Documents required to be Carried by				
International Conventions and Agreements		İ		
List - Certificates carried on board ships by international conventions and their periods of validity - Documents to be carried on board	1			
16.16 National Maritime Legislation			<u> </u>	
16.16.1 General provisions of Merchant Shipping Act and brief outline of Rules made there under	1			
TOTAL	50	1		_

DETAILED TEACHING SYLLABUS

SUBJECT: SHIP CONSTRUCTION

TOPICS	Teach	d/hours	
·	Lectures	Exercise	Practicals
Competence 15: Control trim, stability and stress			
15.1.2: Ship Construction			
Ship building materials			
Define	, ,		
- Tensile Strength			
- Ductility			
- Hardness			
- Toughness			
- Yield Point			
- Ultimate tensile stress			
- Modulus of Elasticity			
- Stress/Brittle/Fatigue fracture			
- Mild steel			
- Strain		-	
Explain with sketch			
- Stress/ Strain curve	4		
Explain			
- Advantages of use of aluminium alloys			
- Use of higher tensile steel and hazards associated			
with same.]	•	
- How aluminium superstructure strength is preserved			
List			
- Examples where castings or forgings are used.			
State			
- Shipbuilding steel is tested, graded and stamped			
with approval marks.			
Describe			
- Precautions against corrosion where aluminium is			
connected to steel work.			
Ship yard practice			
Block diagram			
- General layout of a ship yard and co-operation			
between departments			
Describe and sketch	2		
- Sheer plan	2		
- Half breadth plan			
- Body plan			
Describe			
- Various tests for ship building steel			
Brief outline of Loadline convention			
Explain	3		ż
- Conditions of Assignment of freeboard			

D.C.	1		
Define Margin Line			
- Margin Line - Forward and Aft Perpendicular			ļ
i -	ĺ		1
- LBP - Sub divisional load lines			
	1	ļ	Ì
- Minimum bow height		Ì	
- Factor of sub- division			}
- Garboard and Sheer strake		Ì	
Explain			
- Multiple load lines		1	
- Type A and Type B ships			
List			
- Items to be inspected during annual, periodical and			
renewal surveys			
Brief outline of Tonnage convention			`
Explain			
- Gross tonnage			
- Net tonnage		2	
- Excluded spaces	1	2	
- Enclosed spaces			
Calculate		ļ	
- Gross tonnage			
- Net tonnage			
Brief outline of passenger ship subdivision		1	
Explain	-		
- Floodable length	1	İ	
- Permissible length			
- Sub-division load line			
Brief outline Fire integrity of ships			
Explain	1		
- Types of bulkheads	I	[
- Standard Fire test		Ì	
Midship section of ships			:
Sketch and label midship section of following ships:			
- General Cargo Ships			
- Cellular Container Ship		-	
- Hatch cover less cellular container vessel			
P. H. Commission			
- Buik Carrier - Double hull oil tanker		6	
CI wind touten			
- Chemical tanker - LPG carrier			
- LNG carrier			
- OBO vessel			
- Ro-Ro vessel	12	8	
TOTAL	12	1	.1

 $\textbf{COURSE:} \ \textit{CHIEF MATE (F. G) - PHASE-II}$

DETAILED TEACHING SYLLABUS

SUBJECT: SHIP STABILITY

TOPICS	Teaching method/hours		
	Lectures	Exercise	Practicals
Competence 15: Control trim, stability and stress			
15.2.2: Ship Stability			
Moments of inertia calculations	0.5	I	
Explain			
- Theorem of parallel axis		ļ	
Calculate			
- Moments of Inertia of rectangular and curvi-linear			
surface (using vertical or horizontal ordinates) about			
a stated axis			
- BM_L and BM_T of a ship given ordinates of water			
plane area.			
- KM of a vessel in a floating dry-dock after taking to			
the blocks.			
Thrust due to liquid pressure.	0.5	1	
Define			
- Centre of pressure			
- Thrust			
Calculate			
- Centre of pressure and thrust of rectangular and			
curvi-linear surface (using vertical or horizontal			
ordinates) at a stated liquid level			
Stability at moderate and large angles of heel	1.5	0.5	
State			
- $GZ = GM \sin \theta$ for angles of heel up to 10°			· .
- $GZ = (GM + \frac{1}{2}BM \tan^2 \theta)$ sin θ for angles of heel			
greater than 10°			
-BM = i/V	1		
-KM = KB + BM			
Define Define			
- Rolling period			
Explain			
- Procedure to determine Ship Stability by means of			
rolling period test			
- Limitations of the Rolling period test			
Calculate			
- Approximate GM by means of rolling period tests.			
Inclining test: Procedure of carrying out inclining test and	1	0.5	
calculation of KG.	1		
Describe			
- Procedure to determine Initial KG of the ship by			
Inclining Test Proggations to be taken while corrying out Inclining			
Precautions to be taken while carrying out Inclining	1		L

Test	1	1	<u> </u>
Calculate			
- Initial KG given Inclining Test data			
Recommendation on intact stability for passenger and cargo	2		T
ships (IMO Intact Stability Code 2008):			
Explain			
- Precautions against capsizing,			
 Intact and damage stability criteria for passenger 	ļ		
and cargo ships	İ		
- Stability information available in hydrostatic tables			
Describe	* 4,		
 IMO severe wind and weather heeling criteria Heel while turning 			
Rolling of ships:	2		ļ. <u> </u>
Explain	2		
- Effect of GM on rolling,			
- Effect of draught and displacement on rolling,			
- Function of bilge keels, anti-rolling tanks and			
stabiliser fins to reduce the amplitude of rolling			
- Conditions under which Parametric or Synchronous			
rolling occurs]	
- Parametric Rolling and actions to be taken to			
mitigate	i		
- Synchronous Rolling and actions to be taken to			
mitigate			
Shear force, bending moment and for torsional stress Explain	1	6.5	
- Shear force, bending moment Load (Difference	i		
between buoyancy and weight)			
- How wave profile effects Shear force and bending			
moment Ways and sarge induced Tousings of stresses			
 Wave and cargo induced Torsional stresses Maximum Permissible Torsional moments 			
Calculate			
- Shear force and bending moments, at stated stations			
- (simply supported uniform beam with added weights			
or box shaped vessel with a given distribution of			
weight and on even keel)			
Draw			
- Shear forces and bending moment curves for above			
calculations			
Effect of flooding on transverse stability Define	1	5	
- Margin line			
- Permeability of a space and cargo	}		
Explain			
- Loss of buoyancy of a bilged compartment = Volume regained		•	
- How Area of intact water plane is reduced			
- Effect of flooding on transverse stability		. *	
Calculate			•

		•	
 Stability of the ship after bilging of a mid ship compartment (with or without permeability) List of the ship after bilging of a mid ship side 			
compartment (with or without permeability)			
(All calculations to be based on box shaped vessels)	·		
Effect of flooding on trim:		5	
Explain			
- Effect of flooding on trim			
Calculate			
- Final Fore and Aft drafts after bilging of end/			
intermediate compartments (with or without permeability)	f		
- Stability of the ship after bilging of end compartments			
(with or without permeability)			
(All calculations to be based on box shaped vessels)			
TOTAL	10.5	19.5	