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National defence academy course details

The Academy of Armed Forces is redirecting here. For other uses, see Norwegian Academy of Music (disambiguation). This article needs additional quotes for verification. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to trusted sources. Non-source material can be challenged and removed. In 2009, an article was carried out in the National Defence Academy in India. Newspapers · Books · erudite · JSTOR (October 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) The National Defence AcademyNDA logo on sudan construction of campusMottosévā paramō dharmaMotto in EnglishService Before SelfTypeMilitary AcademyEstablished7 December 1954; 66 years ago (1954-12-07)CommanderLt. General Asit MistrylocationKhadakwasla Pune, Maharashtra, India $18^{\circ}25'20"N\ 73^{\circ}45'55"E$ / $18.42222^{\circ}N\ 73.76528^{\circ}E$ / 18.42222; 73.76528Coordinates: $18^{\circ}25'20"N\ 73^{\circ}45'55"E$ / $18.42222^{\circ}N\ 73.76528^{\circ}E$ / 18.42222; 73.76528Campus7.015 acres (28.39 km²)ColorsMaroon[1] AffiliationJawaharlal Nehru UniversityWebsitenda.nic.in The National Defence Academy (NDA) is the Joint Services Academy of the Indian Armed Forces, where the cadets of the three services, the Army, Navy and Air Force train together before moving on to the respective service academy for further pre-commission training. The NDA is located in Khadakwasla, Pune, Maharashtra. It is the first tri-service academy in the world. Alumni of the NDA include 3 Param Vir Chakra recipients and 12 Ashoka Chakra recipients. The NDA has also produced 27 service Chiefs of Staff to date. The current chiefs of staff in the Army, Navy and Air Force are all NDA alumni from the same course. [2] November 2019, consisting of 188 army cadets, 38 navy cadets, 37 air force cadets and 20 cadets from friendly foreign countries. [4] History A stamp from 1999 dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the National Defence Academy, with the Sudan block at the end of World War II, Field Marshal Claude Auchinleck, then commander of the Indian Army, who drew on the experiences of the army during the war, led a committee around the world and delivered a report to the government of India in December 1946. The committee recommended the establishment of a Joint Services Military Academy, with training modeled at the United States Military Academy at West Point. [5] Following India's independence in August 1947, the Chiefs of Staff immediately implemented the recommendations of the Auchinleck report. The committee initiated an action plan in late 1947 to order a permanent defense academy and began the search for a suitable location. It also decided to set up a temporary training academy, known as the Joint Services Wing (JSW), which was commissioned on 1. [6] [5] Initially, after two years of training at JSW, army cadets went on to the military wing of the Armed Forces Academy for two years of further pre-commission training, while Air Force cadets were sent to Britannia Royal Naval College Dartmouth and Royal Air Force College Cranwell in the UK for further training. [5] In 1941, Lord Linlithgow, then viceroy of India, received a £100,000 gift from a grateful Sudanese government against building a war memorial to recognition of the sacrifices of Indian troops in the liberation of Sudan in the East African campaign during World War II. After partition, India's share amounted to £70,000 (Rs 14 Lakh at the time, the remaining £30,000 went to Pakistan). [7] The Indian army decided to use these funds to partially cover the cost of the construction of the NDA. [7] The foundation stone of the academy was laid by then Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru on 6 October 1949. The revised estimated cost of the entire project was Rs 6.45 crores, respectively. [8] The National Academy of Defense was formally commissioned on 7 May 2015. Campus Aerial view of the Sudan block of the Academy NDA campus is located about 1.7 km southwest of Pune city, northwest of Khadakwasla Lake with Sinhagad Fort providing a panoramic backdrop. [5] It spans 28.39 km² of the former bombay state. While many states had offered land for a permanent place for the Academy, Bombay received the honor, donating most land, including a lake and nearby hilly terrain. [13] The site was also chosen for its proximity to the Arabian Sea and other military establishments, an operational air base near Lohegaon, as well as the salubrious climate. The existence of an ancient combined forces training center and a disused mock landing ship, HMS Angstrom, on the north bank of Khadakwasla Lake that had been used to train troops for amphibious landings, lent extra influence for the choice of the area. [5] Views from Sinhagad Fort, a backdrop for the NDA Chhatrapati Shivaji Memorial at the National Defence Academy[14] The 17th-century Maratha Warrior King is considered the father of the Indian Navy. [15] The administrative headquarters of the NDA was called the Sudan block, in honor of the victims of Indian soldiers in the Sudan Theatre during the East African campaign. It was inaugurated by the then ambassador of Sudan to India, Rahmatullah Abdulla, on 30. The architecture has an exterior design consisting of a mixture of arches, columns and verandas, topped by a dome. The foyer has white Italian marble floors and panels on interior walls. [7] The Habibullah Museum is also present on campus. [17] The NDA has an excellent infrastructure for all-round training of cadets and a wide range of facilities such as spacious and classrooms, well-equipped laboratories, two Olympic-sized swimming pools, a gymnasium, 32 football fields, 2 polo grounds, a cricket stadium and a variety of squash and tennis courts. [17] The academic year is divided into two terms, viz. Spring (Jan to May) and autumn (July to December). A cadet must undergo training for a total of six periods before graduating from the NDA. Administrative commanders Main article: Commander of the Norwegian Armed Forces Academy The commander of the Norwegian Armed Forces Academy is the leader and senior responsible for the academy. The commander is a three-star rank officer from the three services in rotation. [18] Major General Thakur Mahadeo Singh, DSO was the first commander of JSW at the IMA. Major General E Habibullah was the last leader of JSW and the first commander of the NDA in PUNE. Lieutenant General Asit Mistry, is the current commander. Lieutenant General Jasinder Singh, the 28th commander, was indicted in a recruitment scandal and removed from his position for corruption. [18] Admission process Applicants to the NDA are selected via a written exam conducted by the UPSC each year, followed by extensive interviews by the Services Selection Board covering general ability, psychological testing, team skills, and physical and social skills, along with medical tests. Incoming classes are accepted twice a year for semesters starting in July and January. Around 4.50,000 applicants sit for each written exam each year. Typically, about 6,300 of these are invited for an interview. The minimum age must be 16 and a half years, and the maximum age must be 19 and a half years. [20] The number of students admitted to the Joint Services Wing at the National Defence Academy during 1953-54 is 572. Total application received in UPSC 6061. [21] Applicants who join the Air Force through the air force also go through a test called the Computerized Pilot Selection System or CPSS for short. About 370 cadets are accepted to the academy each semester. About 120 cadets are accepted for the Air Force, 42 for the Navy, 208 for the Army. [22] The cadets who are accepted and complete the program are sent to their respective training academies for one year of training before granting commissions: army cadets go to the Indian Military Academy (IMA) at Dehradun, air force cadets to the Air Force Academy (AFA) at Dundigal, Hyderabad, and naval cadets for the Indian Naval Academy (INA) at Ezhimala, Kerala. [23] Squadrons and Battalions A cadet is assigned to one of the 18 squadrons. [17] No. 1 Battalion: Alpha Squadron, Bravo Squadron, Charlie Squadron and Delta Squadron. No. 2 Battalion: Echo Squadron, Foxtrot Squadron, Golf Squadron and Hunter Squadron. No. 3 Battalion: India Squadron, Juliet Squadron, Kilo Squadron and Lima Squadron. No. 4 Battalion: Mike Squadron, November Squadron, Oscar Squadron and Panther Squadron. No. 5 Battalion: Quebec Squadron and Romeo Squadron. Each squadron has about 100 to 120 cadets drawn from senior as well as junior courses training in the Academy. As the number of cadets joining the NDA increased annually, the Ministry of Defence in India sanctioned the elevation of 16th, 17th and 18th respectively. The newly refurbished Panthers squadron won the Academy cross-country run championship in its first participation in the spring of 2012. [24] The prestigious Inter Squadron Championship Trophy is awarded to the best squadron. The Master Squadron has the proud tradition of possession of the Champion banner for a period of time, which is worn during the parade and other sports meetings. Each squadron has its own nickname, an individual identity with a richly structured history and mascot. The rudimentary meaning of the NDA motto Service before even being taught in the surroundings of the squadron, where a cadet learns the importance of putting the squadron's demands well above their own. Curriculum Academics NDA offers only a full-time, residential lower program. The cadets are awarded a Baccalaureate degree (a Bachelor of Arts or a Bachelor of Science) after 3 years of study. The cadets have a choice of two study streams. The Science Stream offers studies in physics, chemistry, mathematics and computer science. The Humanities (Liberal Arts) stream offers studies in history, economics, political science, geography and languages. In both streams, academic studies are divided into three categories. In mandatory courses, cadets study English, foreign languages (Arabic, Chinese, French or Russian), physics, chemistry, mathematics, computer science, history, political science, economics and geography. Please note that all cadets must take basic classes in all these subjects except foreign languages. The cadets then take advanced classes depending on their chosen power. The foundation course is mandatory and consists of military studies and general studies. Topics such as military history, military geography, weapons systems and weapons, etc. are covered in military studies. Topics such as geopolitics, human rights, laws on armed conflict and environmental science are covered in general studies. The optional course focuses on topics specific to the cadet's chosen service. The cadets spend the first four semesters on mandatory courses and basic courses. They take the optional course in the fifth and sixth semesters. They can transfer to other service academies for the optional courses. [26] Training All cadets who joined the NDA after their 10+2 Exam are trained in the Academy for three years which culminates in the examination with BA(or)BSc or BSC (Computer Science) degree of Jawaharlal Nehru University. The first course awarded to degrees was 46. [10] [27] Apart from academic training, they are also trained in outdoor skills, such as Drill, PT and games; except for one of the foreign languages up to the lower B1 level (according to the international standards). Emphasis The NDA is on character building, esprit-de-corps, mental and physical resilience, leadership and a sense of zealous observation. Life in the NDA is about learning discipline and striving for self-improvement. Joint service training Air Force The Air Force Training Team (AFTT)[10] aims to train Air Force cadets in the basics of military aviation through ground training and flight training. Ground training is carried out using modern training aids, aircraft models and cross-sectional models of aero engines and wings consists of at least eight sorties on the Super Dimona aircraft. The cadets also get an exposure to deflection firing through Skeet shooting. Visits to key Air Force training institutions, Air Force Stations and civilian aviation centers are also conducted to provide cadets first - hand experience with aviation activities. Visits to the Air Force Academy, Air Wing at Indian Aramament Technology, Air Base at PUNE and the College of Military Engineering are organized to enable The Air Force cadets to appreciate the Air Force aspects. Flight training at AFTT is fully supported by an automatic weather station, air traffic control station, a paved runway and a spray for six aircraft. AFTT was formed at the end of 1956. The aim of the AFTT is to introduce VI Term cadets to gliding and allied professionals, who in turn prepare them for their professional training in the Air Force's flying establishments. Over the past 60 years, gliding training has evolved into flying training. Five different classes of sliders were acquired by the Academy since 1957. They are Sedberg T-21B, Baby Eon, Eon Olympia, Rohini and Ardhra sliders. All these gliders with the exception of Baby Eon and Eon Olympia were used in the flying training of the cadets. The Sedberg T-21B was the mainstay of the AFTT in gliders flying with each cadet allowed a total of 60 training launches, after which 2-3 mandatory Solo Check launches were flown with the Chief Flying Instructor (CFI). The cadets cleared for solo flying flew a solo ride on the glider and were then formally awarded to their Wings, exactly half the size of the official Indian fly wings, which were worn over the left shirt pocket of their formal uniforms. Sandbags were used as ballast instead of the absent instructor. The cadet who went solo with the lowest number of launches was usually awarded the Best In Gliding Trophy at Guest Dining-in-Night, one night before the Passing Out Parade. The Air Force cadet who was first in Ground Subjects was awarded the Sqd Ldr Vasudev Memorial Book Prize that evening. The induction of Super Dimona in 2001 is a watershed moment in the history of AFTT introducing a huge jump in the quality of training. A gliderrome runway was expanded to 100' and expanded to 5000' from previous dimensions of 50'X 3000' which are the premises of the NDA by the AFTT. The Air Force cadets of the academy are now learning the basics of training at this facility on diamond super dimona HK36 aircraft. [28] Army Cadet is a mix of outdoor and indoor training. Outdoor training is performed in hilly and wooded terrain in and around the NDA campus. Indoor training includes theoretical and practical simulated training. The cadets are taught as tactical training, weapons training, map reading, military writing, field engineering, organization and administration and radio telephony. Training visits to operational military establishments and bases are also incorporated to improve the practical content of training. During his stay at the NDA, an army cadet is taught judging distances, terrain study, indication and recognition of targets, camouflage and concealment, trench digging, day and night observation, stalking, organizing an infantry section, section formations, field signals and fire control orders. They are also taught handling firearms, sniper and night firing. In addition, aspects of NBC Warfare and CI ops are also taught to the cadets. An Inter Squadron Bayonet battle contest is held to inculcate a spirit of aggression and martial hue that also to learn the nuances of hand-to-hand combat. An Inter Squadron Firing Competition is also conducted to improve levels of sniper and night firing skills. Camp Green Horn[12] is being conducted to introduce a second period cadet to the basic combat subjects such as map reading, tent pitching, installation of web equipment, navigation, endurance training, compass reading and development of leadership skills. Camp Rover[29][12] is being carried out to introduce a fourth period cadet to the basic combat subjects. In the sixth period camp torna,[10][12] recalls the first victory in Shivaji, a teenager[30] is completed, where practical aspects are reinforced in simulated field conditions. Cadets have opportunities to demonstrate leadership skills in different tactical situations. Other aspects covered during the camp include day and night navigation, rapid attack at section level, patrolling, ambushing, endurance training and occupation of a section defended post and conducting a defensive battle at section level at night. The Navy The Naval Training Team (NTT)[10] is the oldest of the training teams at the NDA. The main task of the Naval Training Team is to train the V and VI concept of marine cadets in specialist service subjects both theoretical and practical. [31] Marine cadets upon completion of their 3 years of training go to the Indian Naval Academy (INA) as their finishing academy for 1 year, where they start their M.Sc degree together with the cadets of the INA who will do B.Tech. From 2015 army and air force cadets get marine training as well. [31] Great emphasis is placed on navigation, seamanship and communication. A total of 328 theoretical classes are carried out for VI-term marine cadets. Theoretical instructions are conveyed in the classroom at NTT and Peacock Bay using modern teaching where 3D models, COMPUTER Assisted Instruction (CAI) and COMPUTER Based Training (CBT) packages, scaled models are used. Practical instructions are conveyed at the Watermanship Training Centre in Peacock bay during regular periods and during club days. TS Ronnie Pereira, the in-house scale model of a warship helps in conveying training. [32] To inform the cadets of the Navy, a briefing visit is made in Mumbai before the start of service training, where cadets visit various class of ships, submarines, shop floors, repair facilities etc. As part of the visit, marine cadets are sent to NBC School to get acquainted with firefighting, damage control aspects. Moreover, to inculcate competitive spirit and adventurous among cadets, the VI concept of naval cadets is sent to the Naval Academy, Ezhimala to participate in the Open Sea Whaler Sailing Expedition and interact with their colleagues at the INA Camp Varuna in the middle of the semester to get a first-hand experience on board during sailing and Camp Varuna II at the end of the period to put the theoretical knowledge gained by NTT into practical use during the three-day sailing. Watermanship Training Centre includes yachting, kayaking, windsurfing, rowing, water skiing, ship modelling. [31] The passing out parade at the Norwegian Armed Forces Academy on 30 November 2019 was the unfolding parade of the 137th Defence Minister Rajnath Singh was the main guest of the occasion. [4] Alumni Elaborate Article: List of National Defence Academy alumni of the academy has led and fought in all major conflicts in which India has participated since the academy was established. They have a brilliant record of many bravery awards and achieve 3 Param Vir Chakras, 31 Maha Vir Chakras, 160 Vir Chakra, 11 Ashok Chakras, 40 Kirti Chakras and 135 Shaurya Chakras. [33] 11 chiefs of staff, 10 chief of naval staff and 4 chiefs of staff in the Indian Armed Forces have been NDA alumni. On December 31, for the second time in history, all three Chiefs will be from the same NDA field. [2] In the media, The Standard Bearers, a documentary directed and written by Dipti Bhalla and Kunal Verma, provides an inside look into the history and operation of the NDA. Another documentary film, My

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