



# BASIC RIGGER

## Assessment Guide

BASIC RIGGER

NSQF Level – 3

*Sector: Cross Sectoral*

*Occupation: Lifting & Rigging Engineering & Management*

*Qualification Pack Code: SSD/VSQ/Q0301*

*Version: 1.0*



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## Qualification Structure

To achieve full certification as Basic Rigger, trainees must complete all 9 units (NOS) and pass assessments. The assessments will comprise of theory & practical tests.

Sl. no	Unit No. (NOS)	Title	Assessment method
001	SSD/VSQ/N0301	Introduction to Basic Rigging	<p>The assessment will be conducted to evaluate the competencies required by the trainee in terms of skills, knowledge, and understanding related to basic rigging activities. It will cover occupational health and safety practices applicable to rigging operations, identification of hazards and associated risks, and recognition of gaps or shortcomings in the existing safety systems. Further, it will assess the trainee's ability to handle rigging tools and equipment safely and follow standard procedures during lifting and moving operations.</p> <p>The assessment will be based on theory, viva-voce, and practical evaluation.</p>
002	SSD/VSQ/N0302	Safety Standards and Regulations	<p>The assessment will be conducted to evaluate the competencies required by the trainee in terms of skills, knowledge, and understanding related to safety standards and regulatory requirements at the workplace. It will cover awareness and application of occupational health and safety (OHS) standards, applicable laws, regulations, and organizational safety policies.</p> <p>The assessment will be based on theory, viva-voce, and practical evaluation.</p>



003	SSD/VSQ/N0303	Rigging Inspections	<p>The assessment will be conducted to evaluate the competencies required by the trainee in terms of skills, knowledge, and understanding related to rigging inspection activities. It will cover occupational health and safety (OHS) practices applicable to inspection processes, identification of defects, damages, and wear in rigging equipment, and recognition of gaps or non-compliance in safety standards and procedures.</p> <p>The assessment will be based on theory, viva-voce, and practical evaluation.</p>
004	SSD/VSQ/N0304	Rigging Equipment and Slings	<p>The assessment will be conducted to evaluate the competencies required by the trainee in terms of skills, knowledge, and understanding related to rigging equipment and slings. It will cover occupational health and safety practices associated with the selection, inspection, and use of rigging equipment.</p> <p>The assessment will be based on theory, viva-voce, and practical evaluation.</p>
005	SSD/VSQ/N0305	Lifting Devices and Below-the-Hook Lifters	<p>The assessment will be conducted to evaluate the competencies required by the trainee in terms of skills, knowledge, and understanding related to lifting devices and below-the-hook lifters. It will cover occupational health and safety practices associated with lifting operations, identification of hazards and risks involved in the use of lifting equipment, and</p>



			<p>recognition of gaps or deficiencies in workplace safety systems.</p> <p>The assessment will be based on theory, viva-voce, and practical evaluation.</p>
006	SSD/VSQ/N0306	Manual Hoists and Load Handling	<p>The assessment will be conducted to evaluate the competencies required by the trainee in terms of skills, knowledge, and understanding related to manual hoists and load handling operations. It will cover occupational health and safety practices applicable to lifting and material handling activities, identification of hazards and associated risks, and recognition of gaps or shortcomings in existing safety systems.</p> <p>The assessment will be based on theory, viva-voce, and practical evaluation.</p>
007	SSD/VSQ/N0307	Rigging Techniques and Load Stability	<p>The assessment will be conducted to evaluate the competencies required by the trainee in terms of skills, knowledge, and understanding related to rigging techniques and load stability. It will cover safe rigging practices, selection and use of appropriate rigging methods, and understanding of load characteristics including weight, center of gravity, and balance.</p> <p>The assessment will be based on theory, viva-voce, and practical evaluation.</p>



008	SSD/VSQ/N0308	Contingency strategies for emergency situations.	<p>The assessment will be conducted to evaluate the competencies required by the trainee in terms of skills, knowledge, and understanding related to contingency strategies for emergency situations. It will cover awareness of occupational health and safety practices during emergencies, identification of potential emergency scenarios, and understanding of appropriate response mechanisms.</p> <p>The assessment will be based on theory, viva-voce, and practical evaluation.</p>
009	DGT/VSQ/N0101	Employability Skills	<p>The assessment will be conducted to evaluate the competencies required by the trainee in terms of skills, knowledge, and understanding relevant to the job role under DGT/VSQ/N0101. It will cover occupational health and safety practices, adherence to workplace procedures, and the ability to identify hazards and associated risks in the work environment.</p> <p>The assessment will be based on theory, viva-voce, and practical evaluation.</p>

## Guidance for assessors

This qualification provides the performance criteria, skills and knowledge required to perform for the job role of Basic Rigger at NSQF Level 3. The role is referred to as 'Basic Rigger.

**Brief job description:** The Basic Rigger is responsible for ensuring Safety across High-Risk Tasks; Meeting regulatory compliances; Understanding of Rigging Equipment; carrying out Proper Rigging Techniques; Identifying Hazards & conducting Proper Inspection; maintaining Consistent Safety Practices & lastly for Prevention of Equipment Damage



**Personal attributes:** The professional should be mentally and professionally fit to take responsibility for compliances of health and safety standards, rules and meet the health and safety standards at workplace with his/her integrity, objectivity, independency, knowledge of law, expression, and code of ethics.

### **Introduction to assessments:**

The assessment will be made based on the competencies required by the trainees to perform the job role of Basic Rigger. The assessment will be based on understanding, practical demonstration and on the job, training as defined in the performance criteria & practical skill defined in the qualification pack of the job role. The trainees will be required to complete a number of assignments to show their skills & understanding of the subject through theory, demonstration and practical performances.

### **Grading and pass percentage**

1. The assessment consists of two categories:
  - a. Practical Assessment – to assess the practical performance skills.
  - b. Theory Assessment – to assess knowledge & understanding of the domain.
2. The weightage of the assessment will be:
  - a. Practical Assessment – 50%
  - b. Theory Assessment – 50%
3. Each NOS for its Performance Criteria (PC) has been assigned marks proportional to its importance. Proportion of marks for Theory and Practical has been marked NOS wise.
4. Questions on practical & theory will be formed in such a way as to provide outcome on maximum Performance Criteria and in proportional way within the NOS.
5. The assessment for the theory part will be based on written questions (short question, multiple choice & viva, or a combination of them) created/approved by the SSDF.
6. The assessment for the practical part will be based on practical conducted for trainees. In case of remote/on-line assessments, the practical's can be carried through proctors or practical questions formulated based on pictorially represented logical questions (based on pictures of practical & logical steps) created/approved by the SSDF.
7. The passing and grading criteria of each NOS & cumulative for QP will be as follows: -
  - a. 70% or more than 70% - Grade “A”
  - b. 60% or more than 60% but less than 70% - Grade “B”



- c. 50% or more than 50% but less than 60% - Grade “C”
- d. Less than 50% - Grade “Fail.”
- e. Any candidate can ask for re-assessment in any of the NOSs or all the NOSs to improve his/her performance within three months from the date of publication of the results and after payment of the assessment fee. But if any candidate wants re-assessment after three months from the date of publication of results, he/she will have to appear in all the NOSs applicable for the qualification.

## **2.1 Performance/Skill Assessments**

The performance/skill assessment will be conducted through demonstration/practical.

### **SSD/VSQ/N0301: Introduction to Basic Rigging- Performance/Skill Assessment**

The trainee should demonstrate a clear understanding of Health, Safety & Environment (HSE) principles in the context of rigging operations, including hazard identification, risk assessment, and control measures. They should be familiar with accident causation and cost theories, emphasizing the importance of preventing incidents during lifting and rigging activities. Trainees must understand their roles and responsibilities in safety, including communication with signalers, crane operators, and supervisors. They should be able to set SMART safety goals and apply the PDCA (Plan-Do-Check-Act) cycle to improve rigging practices and site safety performance.

### **SSD/VSQ/N0302: Safety Standards and Regulations- Performance/Skill Assessment**

The trainee should demonstrate comprehensive understanding of HSE principles, accident cost theory, and defined safety roles and responsibilities while applying SMART goal setting and the PDCA cycle for continuous improvement. They must be capable of delivering effective toolbox talks and induction training, performing gas testing using standard sensors, identifying fire types and hazards, and operating firefighting equipment using the PASS technique. The trainee should actively participate in mock evacuation drills, identify emergency systems, and correctly use SCBA.

### **SSD/VSQ/N0303: Rigging Inspections– Performance/Skill Assessment**

The trainee should demonstrate a clear understanding of rigging safety principles, inspection standards, and roles and responsibilities associated with lifting operations while applying systematic approaches such as the PDCA cycle for continuous improvement. They must be able to inspect rigging equipment including slings, shackles, hooks, wire ropes, and lifting accessories for defects such as



wear, corrosion, deformation, and damage, and ensure compliance with relevant standards and load limits. The trainee should identify hazards related to rigging activities, verify proper selection and use of equipment, and ensure correct tagging, color coding, and certification of lifting gear

#### **SSD/VSQ/N0304: Rigging Equipment and Slings –Performance/Skill Assessment**

The trainee should demonstrate a thorough understanding of rigging equipment and slings, including their types, applications, load capacities, and safety requirements, while adhering to defined roles and responsibilities in lifting operations. They must be able to identify and select appropriate slings (wire rope, chain, synthetic webbing) and rigging hardware such as shackles, hooks, and eyebolts based on load characteristics and lifting conditions. The trainee should inspect equipment for defects such as cuts, abrasion, corrosion, broken wires, deformation, and heat damage, ensuring compliance with standards, proper tagging, and certification.

#### **SSD/VSQ/N0305: Lifting Devices and Below-the-Hook Lifters–Performance/Skill Assessment**

The trainee should demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of lifting devices and below-the-hook lifters, including their types, functions, load ratings, and safety requirements, while adhering to defined roles and responsibilities in lifting operations. They must be able to identify and select appropriate lifting devices such as hoists, cranes, spreader beams, lifting beams, clamps, grabs, and magnets based on load characteristics and operational conditions. The trainee should inspect these devices for defects such as structural damage, wear, misalignment, malfunctioning components, and certification validity, ensuring compliance with applicable standards and safe working load limits.

#### **SSD/VSQ/N0306: Manual Hoists and Load Handling–Performance/Skill Assessment**

The trainee should demonstrate a clear understanding of manual hoists and load handling practices, including types of hoists (chain block, lever hoist), their components, load capacities, and safety requirements, while adhering to defined roles and responsibilities in lifting operations. They must be able to inspect manual hoists for defects such as worn chains, damaged hooks, faulty brakes, and improper lubrication, ensuring compliance with safe working load limits and certification requirements. The trainee should apply safe load handling techniques, including proper lifting, lowering, positioning, and securing of loads, maintaining correct posture and avoiding overloading or shock loading.



### **SSD/VSQ/N0307: Rigging Techniques and Load Stability–Performance/Skill Assessment**

The trainee should demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of rigging techniques and load stability, including the selection of appropriate lifting methods, hitch configurations (such as vertical, choker, and basket), and calculation of load distribution and sling angles, while adhering to defined roles and responsibilities in lifting operations. They must be able to ensure load stability by identifying the center of gravity, balancing loads, and preventing shifting, tilting, or uncontrolled movement during lifting and positioning. The trainee should assess hazards related to improper rigging, apply control measures, and ensure correct use of tag lines and communication signals.

### **SSD/VSQ/N0308: Contingency strategies for emergency situations. –Performance/Skill Assessment**

The trainee should demonstrate a clear understanding of contingency strategies for emergency situations, including identification of potential emergencies such as equipment failure, load drop, fire, or personnel injury during operations, while adhering to defined roles and responsibilities. They must be able to respond promptly by activating emergency procedures, raising alarms, and coordinating with emergency response teams. The trainees should participate in mock drills, ensure awareness of escape routes, assembly points, and emergency systems, and demonstrate the correct use of emergency equipment such as fire extinguishers and first aid kits.

### **DGT/VSQ/N0101: Employability Skills**

The trainee should demonstrate key employability skills such as communication, teamwork, digital literacy, and professionalism. They must be able to use internet, e-mails, financial transactions methods and Apps. They should be able to communicate and apply for the jobs online.



## **The Performance/Skill Assessments**

The assessment will be conducted in a simulated working environment. Due to this fact, the assessors must note that the naturally occurring evidence of competence is unavailable or infrequent. Simulation must be undertaken in a Realistic Working Environment which provides an environment that replicates the key characteristics of the workplace in which the skill to be assessed is normally employed.

Scheduling the practical observations is flexible but to retain integrity of the assessment, they should be conducted as closely as possible to the written assessments.

Trainees are not permitted to use the observation checklist to work when completing the practical tasks but may familiarize themselves with it prior to an assessment.

It will be beneficial to take trainees through what is required in the practical assessments and the way in which each part will be graded. Trainees should have an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the way the tasks are graded.

Trainees may refer to their faculty for guidance on parts of the practical assignments only, though they should be aware that, especially for the practical assessments, the amount of guidance and support they are given may be reflected in the feedback and performance.

## **Knowledge Assessment**

Synoptic test is an MCQ (Multiple Choice Question) test to assess the underpinning knowledge. The synoptic MCQ tests are externally set and externally marked.

This test is to be taken by the trainee after completion of all the units under controlled and invigilated conditions as closed-book test under the supervision of an assessor. Trainees can only achieve whole marks; half marks for partially answered questions are not permitted. Selection of two or more options will be marked as wrong.

The answers should be marked by pen only. The test may be conducted by the assessor in the oral mode, if required, considering the lack of reading and comprehending acumen (skills) of trainees. In such cases, the assessor will mention it on top of the MCQ submitted.



## Grading criteria for The Performance/Skill Assessments

NOS No.	Title	Performance & Knowledge Assessment	Assessment Marks	Min. Passing marks	Assessment Result (Total
SSD/VSQ/N0301	Introduction to Basic Rigging	26	100	50% of individual NOS and 50% overall as per NOS weightage	50% of total NOS weightage $\geq$ Pass 50% of total NOS weightage $<$ Fail
SSD/VSQ/N0302	Safety Standards and Regulations	26	100		
SSD/VSQ/N0303	Rigging Inspections	26	100		
SSD/VSQ/N0304	Rigging Equipment and Slings	26	100		
SSD/VSQ/N0305	Lifting Devices and Below-the-Hook Lifters	67	100		
SSD/VSQ/N0306	Manual Hoists and Load Handling	60	100		
SSD/VSQ/N0307	Rigging Techniques and Load Stability	60	100		
SSD/VSQ/N0308	Contingency strategies for emergency situations.	26	100		
DGT/VSQ/N0101	Employability Skills	41	50		
<b>Total</b>		<b>360 Min</b>	<b>850 Marks</b>		



## **2.2 Viva Assessment**

Trainees may be required to take the viva test for their theory or their practical observation test which is an extended part of the practical observation and assessment. The viva assessments are externally set and externally marked.

## **2.3 Question papers for synoptic test**

The question paper of the synoptic test is a confidential document. It will be held under the custody of SSDF/Assessment Agencies. The assessment agencies can be permitted to prepare the question papers and get them approved from SSDF. The centers need to follow the indenting process to obtain the question paper to administer the test.

## **2.4 Authenticity**

Centers are reminded to check for authenticity of work where trainees may be using texts and the internet to complete tasks.

## **2.5 Feedback**

Assessors must provide feedback on every occasion when a skills observation takes place. A proforma for feedback is included in this assessment guide.

## **2.6 Trainee records of coursework**

Trainees should be encouraged to keep their work carefully in a portfolio or scrapbook. This may be an unfamiliar form of record keeping for some, but it is a good discipline which will benefit them when they progress in their learning and training.

## **2.7 Assessment sheets**

The assessment records will be maintained as per the assessment sheet given in this document.

## **2.8 Codes of practice**

Safe working practices, health and safety and codes of practice associated with the industry must always be adhered to.



## 2.9 Health and safety

The requirement to follow safe working practices is an integral part of all assessments and it is the responsibility of centers to ensure that all relevant health and safety requirements are in place before trainees start practical assessments.

Should a trainee fail to follow health and safety practice and procedures during an assessment, the assessment must be stopped and the trainee be advised of the reasons. In case of doubts, guidance should be sought from the SSDF.

## 2.10 Verification of assignments

By using marking checklists, verifiers can check that evidence for an assignment is complete and can ensure that allocation of marks has been fair and beyond dispute.

## 2.11 Internal quality assurance

Approved centers must have effective quality assurance systems to ensure optimum delivery and assessment of qualifications.

Quality assurance includes initial center approval, qualification approval and the Centre's own internal procedures for monitoring quality. Centers are responsible for internal quality assurance and SSDF and Assessment Agency are jointly responsible for external quality assurance.

Full details and guidance on the internal and external quality assurance requirements and procedures are provided by SSDF from time to time.

The Assessment Agencies are required to retain copies of trainees' assessment records and photographic evidence (in presence of trainee performing task) for three years after assessment. They can be asked by SSDF to provide these evidences as proof of assessment.

## 2.12 Evidence Collection by the Assessor

- The assessor needs to collect a copy of the attendance for the training done. The attendance sheet needs to be signed by the Training Centre Head.
- The Centre head also needs to declare that all the students appearing in the assessments have a minimum attendance of 70% for the training.
- The assessor needs to verify the authenticity of the candidate by checking the photo ID card issued by the institute as well as any one Photo ID card issued by the Central/ State Government.



- The same needs to be mentioned in the attendance sheet. Wherever required, the assessor can authenticate and cross verify trainee's credentials in the enrollment form.
- The assessor needs to punch the trainee's roll number on all the final job pieces of learners. Different sections can have alpha numbering such as if a student's roll number is 123 then the three pieces submitted by that student can be numbered as 123a, 123b and 123c.
- The assessor needs to take a group photograph of all the students along with the assessor standing in the middle and with the Centre name/banner at the back, as evidence.
- The assessor needs to carry a camera to click photographs of the trainees working on the job and give theory exam as evidence with geo tagged, timestamp.
- The assessor also needs to carry a photo ID card.
- In the Assessment Evidence Form (provided after the practical marks sheet), the assessor should place the final photographic evidence in the space provided as evidence, from appropriate angles/sides of the final job piece submitted.

## **Trainee Guidance**

### **Information for trainees**

The assessment requires a trainee to perform a combination of tasks as given below:

The trainee will be required to demonstrate the occupational skills, knowledge, understanding and competencies mentioned in the Qualification Pack.

### **Before the final assessments**

The training partner (TP) will ensure that the trainees are ready for the assessment. The date and time of assessment would be intimated by the SSDF.

The trainee is required to reach the assessment venue at the scheduled date and time. TP is required to circulate/download the information regarding the assessment to the trainee. Failure to reach the assessment venue for the theory or the practical test as per the schedule would be considered absent. In exceptional cases, an assessor can give a maximum of half an hour of concession time for late coming.



The trainee is required to carry their Institutes photo ID card as well as a government issued photo ID card for verification on all days of assessments.

Any misbehavior/unethical practice by a trainee would lead to disqualification of the trainee.

The first assessment will have the theory test followed by practical and may be viva in smaller batches.

(20- 30 trainees)

## Assessments

Assessments for the job role of Basic Rigger are conducted to gauge and assess the trainees' competencies and professional expertise as well as their skill and knowledge in the specified job role for Basic Rigger.

During the practical task, trainees will be assessed on their workmanship, quality of finished products, time management, etc., based on the performance criteria (PC), knowledge and understanding and their professional and soft skills as specified in the qualification pack. They will be graded for all their assessments based on the approved assessment strategy of the Qualification Pack. The performance criteria checklist as a guide for all qualifications is given in Practical Observation Checklist. Assessment tools and sample set of practical, theory & viva questions for each NOS, assessment evidence, overall summary, and NOS wise summary are also listed.



## Basic Rigger

1. Learner Name: \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Enrolment No: \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Centre: \_\_\_\_\_

### Guidance to assessors:

- The assessor must exhibit the observation checklist to the learners before the commencement of the practical and explain to them how the learners will be observed and graded during the practical assessment. However, the learners are not allowed to use the practical observation checklist during the assessment or task.
- The assessor must ensure that all the tools listed in the "List of Tools" are made available by the center to every learner being assessed.

NOS/Module Name	Assessment Criteria for Performance Criteria/Learning Outcomes	Theory Marks	Practical Marks	Project Marks	Viva Marks
SSD/VSQ/N0301: Introduction to Basic Rigging	PC-1 Define key terminologies and basic concepts in rigging (e.g., hitches, slings, load)	3	5	-	-
	PC-2 Explain the fundamental principles of rigging, including weight distribution, load angles, and center of gravity.	3	5	-	-
	PC-3 Describe the roles and responsibilities of a Certified Basic Rigger	3	5	-	-
	PC-4 Identify different types of rigging tools and their applications.	3	5	-	-
	PC-5 Calculate the weight and center of gravity of a load using basic formulas and estimations.	3	5	-	-
	PC-6 Identify different types of lifting equipment and their	3	5	-	-



	appropriate use for various load types.				
	PC-7 Explain the impact of load angles on lifting and rigging safety	3	5	-	-
	PC-8 Identify the different types of slings (wire rope, chain, synthetic) and their properties.	3	5	-	-
	PC-9 Select appropriate slings and rigging hardware for specified lifting tasks.	3	5	-	-
	PC -10 Demonstrate the correct use of basic hitch configurations for securing loads.	3	5	-	-
	PC-11 Outline the safety standards and regulations applicable to basic rigging operations.	3	4	-	-
	PC-12 Identify potential hazards in rigging operations and the appropriate measures to mitigate them.	3	3	-	-
	PC-13 Apply safety protocols during rigging tasks, including the use of personal protective equipment (PPE).	4	3	-	-
	<b>NOS Total Marks</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



<b>SSD/VSQ/N0302:</b> <b>Safety Standards and Regulations</b>	PC-1 Identify and describe the key safety standards and regulations applicable to rigging operations, including OSHA, ANSI, and other relevant standards.	3	5	-	-
	PC-2 Explain the legal requirements for workplace safety and the responsibilities of a Basic Rigger in maintaining safety compliance.	3	5	-	-
	PC-3 Demonstrate knowledge of the company's safety policies and procedures related to rigging activities.	3	5	-	-
	PC-4 Identify potential hazards in rigging and lifting operations, such as load instability, equipment failure, and environmental factors.	3	5	-	-
	PC-5 Evaluate risks associated with identified hazards and implement strategies to control or mitigate them.	3	5	-	-
	PC-6 Develop and implement a risk management plan that addresses common hazards in rigging environments.	3	5	-	-
	PC-7 Ensure proper use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and inspect PPE for compliance with safety standards before use.	3	5	-	-



	PC-8 Adhere to safety protocols and procedures when performing rigging tasks, including load handling, lifting, and securing activities.	3	5	-	-
	PC-9 Report safety issues or non-compliance with safety regulations to supervisors or safety officers.	3	5	-	-
	PC-10 Maintain accurate records of safety inspections, equipment inspections, and incident reports as per regulatory requirements.	3	5	-	-
	PC-11 Complete safety checklists, hazard assessments, and compliance reports in accordance with industry standards.	5	5	-	-
	PC-12 Communicate safety concerns and compliance issues effectively with team members and supervisors	5	5	-	-
	<b>NOS Total Marks</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	-	-
<b>SSD/VSQ/N0303: Rigging Inspections</b>	PC1. Identify potential hazards in rigging and lifting operations, such as load instability, equipment failure, and environmental factors.	3	5	-	-
	PC2. Identify the operational limits and specifications of different rigging tools & devices and develop risk management plan that addresses common hazards in	3	5	-	-



	rigging environments				
	PC3. Identify and describe the key safety standards and regulations applicable to rigging operations, including OSHA, ANSI, and other relevant standards.	3	5	-	-
	PC-4 Conduct comprehensive risks & hazards identification for, rigging tasks and take safety measures	3	5	-	-
	PC-5 Perform precise load calculations considering factors such as weight, center of gravity, and balance	3	5	-	-
	PC-6 Identify and document any signs of wear, damage, or defects in rigging gear.	3	5	-	-
	PC-7 Coordinate with team members to ensure synchronized and safe rigging operations.	3	5	-	-
	PC-8 Develop and practice emergency response plans specific to rigging operations.	3	5	-	-
	PC-9 Adhere to safety protocols and procedures when performing rigging tasks, including load handling, lifting, and securing activities.	3	5	-	-
	PC-10 Ensure proper use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and inspect PPE for compliance with safety standards	3	5	-	-



	before use.				
	PC-11 Raise all the hooks to upper limit switch. Place all controls in the off position. Visually check for dangerous conditions.	5	5	-	-
	PC-12 Ensure measures that no personnel stand under suspended loads.	5	5	-	-
	<b>NOS Total Marks</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>SSD/VSQ/N0304:</b> <b>Rigging</b> <b>Equipment's and</b> <b>Slings</b>	PC-1 Identify the different types of rigging slings, including wire rope slings, chain slings, synthetic web slings, round slings, and metal mesh slings.	3	4	-	-
	PC-2 Describe the properties, strengths, and limitations of each sling type in terms of load capacity, flexibility, and durability.	3	4	-	-
	PC-3 Select the appropriate sling type for different load characteristics, lifting conditions, and environmental factors.	3	4	-	-
	PC-4 Evaluate the load weight, center of gravity, and lifting requirements to choose the correct rigging equipment and configuration.	3	4	-	-
	PC-5 Select and attach appropriate rigging hardware, such as hooks, shackles, clips, and turnbuckles, to enhance load stability and control.	3	4	-	-



	PC-6 Demonstrate the correct use of sling hitches, including vertical, choker, and basket hitches, for effective load handling.	3	4	-	-
	PC-7: Select and tie the appropriate knot, such as bowline, clove hitch, square knot, or double half hitch, using manila, fiber, or synthetic ropes for securing loads during rigging operations.	3	4	-	-
	PC-8 Understand the properties and limitations of different types of ropes, such as manila, fiber, and synthetic, and how these properties impact knot selection and load securing	3	4	-	-
	PC-9 Inspect rigging slings, equipment, and ropes before use to identify any signs of wear, damage, or deformation.	3	4	-	-
	PC-10 Perform basic maintenance on rigging slings, equipment, and ropes as per manufacturer guidelines and industry standards.	3	4	-	-
	PC-11 Remove from service and tag out any rigging slings, equipment, or ropes found to be unsafe or defective during inspection	2	5		
	PC-12 Use rigging hardware such as hooks, shackles, eye bolts, and	2	5		



	clips according to manufacturer specifications and safety guidelines				
	PC-13 Calculate load angles and stress factors when using multiple rigging slings, ropes, or attachments to ensure balanced lifting.	3	5		
	PC-14 Employ proper rigging techniques, including tying appropriate knots and securing with rigging hardware, to prevent sling slippage, rope untying, load swinging, or tipping during lifting operations.	3	5		
	<b>NOS Total Marks</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>SSD/VSQ/N0305: Lifting Devices and Below-the- Hook Lifters</b>	PC 1 Identify different types of lifting devices and below-the-hook lifters, including lifting beams, spreader beams, plate clamps, lifting magnets, and vacuum lifters.	3	5	-	-
	PC 2 Describe the properties, applications, and limitations of each lifting device in relation to load characteristics and lifting conditions.	3	5	-	-
	PC 3: Select the appropriate lifting device based on load requirements, lifting points, and environmental factors.	3	5	-	-



	PC 4: Demonstrate the proper use of lifting beams and spreader beams, ensuring balanced load distribution and stability.	3	5	-	-
	PC 5: Operate clamps, lifting magnets, and vacuum lifters in accordance with manufacturer specifications and safety guidelines	3	5	-	-
	PC 6: Attach and secure lifting devices to loads using appropriate rigging techniques to prevent load slippage or tipping.	3	5	-	-
	PC 7: Conduct pre-use inspections of lifting devices and below-the-hook lifters to identify defects, wear, or other signs of damage.	3	5	-	-
	PC 8: Perform basic maintenance on lifting devices as per manufacturer guidelines to ensure safe and continued functionality	3	5	-	-
	PC 9: Remove from service and tag any lifting device found to be defective or unsafe and report the issue to the supervisor for further action	3	5	-	-
	PC 10: Calculate load weights, center of gravity, and load distribution when using below-the-hook lifters to ensure stability	3	5	-	-



	PC 11: Assess the impact of load angle factors, load integrity, and environmental conditions on the safe operation of lifting devices	5	5	-	-
	PC 12: Apply appropriate rigging configurations and hitch types to maintain control and stability during lifting operations.	5	5	-	-
	<b>NOS Total Marks</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	-	-
<b>SSD/VSQ/N0306: Manual Hoists and Load Handling</b>	PC 1 Identify different types of manual hoists, including chain hoists, lever hoists, and hand-operated winches, and describe their properties and applications	3	4	-	-
	PC 2 Determine the appropriate manual hoist type based on load weight, lifting height, and environmental conditions.	3	4	-	-
	PC 3: Explain the limitations of manual hoists in terms of load capacity, operational distance, and required force.	3	4	-	-
	PC 4: Operate manual hoists safely, ensuring that loads are lifted and lowered in a controlled and stable manner.	3	4	-	-
	PC 5: Use appropriate lifting techniques, including correct positioning and alignment of the hoist, to prevent load sway and	3	4	-	-



	imbalance				
	PC 6: Attach loads securely to the hoist using appropriate rigging techniques and hardware to ensure safe lifting.	3	4	-	-
	PC 7: Perform pre-use inspections of manual hoists to check for signs of wear, damage, or malfunction, such as chain defects, hook deformation, or gear damage.	3	4	-	-
	PC 8: Inspect hooks, chains, and other components to ensure they meet safety standards and manufacturer guidelines.	3	4	-	-
	PC 9: Conduct routine maintenance of manual hoists, including lubrication and adjustment of mechanical components, as recommended by the manufacturer.	3	4	-	-
	PC 10: Estimate load weight and center of gravity to ensure safe and balanced lifting with manual hoists.	3	4		
	PC 11: Identify potential hazards, such as overhead obstacles or unstable ground, and implement measures to mitigate these risks during load handling.	2	4		



	PC 12: Apply appropriate lifting configurations, including vertical, angled, or multiple hoist setups, to ensure load stability and control.	2	4		
	PC 13: Document inspection results, maintenance activities, and any identified issues according to company procedures and industry standards.	2	4		
	PC 14: Report safety concerns, equipment defects, or incidents to supervisors and safety officers for prompt resolution	2	4		
	PC 15: Ensure compliance with OSHA, ANSI, and other regulatory guidelines related to the use of manual hoists and load handling.	2	4		
	<b>NOS Total Marks</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	-	
<b>SSD/VSQ/N0307: Rigging Techniques and Load Stability</b>	PC-1 Define key rigging concepts, including load angles, center of gravity, load weight distribution, and the effect of sling angles on load stability.	3	5		
	PC-2 Explain the principles of load dynamics, including how forces and movements affect load stability during lifting operations	3	5		
	PC-3 Identify different rigging techniques such as vertical, choker, and basket hitches, and describe their impact on load	3	5		



	handling and stability				
	PC-4 Select and apply the appropriate hitch configurations (vertical, choker, basket) based on load characteristics and lifting requirements.	3	5		
	PC-5 Calculate and manage sling angles to minimize stress and ensure balanced load lifting.	3	5		
	PC-6 Use multiple slings, spreader beams, or lifting beams to distribute the load evenly and prevent tipping or swinging	3	5		
	PC-7 Assess load stability by determining the center of gravity and applying rigging techniques to keep the load level during lifting	3	5		
	PC-8 Monitor load movement and make necessary adjustments to sling tension and configurations to maintain load control	3	5		
	PC-9 Implement safety measures, such as tag lines or secondary rigging, to control load movement and prevent unwanted load shifts.	3	5		
	PC-10 Identify potential hazards associated with load stability, such as imbalanced loads, swinging, and load tipping, and assess their impact on lifting operations	3	5		
	PC-11 Apply risk management	5	5		



	strategies to mitigate identified hazards, including adjusting rigging configurations and using additional rigging equipment				
	PC-12 Communicate stability-related hazards and control measures to team members and supervisors to ensure safe lifting operations.	5	5		
	<b>NOS Total Marks</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	-	
<b>SSD/VSQ/N0308:</b> <b>Contingency Strategies for Emergency Situations</b>	PC-1 Identify potential emergency scenarios that could arise during rigging operations, such as equipment failure, load instability, structural collapse, or environmental hazards.	3	4		
	PC-2 Assess the impact of identified emergency scenarios on personnel safety, equipment integrity, and the surrounding environment.	3	4		
	PC-3 Evaluate the probability and severity of each emergency scenario to prioritize response strategies	3	4		
	PC-4 Develop contingency plans for handling identified emergency scenarios, including clear procedures for equipment shutdown, load securing, and evacuation.	3	4		
	PC-5 Establish roles and responsibilities for personnel during emergency situations, ensuring that all team members are aware of their duties and actions	3	4		
	PC-6 Create communication protocols for emergency situations, including	3	4		



	notification of supervisors, safety personnel, and first responders.				
	PC-7 Execute emergency response actions in accordance with the developed contingency plan, ensuring the safety of personnel and equipment.	3	4		
	PC-8 Secure unstable loads or equipment to prevent further hazards and minimize the risk of injury or damage.	3	4		
	PC-9 Coordinate with safety personnel and first responders to facilitate a quick and effective emergency response	3	4		
	PC-10 Conduct regular emergency drills to test the effectiveness of contingency plans and ensure personnel are familiar with emergency procedures	3	4		
	PC-11 Provide training on emergency response actions, including equipment shutdown, evacuation, and hazard control.	2	4		
	PC-12 Review and update contingency plans based on the outcomes of emergency drills and feedback from participants.	2	4		
	PC-13 Conduct a post-emergency evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the response actions and identify areas for improvement	2	4		
	PC-14 Document the emergency incident, including the sequence of events, actions taken, and any injuries or damages sustained.	2	4		
	PC-15 Implement corrective actions and update contingency plans based on evaluation findings and lessons learned	2	4		



	<b>NOS Total Marks</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>DGT/VSQ/N0101:</b> <b>Employability Skills</b>	PC1. understand the significance of employability skills in meeting the job requirements.	1	1	-	-
	PC2. identify constitutional values, civic rights, duties, personal values and ethics and environmentally sustainable practices.	1	1	-	-
	PC3. explain 21st Century Skills such as Self-Awareness, Behavior Skills, Cheerful outlook, self-motivation, problem-solving, creative thinking, time management, social and cultural awareness, emotional awareness, continuous learning mindset etc.	1	3	-	-
	PC4. speak with others using some basic English phrases or sentences	2	3	-	-
	PC5. follow good manners while communicating with others.	0.5	0.5	-	-
	PC6. work with others in a team	0.5	0.5	-	-
	PC7. communicate and behave appropriately with all genders and PwD.	0.5	0.5	-	-
	PC8. report any issues related to sexual harassment.	0.5	0.5	-	-
	PC9. use various financial products and services safely and securely.	1	1	-	-
	PC10. calculate income, expenses, savings etc.	1	1	-	-



	PC11. approach the concerned authorities for any exploitation as per legal rights and laws.	1	2	-	-
	PC12. operate digital devices and use their features and applications securely and safely	2	3	-	-
	PC13. use internet and social media platforms securely and safely.	2	3	-	-
	PC14. identify and assess opportunities for potential business	1.5	2.5	-	-
	PC15. identify sources for arranging money and associated financial and legal challenges.	1.5	2.5	-	-
	PC16. identify diverse types of customers.	0.5	0.5	-	-
	PC17. identify customer needs and address them appropriately.	0.5	0.5	-	-
	PC18. follow appropriate hygiene and grooming standards.	1	1	-	-
	PC19. create basic biodata	0.25	1	-	-
	PC20. search for suitable jobs and apply.	0.25	1	-	-
	PC21. identify and register apprenticeship opportunities as per requirement.	0.5	1	-	-
	<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	-	-
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>510</b>	-	-



## Tools, materials, and consumable list

### List of Tools and Equipment

Batch Size: 30

No	Tools/Equipment Name	Specifications	Quantity for specified batch size
•	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Nos	5
•	Wire Rope Slings	Nos	3
•	Synthetic Slings (Nylon, Polyester)	Nos	3
•	Chain Slings	Nos	3
•	Shackles (Anchor and Chain)	Nos	3
•	Hooks (Swivel, Grab, Eye, Self-locking)	Nos	3
•	Eye Bolts and Hoist Rings	Nos	3
•	Turnbuckles	Nos	3
•	Load Binders	Nos	3
•	Chain Hoists	Nos	3
•	Lever Hoists	Nos	3
•	Come-Along	Nos	3
•	Manual Hoists	Nos	3
•	Electric Hoists	Nos	3
•	Air Hoists	Nos	3
•	Pallet Jacks	Nos	3
•	Dollies	Nos	3
•	Roller Skids	Nos	3
•	Toe Jacks	Nos	3
•	Hydraulic Jacks	Nos	1



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			1
•	Measuring Tapes	Nos	1
•	Spirit Levels	Nos	1
•	Plumb Bobs	Nos	1
•	Digital Calipers	Nos	1
•	Load Cells and Dynamometers	Nos	1
•	Inspection Tools	Nos	3
•	Wrenches and Spanners	Nos	1
•	Screwdrivers	Nos	1
•	Hammers and Mallets	Nos	1
•	Pliers and Wire Cutters	Nos	1
•	Socket Sets	Nos	1
•	Torque Wrenches	Nos	1
•	First Aid Kits	Nos	1
•	Fire Extinguishers	Nos	1
•	Emergency Response Plans	Nos	1
•	Lockout/Tagout (LOTO) Kits	Nos	1
•	Rescue Ropes and Equipment	Nos	1

#### Classroom Aids

The aids required to conduct sessions in the classroom are:

1. Black/White board
2. Marker
3. Projector
4. Computer with relevant software



## Assessment Methods/Tools

### SSD/VSQ/N0301 v 1.0: Introduction to Basic Rigger

#### Practical questions

Total Marks:60

Q1. Perform Complete Basic Rigging Operation (60 Marks)

You are required to carry out a complete rigging task for lifting and placing a load safely at a designated location.

#### Task Requirements:

1. Conduct pre-use inspection of rigging equipment and identify any defects.
2. Select appropriate lifting tools and slings based on the given load.
3. Wear proper PPE and ensure worksite safety.
4. Attach the load using a suitable hitch method (vertical/choker/basket).
5. Demonstrate correct hand signals to guide lifting operation.
6. Lift, move, and place the load safely at the specified location.
7. Perform post-operation activities including equipment storage and housekeeping.

#### B. Multiple choice questions

(4\*10=40 marks)

1.	Which factor must be considered first when selecting a sling for lifting a load?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Color of sling	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Load weight and shape
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Length of rope	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Cost of sling
2.	What is the main disadvantage of using a choker hitch?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Cannot lift heavy loads	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Reduces sling capacity
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Requires more workers	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Causes no load control
3.	Which defect makes a wire rope unsafe for use			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Slight dust	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Broken wires
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Proper lubrication	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Correct labeling
4.	What will happen if the load exceeds the Safe Working Load (SWL)?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Load becomes lighter	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Equipment may fail
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Operation becomes faster	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Nothing happens
5.	Why is proper communication important during lifting operations?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. To increase speed	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. To reduce cost
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. To avoid accidents	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. To reduce manpower
6.	Which of the following conditions can cause sling failure?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Proper angle	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Overloading



	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Balanced load	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Correct storage
7.	What is the safest angle between slings for lifting?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Very small angle	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. 90°–120°
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. 150°–180°	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Any angle
8.	Which of the following is a correct pre-lift activity?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Ignoring load weight	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Checking equipment condition
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Standing under load	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Rushing the process
9.	What is the purpose of a shackle in rigging?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Cutting ropes	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Connecting lifting components
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Measuring load	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Balancing weight
10.	Which situation requires immediate stoppage of lifting operation?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Clear communication	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Stable load
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Unusual noise or instability	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Proper signaling

**SSD/VSQ/N0302 v 1.0: Safety Standards and Regulations**

**Practical questions**

**Total Marks:60**

**Q1. Perform Safe Rigging Operation as per Safety Standards**

You are required to demonstrate a rigging task strictly following safety standards and regulatory guidelines.

**Task Requirements:**

- Identify hazards in the given rigging work area.
- Demonstrate correct use of PPE as per safety standards.
- Inspect rigging tools and identify unsafe equipment.
- Apply proper safety precautions before and during lifting.
- Follow standard signals and communication procedures.
- Ensure safe lifting, movement, and placement of load.
- Follow post-operation safety practices and housekeeping.

**B. Multiple choice questions**

**(40marks)**

11	Which regulation ensures worker safety in industrial operations?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Production rules	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Safety standards and regulations
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Marketing policies	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Financial rules
12	What is the main purpose of safety standards in rigging?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Increase production	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Reduce cost



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	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Prevent accidents and injuries	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Improve speed
13	Which of the following is a mandatory safety practice before lifting?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Ignoring load weight	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Conducting risk assessment
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Working alone	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Skipping inspection
14	What is the function of a safety helmet?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Improve visibility	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Protect hands
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Protect head from impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Reduce noise
15	Which authority typically enforces safety regulations at worksites?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Workers	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Supervisors only
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Government/regulatory bodies	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Customers
16	What is a key requirement under safety regulations for lifting equipment?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Attractive design	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Certification and inspection
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. High cost	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Lightweight only
17	Which of the following actions violates safety standards?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Wearing PPE	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Following signals
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Standing under suspended load	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Inspecting equipment
18	Why are warning signs used in rigging areas?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Decoration	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Communication of hazards
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Increase speed	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Reduce noise
19	What should be done if unsafe conditions are identified?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Ignore them	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Continue work
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Report and stop operation	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Hide the issue
20	Which document provides guidelines for safe work procedures?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Invoice	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Safety manual
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Attendance sheet	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Purchase order

### SSD/VSQ/N0303 v 1.0: Rigging Inspections

#### Practical questions

**Total Marks:60**

#### Q1. Perform Rigging Equipment Inspection

You are required to carry out a complete inspection of rigging equipment before use.

#### Task Requirements:

1. Identify different types of rigging equipment (slings, shackles, hooks, wire ropes, etc.).
2. Conduct a visual and physical inspection of equipment.
3. Identify at least **4 types of defects** (wear, corrosion, cracks, deformation, broken wires, etc.).
4. Check load markings (SWL/WLL) on equipment.
5. Segregate defective/unsafe equipment.
6. Record inspection findings (verbal or written).
7. Follow safety precautions during inspection

**B. Multiple choice questions****(4\*10=40 marks)**

21.	What is the primary purpose of rigging inspection?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Increase speed	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Ensure safety and reliability
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Reduce cost	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Improve appearance
22.	Which of the following is a common defect in wire ropes?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Smooth surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Broken wires
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Proper lubrication	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Correct labeling
23.	What does WLL stand for?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Working Load Limit	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Weight Load Level
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Wire Load Length	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Work Level Limit
24.	When should rigging equipment be inspected?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Only after use	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Before and after use
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Once a year only	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Never required
25.	Which inspection method involves checking by hand			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Visual inspection	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Physical inspection
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Digital inspection	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Remote inspection
26.	What should be done with defective equipment?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Continue using it	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Repair during lifting
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Remove from service	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Ignore defects
27.	Which defect is critical in a shackle?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Clean surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Bent pin
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Proper marking	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Correct size
28.	Why is checking SWL/WLL important?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. To increase weight	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. To ensure safe lifting capacity
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. To reduce cost	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. To identify brand
29.	Which of the following indicates corrosion?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Rust on surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Smooth finish
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Bright color	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Flexible rope
30.	Who is responsible for reporting defective rigging equipment?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Only supervisor	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Only manager



<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Rigger/operator	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Customer
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**SSD/N0304 v 1.0: Rigging Equipment and Sling**

**Practical questions** **Total Marks:60**

Q1. Demonstrate Selection and Use of Rigging Equipment and Slings

You are required to perform a rigging task involving proper selection, inspection, and use of rigging equipment and slings.

Task Requirements:

Identify different rigging equipment (slings, shackles, hooks, eye bolts, etc.).

Select appropriate sling type based on load weight, shape, and lifting condition.

Inspect sling and rigging equipment for defects.

Demonstrate correct hitch method (vertical, choker, basket hitch).

Attach and secure the load properly using suitable equipment.

Ensure correct load angle and balance during lifting.

Follow safety precautions throughout the operation.

**B. Multiple choice questions** **(4\*10=40 marks)**

31.	What is the primary purpose of rigging equipment?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Cutting materials	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Lifting and moving loads
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Measuring weight	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Welding metals
32.	What happens to sling tension when the angle between sling legs decreases?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Decreases	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Increases
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Remains same	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Becomes zero
33.	Which factor is most critical when selecting a sling?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Color	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Cost
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Load weight and type	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Length only
34.	A sling angle of less than 30° is:			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Recommended	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Safe
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Dangerous due to high tension	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Ideal
35.	What is the main disadvantage of wire rope slings?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Low strength	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Less flexibility than synthetic slings
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Easily cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Cannot lift heavy loads
36.	Which sling is preferred for lifting loads with sharp edges?			



	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Synthetic sling	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Chain sling
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Nylon sling	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Polyester sling
37.	What does a safety latch on a hook prevent?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Overloading	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Load slipping off
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Rusting	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Twisting
38.	If a wire rope sling shows bird caging, it should be:			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Used with caution	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Lubricated
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Removed from service	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Tightened
39.	What is the purpose of a master link in rigging?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. To cut rope	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. To connect multiple slings to a crane hook
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. To measure load	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. To reduce weight
40.	Which hitch provides the most secure grip on a load?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Vertical hitch	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Basket hitch
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Choker hitch	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Straight hitch

**SSD/N0305 v 1.0: Lifting Devices and Below-the-Hook Lifters**

**Practical questions**

**Total Marks:60**

You are assigned to perform a lifting operation in a workshop using a crane and a below-the-hook lifter.

**Task Requirements:**

1. Identify and select appropriate lifting devices and below-the-hook lifters for the given load. (10 marks)
2. Inspect the selected equipment for any defects or damages. (10 marks)
3. Demonstrate proper rigging and attachment of the lifter to the load. (10 marks)
4. Ensure correct load balancing and stability before lifting. (10 marks)
5. Perform the lifting operation safely following standard procedures. (10 marks)
6. Demonstrate proper communication and use of safety signals during lifting. (10 marks)

**B. Multiple choice questions**

**(4\*10=40 marks)**

41.	Which of the following best describes a below-the-hook lifter?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. A device attached above the crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. A device used to connect load directly to crane hook
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. A device suspended from a crane to handle loads	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. A tool used for cutting materials
42.	What is the primary function of a spreader beam?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Increase lifting speed	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Reduce load weight
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Distribute load evenly and	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Change load direction



	<input type="checkbox"/>	maintain spacing	<input type="checkbox"/>	
43.	Which factor most affects the selection of a below-the-hook lifter?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Color of equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Load characteristics and weight
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Operator preference	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Length of chain only
44.	What does WLL (Working Load Limit) indicate?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Maximum breaking load	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Safe load capacity under normal conditions
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Minimum load required	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Average load
45.	Which below-the-hook lifter is suitable for lifting metal sheets?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Chain sling	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Plate clamp
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Hook	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Turnbuckle
46.	Why is inspection of lifting devices important before use?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. To improve appearance	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. To increase speed
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. To ensure safety and detect defects	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. To reduce load
47.	Which of the following is a common defect in lifting devices?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Smooth surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Cracks or deformation
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Bright color	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Proper labeling
48.	What is the role of a load indicator in lifting operations?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Measures temperature	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Indicates load weight
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Controls speed	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Changes direction
49.	Which safety practice is correct during lifting?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Standing under the load	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Sudden jerking
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Smooth and controlled lifting	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Ignoring signals
50.	Which type of below-the-hook lifter is used to handle long loads like beams?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Hook	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Spreader beam
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Shackle	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Rope

**SSD/N0306 v 1.0: Manual Hoists and Load Handling**

**Practical questions**

**Total Marks:60**

You are required to perform a load lifting operation using a manual hoist in a workshop.

Task Requirements:

Select the appropriate manual hoist based on load capacity and application. (10 marks)



Inspect the hoist components (chain, hook, brake system) for defects. (10 marks)

Set up the hoist properly and secure it to a suitable support. (10 marks)

Attach the load correctly and ensure proper balance. (10 marks)

Operate the hoist to lift and lower the load safely. (10 marks)

Demonstrate safe load handling practices and communication signals. (10 marks)

**B. Multiple choice questions**

**(4\*10=40 marks)**

51.	Which type of manual hoist is best suited for both lifting and pulling operations?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Chain block	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Lever hoist
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Electric hoist	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Hydraulic jack
52.	What happens if a manual hoist is operated beyond its WLL?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Efficiency increases	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. No effect
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Risk of mechanical failure	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Faster lifting
53.	Which component in a manual hoist prevents the load from falling when lifting stops?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Hook	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Load chain
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Brake mechanism	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Gear casing
54.	In a chain hoist, the hand chain is used to:			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Lift the load directly	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Operate the gear mechanism
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Hold the load	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Balance the load
55.	Which inspection finding requires immediate removal of a hoist from service?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Slight rust	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Proper lubrication
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Twisted or kinked load chain	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Clean surface
56.	What is the correct position of the hook during lifting?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Tilted sideways	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Directly above the load
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Away from the load	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Hanging loosely
57.	Which practice ensures safe manual load handling?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Jerky movements	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Lifting beyond capacity
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Maintaining proper posture	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Ignoring balance
58.	What is the purpose of gears in a manual hoist?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Increase speed only	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Reduce effort and multiply force
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Change color	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Reduce load weight
59.	Which condition can reduce the efficiency of a manual hoist?			



	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Proper lubrication	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Worn-out gears
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Correct alignment	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Balanced load
60.	Why should the load be lifted slowly at the start?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. To increase speed	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. To check balance and stability
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. To reduce weight	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. To save time

### SSD/N0307 v 1.0: Rigging Techniques and Load Stability

#### Practical questions

Total Marks:60

You are required to perform a rigging task ensuring proper load stability during lifting.

#### Task Requirements:

1. Identify the center of gravity of the given load. (10 marks)
2. Select appropriate rigging equipment and slings. (10 marks)
3. Apply correct rigging technique (hitch selection and sling arrangement). (10 marks)
4. Ensure proper load balancing and stability before lifting. (10 marks)
5. Control load movement using tag lines during lifting. (10 marks)
6. Demonstrate safe lifting practices and communication signals. (10 marks)

#### B. Multiple choice questions

(4\*10=40 marks)

61.	What is the main purpose of rigging techniques in lifting operations?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. To increase load weight	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. To ensure safe handling and stability of load
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. To reduce equipment size	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. To improve speed only
62.	The stability of a load during lifting mainly depends on:			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Color of sling	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Center of gravity position
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Operator's dress	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Rope length only
63.	If the center of gravity is above the lifting point, the load will:			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Be stable	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Tilt and become unstable
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Reduce in weight	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Remain fixed
64.	Which rigging method is suitable for lifting long and heavy loads?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Single vertical hitch	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Choker hitch
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Spreader beam arrangement	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Loose sling
65.	What is the role of sling angle in rigging?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. No effect	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Affects tension and load distribution
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Changes load color	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Reduces weight



66	Which of the following can cause load instability?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Proper balancing	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Sudden lifting or jerks
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Correct sling selection	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Proper inspection
67.	Why are tag lines used during lifting?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. To lift load	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. To control load rotation and swinging
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. To increase capacity	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. To measure load
68.	What should be checked before lifting to ensure stability?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Load color	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Load balance and secure attachment
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Operator's speed	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Equipment brand
69.	Unequal sling lengths will result in:			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Even load distribution	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Load tilting and instability
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Increased strength	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. No change
70.	Which practice helps maintain load stability during lifting?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Fast lifting	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Smooth and controlled movement
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Ignoring signal	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Overloading

**SSD/N0308 v 1.0: Contingency strategies for emergency situations.**

**Practical questions**

**Total Marks:60**

You are required to respond to a simulated emergency during a lifting operation.

Task Requirements:

Identify the type of emergency (equipment failure, load instability, fire, etc.). (10 marks)

Stop the operation safely and secure the area. (10 marks)

Inform supervisor and communicate with team members clearly. (10 marks)

Use appropriate emergency equipment (fire extinguisher, alarms, PPE). (10 marks)

Demonstrate correct response to control the situation (stabilize load, evacuate if needed). (10 marks)

Follow proper post-emergency procedures (reporting and documentation). (10 marks)

**B. Multiple choice questions**

**(4\*10=40 marks)**

71	What is the primary purpose of contingency planning?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Increase productivity	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Prepare for unexpected emergencies
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Reduce equipment cost	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Improve speed of work
72.	Which of the following is considered an emergency situation in lifting operations?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Proper lifting	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Equipment failure



	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Smooth operation	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Balanced load
73.	What should be the first action in case of an emergency?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Continue work	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Inform supervisor and stop operation
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Ignore the issue	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Increase speed
74.	Which equipment is used to control fire during emergencies?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Chain	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Fire extinguisher
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Sling	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Hook
75.	What is the purpose of an emergency response plan?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Increase load capacity	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Define actions during emergencies
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Improve equipment quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Reduce manpower
76.	Which of the following is a common cause of workplace emergencies?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Proper inspection	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Equipment malfunction
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Correct procedure	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Safety compliance
77.	What should be done if a load becomes unstable during lifting?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Lift faster	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Stop operation safely
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Ignore it	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Shake the load
78.	Why is communication important during emergencies?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. To delay action	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. To confuse workers
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. To ensure quick and safe response	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. To reduce effort
79.	Which of the following is part of emergency preparedness?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Ignoring risks	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Training and drills
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Overloading equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Working faster
80.	What is the role of PPE during emergency situations?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Decoration	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Protection of workers
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Increase load	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Improve speed

**DGT/VSQ/N0101: Employability Skills****Practical questions****Total Marks:30**

You are required to perform tasks simulating workplace scenarios to demonstrate employability skills.



Communication Skills: Role-play a scenario to demonstrate clear and professional communication. (10 marks)

Problem Solving: Analyze a given workplace problem and propose a solution. (10 marks)

Digital Literacy: Use a digital tool (e.g., MS Word, spreadsheet, or online resource) to complete a task. (10 marks)

**B. Multiple choice questions**

**(2\*10=20 marks)**

81.	Which of the following is an important component of employability skills?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Technical skills only	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Communication, teamwork, and problem-solving
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Fashion sense	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Physical strength
82.	Why is time management considered an employability skill?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Helps to meet deadlines efficiently	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Reduces salary
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Avoids communication	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Increases stress
83.	Which of the following is an example of positive body language in the workplace?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Eye contact and upright posture	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Looking away constantly
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Slouching and frowning	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Crossing arms aggressively
84.	What is the main purpose of teamwork?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. To increase personal recognition only	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. To achieve common goals efficiently
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. To compete with colleagues	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. To avoid responsibility
85.	Which skill helps in understanding and resolving conflicts at work?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Negotiation and problem-solving	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Speed reading
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Technical drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Physical stamina
86.	Why is ethical behavior important in the workplace?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Builds trust and reputation	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Reduces workload
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Helps in skipping tasks	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Saves time
87.	What is the role of digital literacy in employability?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Helps to operate computers and tools efficiently	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Replaces communication
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Reduces teamwork	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Increases cost
88.	Which of the following demonstrates professional communication?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Listening actively and responding clearly	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Ignoring instructions
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Using slang with everyone	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Talking without listening



89.	What is the purpose of continuous learning in employability?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. To stay updated with industry trends and skills	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. To avoid responsibility
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. To reduce productivity	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. To increase stress
90.	Which of the following indicates a positive attitude at work?			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Accepting challenges and giving solutions	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Complaining frequently
	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Avoiding tasks	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Ignoring teamwork

## Assessment Evidence Form

**Trainee name:**

**Trainee roll number:**

**Centre name/ Code Date:**

This is to confirm that the trainee has handed over the final job to the assessor. (For each task separate sheet can be used).

Assessor to affix photographs of the practical output (end product)

Trainee's signature:

Trainee's name (please print):

Assessor's signature:

Assessor's name (please print):

Centre Head's seal and signature:



## Assessment summary

### Assessor's comments

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This is to confirm that the trainee has undertaken the assessment for the job role of Basic Rigger

Trainee's signature:

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Trainee's name (please print):

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Assessor's signature:

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Assessor's name (please print):

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Centre Head's seal and signature:

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Trainee's photo ID (other than the Institute ID):

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Assessment completion date:

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## Assessment Summary Sheet

SAFETY SKILL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION													
ASSESSMENT SUMMARY SHEET													
Qualification Pack – Basic Rigger													
Training Provider: Affiliation No.					Batch ID:				Training Centre Name & Address:				
Candidate Detail:					Roll No.:				Roll No.:				
					Name:				Name:				
Assessment Summary:													
NOS No.	Weightage of the NOS	Allotted (Marks)			Marks Obtained				Marks Obtained				
		Skill (Practical)	Knowledge		Skill (Practical)	Knowledge			Skill (Practical)	Knowledge			
			Theory	Project		Theory	Project	% per Nos		Theory	Project	% per Nos	
SSD/VSQ/N0301	9%	60	40	0									
SSD/VSQ/N0302	8%	60	40	0									
SSD/VSQ/N0303	8%	60	40	0									
SSD/VSQ/N0304	8%	60	40	0									
SSD/VSQ/N0305	17%	60	40	0									
SSD/VSQ/N0306	17%	60	40	0									
SSD/VSQ/N0307	17%	60	40										
SSD/VSQ/N0308	8%	60	40										
DGT/VSQ/N0101 (30 Hours)	8%	30	20	0									
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>0</b>									
		<b>850</b>											
<b>Minimum pass % to qualify</b>	<b>50%</b>	50% in each NOS and 50% overall			Pass/Fail								
<b>Assessors Name:</b>								<b>Signature:</b>					
<b>Assessing Body Representative Name:</b>								<b>Signature:</b>					
<b>Assessment Agency:</b>								<b>Signature:</b>					