

WAR ON TERROR: CRISIS MANAGEMENT
IN INDIAN CONTEXT- A DENOVO LOOK

By Brig. Manjit Khara

1. In India, it is apparent that 'Crisis Management' has never been given any serious thought taking into consideration our 'knee jerk' reactions to crises situations. There is therefore a need to address impediments in the way of ensuring an effective crises management structure in India and arrive at possible solutions.

2. Impediments such as over-centralisation in the decision making process, lack of political will, poor policy formation and plan implementation, ill trained and ill equipped police force, inability to get actionable intelligence, poor coordination and slow response of multiple agencies dealing with terrorism plague our country.

3. To counter the threat of terrorist attacks in cities and have an effective crises management structure in place, it is recommend that a national counter terrorism plan is drawn to include issues pertaining to preventive intelligence, preventive physical security and consequence management. There is also an urgent need to establish a federal organisation such as a Counter Terrorism Organisation (CTO) to deal with policy formulation, advising the government, raising/equipping/training of CT forces, their deployment, co-ordination amongst intelligence agencies and co-ordination of response in case of a strike. The National Investigative Agency set up by the government should be made more accountable and vested with powers to investigate a case based on suo motu cognisance of the scheduled offence. It is recommended that a think tank is established to carry out in-depth study of psychology and ideology of terror organisations and provide practical solutions .The preventive physical security needs to be enhanced by improving physical security of important installation, creation of integrated geospatial plan, implementation of police reforms, setting up specialised counter terrorism training centres and creation of specialised counter terrorist forces for each state.

5. Due to novel mechanisms used by terrorists in recent times, India's focus on coastal and aerial security needs to be renewed. The employment of modern technological trends such as biometric national identity (ID) card system, shoot around the corner weapons, Kevlar bullet proof jackets, installation of CCTVs at vital areas and employment of spy planes for increasing surveillance and neutralising terror threat must be given a serious thought. A national data bank of all important installations to include schematics and diagrammatic layouts needs to be compiled on priority. The consequence management machinery of the country such as emergency response mechanism and synergy between Army, Police and CTO needs further boost. A cool calculated and firm response along with extra ordinary government and political arrangements will go a long way in achieving the desired results.

INFLUENCE OF TALIBAN IN PAK
AND ITS IMPACT ON US AND INDIA

By Brig. Manjit Khara

1. The aim of this service paper is to analyze the increased influence of Taliban in Pakistan and its impact on US and India. The growth and spread of Taliban in Pakistan is an issue of great concern for the security of Indian Territory. This could also be a serious threat for the security of south Asian region.
2. The history of Taliban's birth goes back to year 1994 when the Taliban led by their Commander Mullah Mohammed Omar marched from Maiwad to capture Kandahar city. Pakistan supported the Taliban movement in Afghanistan to achieve strategic depth against India. The spread of Taliban kept increasing in Afghanistan and by September 1996, they had captured Kabul. US also trained and armed people in Afghanistan. US wanted to have its hold in this region because of its strategic location so it backs the Taliban movement. But after the 9/11 attack on twin tower, US started its operation against Al-Qaida and Taliban in Afghanistan. Most of these terrorists left Afghanistan and took shelter in North-Western Frontier (NWFP) in Pakistan near Durand Line. For long time Pakistan did not take any action against them but now under the US pressure, Pakistan army turned against Taliban.
3. When Pak Army's operations against Taliban started Taliban started carrying out terrorist attacks in Pakistan including suicide bombers attacks. Major attacks like attack on Sri Lankan cricket team, Pakistan Police Academy, bombing various important centres etc were recently done by them. Pakistan Army started operations achieved good results and they are able to take back swat valley and Buner district from Taibanis.
4. Recently the dreaded chief of Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP0 Baitullah Mehsud have been killed in one of the US drone attacks. The government also received reports of a shooting that broke out between two top Commanders of Baitullah Mehsud at the Taliban Shure meeting and one of them have been killed. After killing of Baitullah Mehsud the TTP has started disintegrating.
5. These operations against Taliban have been successful and Pakistan army claims to be in Total of affected region. The threat of taking control over Pak nuclear assets by the Taliban is still a matter of great concern so it's very important for both US and India that Pakistan flush the Taliban out of her soil. For Indian govt beefing up the security apparatus to meet any challenge arising out of any Taliban misadventure.

MUMBAI ATTACKS, OUR REACTION AND
RECOMMENDATION RESPONSE FOR FUTURE

By Brig. Manjit Khara

1. On 26 Nov 2008 ten Pakistan based LeT terrorists targeted Mumbai at its eight most vulnerable parts. On 29 Nov 2008 attacks ended leaving 173 people dead and 308 injured. These fully trained terrorists entered India through sea route exposing lapses in security. Coordination efforts of police, ATS, Para Military Forces, Army and National Security Guards (NSG) resulted in eliminating nine terrorists and capturing one.
2. India immediately reacted in two fields. Firstly to bring the perpetrators under Indian Justice, multipronged diplomatic offensive was launched. Adequate evidences were provided to Pakistan and support of international community was gained, putting pressure on Pakistan. Secondly national security system was overhauled. Navy is made "Designated Authority" for coastal security and latest equipment is introduced. For immediate reaction, NSG hubs are established at various locations, Counter Terrorism Schools are made for training of security forces and latest weapons and equipment are procured.
3. To counter any such situation in future, emphasis on modernization and training of police force be given. Each district should have specialized police force to handle the crisis with minimum reaction time. National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) is set up under the National Security Adviser (NSA) to ensure joint operation action in all terrorism related matters. Intelligence revamping is required for an efficient intelligence sharing system. Certain changes in law and implementation of existing laws are required to deal with cases involving terrorists. There is a need to post Counter terrorism Security Advisers in Police Stations for training and advising the police. Community Participation is very important to make up the deficiency of security person in India.
4. Strict immigration control is recommendation as an important part of counter terrorism. There is also a requirement of a strong and consistent foreign policy keeping the nation's long-term interests in view. Extradition treaties are required with countries around the world. Anti money laundering measures are recommendation for preventing financial assistance to terrorists.
5. Security of coastal and border as assume utmost important to prevent entry of terrorists. The identification and removal of the gaps need immediate attention. The off-shore oil installations, nuclear and space establishments are vulnerable to sea-borne terrorists and their security needs to be foolproof. The terrorists are likely to acquire NBC weapons by 2013. Security forces need to take suitable precautions. It is time for a well thought and deliberated national and mil start to be evolved to combat the growing menace of terror.

THREAT OF SPREAD
OF NAXALISM AND ITS FALLOUTS

By Brig. Manjit Khara

1. On 15 Sep 2009, Prime Minister Dr Manmohan Singh reiterated that Naxalism is the gravest internal security threat that the nation is facing. A Home Ministry report which states that in 2008 there were 1591 incidents of naxal violence resulting in 721 killings and in 2009 till date there had been 1405 incidents, resulting in 580 deaths in over 11 states holds testimony to this fact. Naxal presence is felt in 17 states and is responsible for 90% of violence in the country. A small fire ignited by Charu Mazumdar in the 1960s in the form of a peasant uprising has engulfed the entire nation. In spite of continuous efforts by the government there has been little progress in containing this extremism. This has far reaching implications on internal security as the naxalites have already developed strong cross border linkages and nexus with religious fundamentalists. It is also a proven fact that there exists a nexus between naxalites and politicians in some states.
2. The government should formulate a comprehensive strategy involving strict police action and development of the rural hinterland which are mainly the worst hit because of this menace. Creation of special police force on the lines of Andhra Pradesh's Greyhounds will help in curtailing the naxalites and force them to join the main stream of society. Another facet which the govt should concentrate on is bringing out the long pending legal reforms especially with regards to the Scheduled Tribes and Traditional Forest Dwellers Act and the Land Ownership and Ceiling Act.
3. A sustained and continuous effort from both the central and the state governments is required to deal with the situation. All steps must be taken to ensure that the feeling of alienation, deprivation and neglect within the lower strata of society is addressed on priority to stem this movement even at this stage, as it has the potential to hold the entire nation to ransom, with far reaching social, economic and security implications.

(Jainatkhana) Community Centre, Fire Evacuation Drill: J - FED

By: Mr. Mehboobali Sadruddin Ajani,

Introduction:

In the Indian context, the vulnerability of the community is high because of risks posed by a multiplicity of natural and man-made disasters like fire, floods, earthquakes, etc. The Jamatkhana in particular, are uniquely vulnerable by virtue of being both religious and community centers for the Jamat. This means that not only (the Jamatkhana is easily identifiable; the numbers attending each day are sizeable, increasing the risk from natural and man-made crises.

In the event of a disaster occurring in a Jamatkhana scenario, it is essential to put in place a planned emergency response, facilitated by an organized evacuation drill to **minimize** damage, protect property; and to assist in speed}' return to normal operations.

As a tool in emergency/crisis planning, an evacuation drill encompasses all types of crisis situations and helps facilitate a calm, quick and thorough community response when required.

Thus the Jamatkhana Evacuation drill has been conceived as a natural and essential complement to the Jamati Crisis Management Plan, in order to help communities cope better with potential emergencies internally.

Objectives:

Ethically, the Jamatkhana should serve as a model for effective crisis response to the community, reinforcing the learning's of collective, compassionate and organized action in times of emergency.

The main objective of J – FED, therefore, is to establish a method of systematic, safe & orderly evacuation of Jamatkhana or premises functioning as such, in case of emergency, in the least possible time, to a safe area by using nearest safe means of exit.

Other objectives include: Minimizing loss of life and injuries, minimizing damage to property, meeting the vital human service needs of the Jamat, protecting documents and records, restoring rites and rituals in the Jamatkhana as soon as possible, communicating accurate facts to the apex institutions and the Jamat and ensuring that the response is timely, effective, responsible and locally-sensitive

Outcomes:

It will increase Jamati awareness in crisis response, safe & orderly evacuation of Jamatkhana or premises in case of fire or any other emergency, enhance the capacity of Crisis Management Team - CMT of JCMP on risk management techniques.

ROLE OF ARMED FORCES, NDRF, CIVIL DEFENCE AND POLICE IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

By: Mr. Alok Avasthy

INTRODUCTION

India has been traditionally vulnerable to natural hazards on account of its unique geo-climatic and social conditions. [Floods](#), [droughts](#), cyclones, [earthquakes](#) and [landslides](#) have been recurrent phenomena affecting 85% of its geographical area. Disaster risks in India are further compounded by increasing vulnerabilities related to the steadily growing population, rapid urbanization, increasing industrialization, development within high risk zones, environmental degradation and [climate change](#). Natural disasters in India claim a significant toll of population and property.

These developments have rightly brought about a paradigm shift in approach of the Government from hitherto mere relief and response centric approach to a holistic approach encompassing the entire gamut of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in dealing with [disasters](#). In recognition of this, the Government of India took a defining step on December 23, 2005 by enacting the Disaster management Act, which envisaged the creation of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), headed by the Prime Minister and State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) headed by the respective Chief Ministers of the states to spearhead and implement a holistic and integrated approach to disaster management in India.

ROLE OF POLICE

Police is always immediately mobilized to reach the site of disaster with a view to carry out relief and rescue operations with the coordinating agencies. It is also the responsibility of the police to provide security and maintain law and order at disaster location where chances of chaos or miscreants taking advantage of the situation are higher. Police personnel deployed for such relief operation could prevent commission of cognizable offences including all offences against life, property and public tranquility.

The Police communication system is made available for transmission and receipt of messages in connection with disaster. The police also regulate movement of victims, rescue and relief work, medical assistance and supplies. Their training and equipments in the field of disaster management needs up gradation.

ROLE OF CIVIL DEFENCE AND HOME GUARDS

The Civil Defence and Home Guards was established with a view to protect interests of the civilian community in the times of war. The Civil Defence Act of 1968 formally

established the structure of the organization. The Centre is only a guiding agency while the states are responsible for raising, training and maintaining the corps. The Civil Defence Organization is primarily a voluntary organization, whose resources are mobilized at the time of need through an activation procedure. Civil Defence Organization requirements are based on the vulnerability analysis by the states themselves and are equipped accordingly. Their primary work areas include: communication, rescue and casualty management, transportation and supply service, sewage and corps disposal along with basic welfare service. Civil Defence training, that is designed to equip people to perform life-saving techniques devoid of technical equipment, has a major role to play in development of society's robustness.

Although the Civil Defence Act is applicable throughout the country, the organization is raised only in such areas and zones, which are tactically and strategically considered vulnerable to enemy attack. Causative factors for the visible lack of effectiveness have been recognized to be lack of immediate utility, inadequate awareness levels, legal infirmities, financial crunch, improper training facilities and absence of proper recognition.

ROLE OF ARMED FORCES

The armed forces, as a resource of the country, represent unique technological and logistical capabilities that can be mobilized on short notice in a self-contained and mobile manner, to support lifesaving relief efforts. The organizational strength of the armed forces, the manpower at their disposal makes them valuable in providing prompt relief such as dropping food, water and medicines to effected areas, erecting military bridge equipment. It may be noted that disaster management is the function of the civil authority and it is not desirable to use the troops too frequently or too long due to other ramification on its operational readiness.

The constitutional and the legal framework provide for the Armed Forces to render assistance during disasters/ calamities when the situation is beyond the capacity of the civil administration to adequately respond. Their services though should be utilized as a last resort and be called upon to intervene and take on specific tasks only when the situation is beyond the coping capability of civil administration, as it involves high costs.

ROLE OF NDRF

As all the above agencies had the certain handicaps while managing disasters and no dedicated agency or force was available to manage disasters, therefore the DM Act, 2005 has made the statutory provisions for the constitution of the **National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)** for the purpose of specialized response to [natural](#) and man-made disasters.

According to Section 45 of the Act, the Force has to function under the general superintendence, direction and control of the [National Disaster Management Authority \(NDMA\)](#) and under command and supervision of Director General, NDRF. In lieu with the Section 44 (i) of the Act that states **NDRF a specialist force**, the force is gradually emerging as the most visible and vibrant multi-disciplinary, multi-skilled, high-tech, elite force capable of dealing with all types of [natural](#) and man-made disasters.

Presently this Force is constituted of eight battalions, two each from the BSF, CRPF, CISF and ITBP. Each battalion will provide 18 self-contained specialist search and rescue

teams of 45 personnel each including engineers, technicians, electricians, dog squads and medical/paramedics. The total strength of each battalion will be approximately 1,149.

These NDRF battalions are located at eight different locations in the country based on the vulnerability profile to cut down the response time for their deployment. During the preparedness period/in a threatening disaster situation, proactive deployment of these forces will be carried out by the NDMA in consultation with state authorities.

One of the most important tasks of NDRF is to continuously engage themselves in the Community Capacity Building and Public Awareness programmes in a big way which includes training of people (the first responders) and concerned government officials at different levels in the areas with high vulnerability. Along with Community Capacity Building and Public Awareness exercises NDRF is also actively engaged in area familiarization exercises. Such exercises provide first-hand knowledge about the topography, access route to various disaster prone areas, availability of local infrastructure/ logistics which can be used in disaster response operations.

There is a need for a high degree of cooperation and coordination between the various agencies involved in disaster management at the time of a disaster. Therefore, it is essential that all the agencies are involved in disaster planning and preparation.

GEOSPATIAL SECURITY PLAN FOR JN STADIUM DURING CWG-2010

Arora, N.¹; Sarma, K.² and Kaur, Amarjeet³ Prof. K.K. Aggarwal⁴

The aim is to suggest an integrated Geospatial Security Plan (GSP) using GIS, GPS and other modern techniques for Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium enabling security personnel to handle disasters in an effective way and to provide comprehensive security coverage to our guests, employees, spectators and players during the Commonwealth Games. It will facilitate faster response, reduction of redundancy of data among security personnel. This endeavor is a stepping stone towards successful foolproof security preparedness & contingency plans to manage any emergency situation. Technology convergence and information fusion is a phenomenon of the future in the world which will give a precise approach of exploiting information in a network oriented C4ISTAR. As technology convergence becomes the fodder of the day, security personnel are relying more and more on advanced management systems to analyze, plan and implement strategies that make all the difference between a confrontation and a planned mission. GIS is one such force multiplier which is increasingly becoming inescapable tool for security forces.

Civil Defence — an Organization of tremendous Potential.

By: Yashpal Singh

In my 36 years of Service in the police, I never served in this organization so when I was posted as D.G. Civil Defence by the present Govt on 16-10-2007. I was at a loss to comprehend as to what this organization would be like. I had heard its name in Kanpur when I was SSP there. That was way back in 1986-87.

The problem lies in its very inception. When it was conceived in 1962 with Chinese aggression in mind its role got confined only to 'AIR RAIDS PRECAUTIONS' which should have been only one of its duties. In my opinion its name should also have been 'Civil Security' instead of Civil Defence. its charter of duties should have been as under :->

1. To assist civil authorities during Air raids and imparting prior training there of
2. To assist local administration in "internal Security" matters.
3. To assist local administration in 'Disaster Management works.'
4. To assist administration in various social sector schemes of Govt.
5. To train and educate people in country & safety aspects in peace time.
6. To assist administration during various religious festivals & Processions etc.

That is to say that. It should have been developed on the lines of a N.G.O. (of course, run by Govt.) devoted to "over all development of our Civic society." A nation is as strong and vibrant as its Civic society is.

We in police talk of community Policing. Who can do it better than this organization? On every 20,000 population we have Post warden, every 4000 a sector warden. They can be used in many ways, as:

1. Servants verification
2. New comers on rent verification.
3. They can take care of old couples. Their day to day problems & emergencies.
4. They can keep a watch on all undesirable activities in the Mohalla.
5. They can identify illegal immigrants/foreigners or even the terrorists.

The basic requirement of policing is " information" and Co-operation'. Success of any police unit depends on the availability of information and public co-operation it receives. Right from lodging of F.I.R. to trail in courts, public co-operation is needed. At the time of public agitations & riot, police loses its credibility. No one is prepared to listen to them. Civil Defense workers can be a boon to administration in such situations. They being local, know every thing and can take care of all "sensibilities" of people.

Disaster Management

A neighbor is the first person to reach on any disaster sight. Govt help takes time to reach the spot A trained CD. worker of Mohalla will be an asset in such situations. He knows every man who can be helpful in such a situation. He is in a much better position to mobilize local resources. If he is properly motivated and trained he is bound to do an excellent job in such a situation which no organization can do.

In peace time he can impart training and can run general awareness programme for general Public.

Social Sector

Various social schemes are being run by the Govt. Whether they are actually doing well on the ground or not is generally not known. A system to give "feed back" can be put in place. In a district the D.M asked Civil Defence personal to verify the list prepared revenue staff for old age pension. It was found that 40% names were non existent. Luckily this work was done before actual sanctions.

Thus in sort. Civil Defence department with little effort and innovation can be transformed into a "people based multi-utility organization' giving strength to our civic society. For all this Sri K.M. Singh report about Revamping of Civil Defend in the country (Deccmber-2006) needs to be implemented at once and Civil Defence act amended accordingly

There is a need to properly motivate Civil Defence workers too.

CIVIL DEFENCE PREPAREDNESS ESSENTIAL FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN MOUNTAINS

By: Mr ANUJ TOMAR

Mountains are ecosystems with a distinct identity just like flood plains, deltas, mangroves, wetlands and deserts. Most of the mountain ecosystems are very fragile in the geological sense, prone to seismic movement. Landslides thus are highly credible. The rocks are often loosely held together and there is evidence from fossil findings in Himalayas and even the rock formation in Deccan that many of these mountains were raised from the ocean floor millions of years ago. As 10 percent of the earth's population lives in mountain areas, this has resulted in various forms of resource degradation reflected by decreasing resource availability and productivity and general deterioration in the living conditions. This has increased the vulnerability of people residing in mountains to various disasters.

The concept of disaster management is presently undergoing a change as the emphasis is on making it more community-based. The top-down approach, it is feared, might not result or lead to collective efforts towards reducing disasters. It is being felt that the intervention should be more community-based. The wrath of disasters, in most cases is experienced by people at local level and hence this needs to be the focal point for mitigation, preparedness and response activities.

The Civil Defence is one such community based voluntary organization whose resources are mobilised at the time of need through activation procedure. India has a large network of Civil Defence and Home Guard volunteers with a strength of 1.2 million. This organization has a conceptually strong structure with capabilities to act in cooperation with the community, police and defence services. Its activities include preventive, control and restorative measures.

In view of the foregoing, it is imperative that this organization be revamped and prepared to enable it to discharge its responsibility in all facets of disaster management in mountains. It is suggested that in order to achieve this objective it should be placed under the operational and administrative control of the state level disaster management agency.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN TIMES OF TERRORIST AGGRESSION

By: Mr Sugam Puri*

9/11, 3/11, 7/7, 13/12/01 these are just not dates but events which have changed the world, changed the way men think and perceive, hence our priority should be on helping men understand what to do in case of external aggression on a peaceful state by terrorist organizations, because clichéd as it may sound, safety comes first After the infamous and much talked about terrorist attack in Mumbai on 26/11/08 a clear picture was brought before us which depicted how unprepared the world is when it comes to managing, when under attack by terrorists. This problem is recognized world over and there are modules created by Governments, countries and organizations which explain what has to be done when a terrorist attack occurs. This paper examines various such plans and the causes for their success and failure.

This paper is divided in two parts, first part will briefly describe the reasons for terrorism and terrorist ideologies and how prepared we for a sudden terrorist attack, including the policies and methods adopted by India for disaster management in times of terrorist aggression.

The second part will present this August body with plans and modules for the Indian scenario with the help of structures adopted world over including modules accepted by United States, the European Union and other countries, the module will be exhaustive citing examples from precedents and guiding individuals from the grass root level up to be prepared in the testing time. It will also include ideas for the National Security Guard, Government officials and urban individuals.

With the growing threats of nuclear capabilities of North Korea, Taliban getting desperate for a stronghold, new terrorist organizations germinating everyday and Osama still at large a terrorist attack is definite until we do something to prevent it.

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Disaster Response: The Central role of NDRF
Kamal Kumar, IPS (Retd.)

Of all the components of Disaster Management Cycle, 'response' is perhaps the most significant, for it is concerned directly with saving of lives and properties, in the event of a disaster actually taking place. Response is also much more visible and easily perceptible than prevention, mitigation, preparedness, even relief and rehabilitation. It is, therefore, appropriate that the government have created NDRF as a specialised, national-level force – well equipped and well trained to effectively respond to all types of disaster situations.

As a force dedicated to disaster response, the NDRF is being raised with state-of-the-art equipment, training and all the needed capabilities, to deal with different kinds of disasters the country is prone to, in its vast and varied terrain. It has direct responsibility to provide the most effective response to threats as diverse as earthquakes, floods and cyclones, fire, landslides and avalanches, as well as nuclear, biological and chemical emergencies. This, indeed, calls for all-time preparedness and rigorous training and constant re-training in a bewildering variety of skills of disaster response.

The role and responsibility of NDRF, however, does not begin and end there. Disaster situations inevitably bring in a number of other agencies in the response phase. There are several agencies of the state governments – the State Disaster Response Force, the State Police, Fire Service, Medical and Public Health Services, PWD etc. – whose personnel not only are involved in activities of first response but also, due to reasons of proximity, mostly arrive at disaster sites much earlier than any central agency. Similarly, Civil Defence personnel, locally-available members of civil society groups and public-spirited individuals, all play a significant role as the 'first responders' till the arrival of specialised agencies. They have to continue even afterwards, to supplement the effort and activities of the latter.

Being the nation's foremost disaster response agency, it is the NDRF's responsibility to actively contribute to capacity building of all these agencies, through devising and organising appropriate training modules for them, and involving them in joint mock exercises, from time to time, to ensure synergy of action, in actual disaster situations.

Also, major disaster situations bring in the armed forces, in the aid of civil authority, in response role; the Army and the Air Force, particularly, have played a stellar role in this regard, in numerous situations in the past. The NDRF, as the nation's designated premier force for disaster response, has also to evolve and put in place, mechanisms of coordination with the armed forces for situations of joint actions. It would need to elaborate SOPs, in active consultation with the armed forces, for that purpose, and also undertake joint mock exercises with them, from time to time.

Thus, the onus on the NDRF is not limited to merely ensuring its own all-time preparedness to effectively cope with different disaster situations. It has really to gear itself up to effectively play a nodal role as the premier disaster response agency of the nation

" NCC Cadets can do better in Disaster Management"

Prof. Dhiren Vandra

(1) Introduction of NCC

Over the 60 years, the NCC has evolved into a highly disciplined youth organization. "Unity and Discipline" the motto of the NCC symbolized the role played by the corps in grooming the future generation. This organization has been installing high sense of discipline, Commitment and enthusiasm among the youth. The service of the youth workforce has been commendable during national calamities and communal strike.

(2) Material & Method :

The Whole NCC is divided into three wings i.e. Army wing, Neval wing and Air force wing. Regarding the age and gender NCC is further divided into junior division/wing and senior division/wing. We have a platoon of 55 senior cadets at college level. 35 cadets fill up the questionnaires as 10% samples of whole college student. These 35 students are regular NCC cadets. **(3) Results & Suggestions:**

More than 80% of the NCC cadets were joined NCC to get the certificates which will useful in their future life.

More then 80% cadets wanted to join the NCC for Social services and defense services.

75% cadets are interested in Adventure activities. But being a NCC cadet all students are ready to participate in Disaster Management Activities.

75% cadets are familiar with Disaster Management Activities.

24% students have participated in relief work at the earth quake and flood.

Majority of students are aware of disasters.

All NCC cadets are ready to serve the nation, by social works at the time of Flood, Earthquake, Tsunami. They can help the affected people by giving them food packets, cash money and donating blood and

- Running information beareu
- Counseling and consolation
- Sanitation work
- Training of children and adults
- Hospitalize the victims

ORGANISING CIVIL DEFENCE TO BUILD COMMUNITY

Disaster Resilience

By: Mr. P. Muniswamy, IPS

"Optimism is the faith that leads to achievement"

The concept of Civil Defence was evolved to develop self-help groups during the time of war. The scope and objectives of the civil defence has opened up avenues to plan and train to cope with war like or emergency situations. The magnitude and structure of this concept is appreciable if implemented in the field of disaster management. The structural implementation through the grass roots will tremendously empower the community to understand disaster situations.

Though in its early situations it was concentrating only on war like situations, it should now enhance its scope into all matters of mass destructions arising out of all kinds of disaster both natural and man made. The meaning and magnitude of the word disaster is so huge that it makes it difficult to comprehend its outcome.

The Civil Defence which acts as a community support in times of calamities and disasters is a Strong second line of defence. In this era of information age it is important and practical that the utility of information and the support of technology is properly utilized to bring about a dynamic change in the utility of the civil defence.

The Civil Defence has to learn from the past experiences and equip itself now to face the larger scenario of disaster preparedness. They should learn to stay in control of all situations and enhance their specialties by developing expertise in specific function of disaster management. They should also make efforts to add new skills and thus expand horizons. There should be the implementation and usage of creativity and innovation to find new and improved ways of motivating, inspiring and recruiting people from the community.

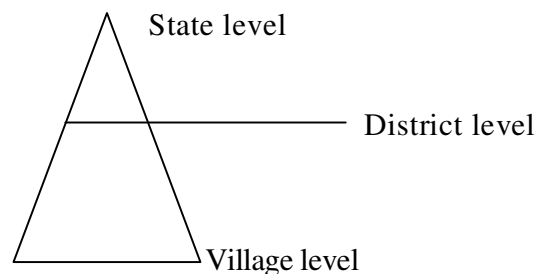
The Civil Defence being a community supported programme requires to train people on transferable skills like leadership skills, people skills, training skills and communication skills. These skills can be function independent that could be transferred from one person to another. This will quickly help oneself and also one another in enhancing skills.

The growth of any organization especially a community supported depends on how systematic the system of delegation, implementation and feed back happens. Such as,

1. Knowledge dissemination - The right information should be made available to the people, at the right time and at the right place. This will give the people concerned the information required to take appropriate decision.
2. Knowledge materials should be used to dissipate the knowledge. The media should be used to convey the message to all sections of the people.

There should be model agencies like training, and change like

- i) Village schools
 - ii) Village panchayats
 - iii) Village library
 - iv) Village post offices.
4. The programs of community involvement should be linked with the corporation social responsibility programmes of the corporate who do adopt certain states, Districts and villages for this purpose.
 5. In many states jobless roles are given to the unemployed - their situations should be tapped by making them involved in the programmes of the civil defence.
 6. The participation in programmes of the civil defence should be given credit to the participants in terms of marks and priority in government job recruitment.
 7. There should be a proper structure in place for the implementation of the programmes. An ideal structure would be a three level structure.



The plans and programmes should be implemented through this structure. This will enhance accountability, follow up and formalization.

8. A good model for implementation could be like the literacy programmes conducted in the state of Kerala, their model helped in making it highly successful due to the involvement of people from all walks of life.
9. The success of any programme depends on the clarity of the vision and mission through which the understanding and implementation of the plans become workable.

Role of Civil Defence and Home Guards in Flood Disaster

By: Mr. J.N.Deka

1. Assam is a land of large number of tributaries with mighty Brahmaputra and because of natural degradation and deforestation, the flood has become the natural phenomenon of Assam. In every summer season, it becomes the tear of people of Assam where Civil Defence and Home Guards has been playing a vital role to thrive the people of Assam.
2. The important role of Civil Defence & Home Guard in Flood Disaster Risk management is the empowerment of common people. As a pre disaster action plan they are to organize various training programme on .Search &. Rescue, Casualty service. Communication Service, fire fighting service etc. amongst the mass people of the society and thereby they have enhanced the community based disaster management amongst the common people. During the year 2007-08, 47 nos. on volunteers were trained on Search & Rescue on Earthquake Disaster Management, 48 nos. on Search & Rescue on Flood Disaster Management, 79 nos. on Basic Rescue. 47 nos. on Civil Defence Casually (ladies), 42 nos. on CD, Communication, 55 nos. on CD. Instructor, 31 nos. on CD. Basic Rescue, 23 nos. on CD. Communication, 19 nos. on Search & Rescue on Flood Disaster Management Course at C.T.I.

The HG&CD flood rescue teams have also rendered effective service at Sibsagar, Dhameji and Cachar District.

The HG&CD in Assam has been giving much emphasis on improvisation engineering to use the local available resources for rescue and relief works.

3. HG&CD is to act as member of QRT. During Flood, the immediate need is the response team for Search and Rescue generation and working in view of this the Q.R.T. (Quick Reaction Team) of Civil Defence and Home Guards, Assam was constituted in the month of June, 2007. The plan and estimate has been suitably formulated by the Directorate of Civil Defence & Home Guards, the state level Q.R.T. has been constituted to deal with flood Disaster as first responder under the leadership of Principal C.T.I, Panikhaiti as Team Leader. Accordingly an action plan has been prepared and circulated amongst all District Home Guards and the CD town as guide line for preparation of local action plan.

The performance record of the Q.R.T. reflect the role of CD & HGs organization. The Q.R.T. has rendered fruitful services to the flood affected people on various occasions, As a first instance, the Q.R.T. has conducted Flood Rescue operation at Goroimari Revenue Circle, Chaygaon on 27th July/07.

All the 3 (three) Rescue parties started Rescue operation from about 7:00 A.M. with 6 (six) nos of machine boats provided by the Circle Officer, Goroimari. The No. 1 Rescue party with 2 (two) nos of machine boats left for Rescue operation from Alikash . village to Mugua and then Deriduba, Koltoli, Khetrpara, Nayapara, Balagaon, Kolakhowa, Bhagjddia & Bhokuamari village within the South Bank area of River Brahmaputra. The No, I Rescue party accompanied with the team leader rescued about 250 people and 32 domestic animals including Cows, Goats and Buffalos besides a good nos of poultry from the Flood affected villages and accommodated them in the relief Camp of School buildings near the embankment of Alikash village as arranged by the Circle officer Goroimari.

The No. 2 & 3 Rescue parties with four Nos. of machine boats started Rescue operation from the point of Jashstoila out post to the village Puran kushia, Agradut, Kamlapur, Bagmara, Naldubi, Putumari, Kushiadia, latiadia & Sarswati chor where maximum Nos. of families affected in the devastating Flood. Both No. 1 & 3 Rescue parties have also rescued about 500 peoples and 60 Nos. domestic animals including Cows & Goats beside a huge no of poultry and accommodated them at the relief Camp of the southern embankment of Relief Brahmaputra as arranged by the president Goroimari gaon Panchyat. During rescue operation, the members of Q.R.T, have spiritedly discharged their duties non stop for more than 9 hours at a stretch without taking any food from 7:00 AM to 4:00 PM.

Likewise, Q.R.T, has also rendered Rescue services to the Flood victims during the Flood occurred in Mirza Revenue Circle on 9/9/2007 where 130 people from the Flood affected area have been rescued and given shelter in two camps of Goalhati M.E. School & ilari Mandir.

The Q.R.T. has performed praiseworthy services during the last artificial flood occurred in the Goalhati city on 14th September/07, particularly, at the flood affected areas of Tarun Nagar, Nabin Nagar, Anil Nagar and Lachit Nagar. The Q.R.T. of CD & HG launched whole day long Rescue operation in those places and rescued more than 700 Citizens confined in their home due to sudden heavy rainfall at the dawn.

In the year 2008, on 31st August when the earthen dam of River Puthimari was breached about 5 KM away from Rangia Town, the village Bamungaon was totally submerged. The Q.R.T, team rushed to the spot and rescued near about 200 marooned people.

On 2nd September/08, the Q.R.T. moved to the village Kendukona under Kamalpur Revenue Circle and discharged their commendable services in the devastating flood up to 6/9/2008. They rescued the marooned people to the shelter place, restored communication and also helped in the distribution or relief materials.

4. The Telling and cutting of Hills and Trees have filled the river's bed and this is causing quick flood and changing the course of the rivers. The HG&CD team is lo form "self help group" at Rural areas to educate

people about the afforestation and bad affect of felling of trees and cutting of hills.

5. Mock Drill in all Hood affected areas to be tarried-out by CD&HG members.
6. HG & CD are to help the administration in organizing relief camps and to shift the affected people and live stock from danger zone to safer zone / relief camp.
7. HG&CD Can help the administration in the distribution of relief materials.
8. HG&CD can help in maintaining hygienic environment in the relief camps.
9. HG&CO can help the people and animal by organizing Medicare camp in the post Flood period.

ROLE OF HOME GUARDS IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

By: Mr. M.SALAI BAJAVANNAN

Home Guards organisation – Evolution – Evolution in India – their role during peace time - to assist Police as an auxiliary force – Trainings offered at various Institutes – easily available and quick mobilisable additional manpower and their strength.

- **Disaster Management**
- **Role of Home Guards in Disaster Management** – Home Guards, part of public, living in that area are well aware of the geographical location – know the sources available to meet out any emergent situation. Gain the confidence of local people and hence easy to implement any scheme through Home Guards, they can be better source of information, better source to organise manpower at any emergent time, they can in turn train the local people, organise campaigns to motivate the public and in touch with the local public then and there, they can be the easy source of effective two way communication
- **During pre-disaster period** – well assist district management in framing of disaster plans, they can play a major role in reduction of level of disaster and damage with the help of local public watchers of river banks and assessors(Survey of the area), selection of area for Shelter, assist in mobilisation of required sources such as Food, cloth, equipments, manpower, trainings and refresher trainings to the public in that area in various services, Rescue, Fire fighting, First aid, improvised floating aids, formation of rope bridges, carriage of casualties – Training reduces risk.
- **During cautionary period** - alert all concerned to take precautionary measures to reduce risk **During disaster** – Take shelter and caution the public to take shelter in proper method, watch Radio
- **Post disaster period** – A stitch in time saves nine .Home Guards are first responders and assessors(Recee), communicate in right manner to right authority, indent right source of services required, avoid rumours, persuade the people, provide right information and avoid panic, assist in reception centres, take leadership and start relief works with the help of people even before arrival of services, co-ordinate with various services, maintenance of law and order, Public health measures, custodian of salvaged properties

and handing over to the right owner after proper identification. In short, the Home Guards can play a very vital role in planning, maintaining the situation, assisting the various forces and services during any disaster. That is why their **flag is in black with white dove in middle and motto is service above self.**

ROLE OF N.D.R.F

By Mr. S.S.GILL,

NDRF means the National Disaster Response Force formed by the Government of India for effective Management of Disasters, natural or manmade including Nuclear Biological and Chemical disasters, in the country. The GOI in the National Disaster Management Act-2005 chapter VIII para 44 & 45 established the base for the formation of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). Later, the National Disaster Response Force Rules 2008 established the NDRF. It all started with the PEER programme phase II [2003-2008]: Where instructors database was developed with institutionalization and nationalisation of the PEER Training. Based on PEER Training 08 Battalions from its para-military forces [BSF,CISF,CRPF and ITBP] were formed under the control of Director General, NDRF.

NDRF is one of the most dedicated. Professional and modernized force adequately equipped with the necessary technical acumen, man power and material resources to undertake any disaster search and response operations. The NDRF is always in operational readiness to move quickly to a disaster affected area quickly with its ability to work under adverse ground conditions.

NDRF Battalions are of immense help also to any civil authority before during and after a disaster or disaster like situation. During familiarisation exercises it trains the people i.e. community, in the community awareness programme and collect the GIS data of the Districts/states under its Area of Responsibility for effective and quick response during a disaster. The Armed forces of the country may not be able to play any role in a disaster during active hostilities or when such are imminent, while the NDRF is available for 24x7x12 { 24 hours, 7 days of the week and all 12 months of the year}.

As Government of India has implemented the Incident Command System [ICS] in the management of Disasters the NDRF is mandated to play an important role in the Search, rescue and response operations and training the community in community awareness/preparedness programmes having coordination with the District Authorities This paper briefly discuss about the greater role that can be played by the NDRF during the disaster response operations and in the preparation phase in which the services can be better utilised including the guidelines in utilisation of the services of the NDRF for which it has been formed.

ROLE OF WOMEN CIVIL DEFENCE VOLUNTEERS IN BUILDING COMMUNITY DISASTER RESILIENCE.

Ms. Manjit Kour, Sh. Ghulam Mohi-ud-din

Women in general are more sensitive in quick response to any disaster (man made or natural) than men. Her response emerges in shape of crying, weeping and trembling & stimulates just like a 'touch me not' plant. When touched, she creates a panic situation among the society & whole social system is disturbed. But naturally a woman has more resilience power than man & recovers herself after receiving a shock. The awareness with regard to fighting against disaster is need of the day, which could be done by training her in by various methods. At the time of any disaster, citizens need as much discipline to keep their spirits high, which keep human body in an equilibrium. Women are capable to fight against disaster & protect others. Training can be started in the primary institution of the society, which is family. It is women, who can familiar the members of the family about the techniques of fighting against the disasters. Training is the source of empowerment of the common man/woman to provide him skills as per scientific methods to defend himself & others at the time of any sort of attack/calamity. When at gross root level, a family is primarily geared up to save lives, to minimize damage to properties, maintain continuity of production & to keep up the morale of all the members during any hostility/eventuality and then whole society will be able to achieve victory during any disaster. Role of Indian women is more effective in assisting the administration in preventing & controlling communal disturbance & restoring confidence amongst the minorities & aggressive by nature & also every women has a power to control a male member of her family & put him on a right path for nation building & she can perform it with great aptitude than men in the welfare of people if she is Civil Defence trained to fight against any disaster. Civil Defence training Is very essential for woman to achieve victory against any disaster by using modern technological methods. Without imparting training at gross root level, we can't achieve goal of Disaster Management of the country.

(INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCES

REGIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE MECHANISM FOR SOUTH ASIA

Col Alok Raj

South Asia is one of the World Bank Natural Disaster Hotspots and due to the geographic layout, most of the countries in South Asia are highly prone to disasters various types of disasters. As per reports a total of 1.95 Lacs (0.195 million) lives were lost and 8695.9 Lacs (869.59 million) people were affected by disasters in eight South Asian Countries between 1997 and 2007.

Every major disaster in South Asia is regional in nature and can be dealt with effectively only in a regional framework. Accordingly, SAARC B¹¹ Summit held in Dhaka in November, 2005, underscored the urgency to put in place a permanent regional response mechanism dedicated to disaster preparedness, emergency relief and rehabilitation to ensure immediate response.

At the recently conducted 15th SAARC Summit, the Heads of State / Government expressed concern at the human loss suffered through natural disasters in the region and directed that a Natural Disaster Rapid Response Mechanism (**NDRRM**) be created to adopt a coordinated and planned approach to meet such emergencies under the aegis of the SAARC Disaster Management Centre.

We therefore need to orchestrate a regional mechanism that will ensure our joint international disaster response to be cogent by provisioning rapid response forces, resources, streamlining diplomatic / bureaucratic procedures and putting SOPs in place. The study will visualize the role and tasks that can be assigned to NDRRM in both pre-disaster phase as well as in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. The study will define the contours of NDRRM framework and suggest various models for structuring the mechanism. The study will also cover various aspects of deployment of regional (foreign) military assets of SAARC nations in disaster response in the region. The Paper will come out with actionable recommendations for structuring NDRRM and roadmap for making NDRRM effective in a reasonable timeframe.

EMERGENCY RELIEFS AIR DROP OF FOOD PACKETS / RELIEF

MATERIAL IN AREAS

MAROONED BY CALAMITIES

Col Alok Raj

In spite of a high degree of professionalism and prompt response on part of the Air Force, the outcome in disaster relief operations has not always been optimal owing to a number of planning and coordination issues on part of the local administration. Recent Bihar Floods (2008) is a case in point where food packets dropped have been grossly inadequate for lakhs of victims marooned by the calamity. While 27.2 lakh people had been affected by Bihar floods, till 19 days after floodwaters began to enter Bihar, the Bihar government on 2nd September claimed to have air dropped just 90,000 food packets and distributed 1.6 lakh such packets using boats. In all 12.5 lakh people had been provided food items to last for two days¹. Notwithstanding the magnitude of disaster such as Bihar Floods, there are ways to give impetus to air drop relief operations and reach out to marooned victims, in time.

The paper seeks to address some basic questions relating to air drop of food packets / relief material, such as inadequacy of air effort, quantity and variety of food items in packets, losses in air drop and issues of coordination. This study would attempt to recommend:

- Measures to optimize the utilization of available air effort for air dropping of relief material in disaster affected areas.
- Decision Making Matrix to decide on optimum utilization of air effort based on:
 - Assessed number of victims / areas marooned by disaster and food packets to be carried.
 - Assessed duration of emergency relief phase, ○ Required / available air effort in terms of
 - Number of helicopters.
 - Load carrying capacity.
 - Radius of action.
- Areas for coordination between the civil administration and the Air Force for efficient air drop operations.
- Options for types of food packets, packing and air drop.

- Suitable methods of air dropping of food packets; to minimize losses and ensure precision dropping.
- Innovations in packing and air drop of food packets.

Aim of this study is to look at the problem in its entirety, incorporate lessons learnt from Bihar Floods (2008) with a view to optimize the outcome of air drop relief operations.

SEARCH, RESCUE AND EVACUATION OPERATIONS

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN IN DISASTER RESPONSE

Col Alok Raj

Ex-servicemen (ESM) are a trained and well disciplined pool of manpower available at grassroots level. The High Powered Committee in 2001 had recommended that the potential of ESM, available throughout the **country** be tapped for disaster management and they should be employed for creating disaster task force at the local level.

Community based disaster management is one of the major paradigm shifts in India and ESM are very much part of the community across the country. Hence, ESM can play a crucial role in disaster mitigation programmes as well as in search and rescue (SAR) operations in the aftermath of a disaster. Nearly 60 to 70 thousand ESM superannuate every year and there are a total of 17 lakh ESM in the country as on date. By most conservative estimates, even if 10 to 15 % of these ESM can be involved in this **venture,** country will have nearly two lakh community members who can provide helping hand and leadership in disaster situations. But, so far, the potential for utilization of this disciplined and trained population of ESM for such emergencies has remained largely untapped, primarily due to the lack of an organizational framework. This study will attempt to present a concept to tap this large pool of trained manpower in disaster management / response. A country wide survey of availability of ESM and employment in disaster management programmes will also be carried out. The study will address following issues and find answers:

- Recommended role of ESM in disaster management / response.
- Models for formulation of ESM based disaster task force at local levels.
- Training needs for disaster response esp SAR operation.
- Need for legal / institutional framework to facilitate tapping of potential of ESM in disaster response.
- Need for initiatives by the Central / state governments to facilitate involvement of ESM in disaster management.

A well trained soldier can be both boon and bane to the society. There are reports of ESM being lured to train Maoists in Jharkhand region¹. We need to find measures to keep the ESM out of such traps. Involvement in disaster response will be one such measure to gainfully exploit the background of ESM for the larger good of the society. The study will also determine measures to be taken to realize the concept in the disaster vulnerable states like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and other such states with large ESM population.