NDRF • INDIA

Saving Lives & Beyond...

The Saviour

October 2017 - March, 2018

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Saving Lives & Beyond...

Message from Director General, NDRF



During the period from October, 2017- March, 2018, we delivered exceedingly well and responded to 123 calamities in the forms of building collapse, boat capsize incidents, explosion in plastic manufacturing factory, gas leakage and flood disasters across the Nation. The prompt response of NDRF rescued 45 precious lives as well as evacuated 287 persons in various operations. In addition to its primary task, NDRF assisted States in successful organization of various mass gathering events viz. Sabarimala, Gangasagar Mela, Kartik Purnima Snan and Chhat Puja.

The Force did well in undertaking various important Nation building tasks like Community Awareness Programme, Mock Exercise, Training & so on which were organised with active participation of stakeholders, community and NDRF across the country in which more than 2.5 lakhs people were sensitized by NDRF.

The 13th Raising Day of NDRF was observed with enthusiasm at Vigyan Bhawan New Delhi on 19th January, 2018. Shri Rajiv Jain, IPS, Director, Intelligence Bureau (IB) graced the occasion as chief guest, released NDRF souvenir and applauded NDRF for its commendable performance during numerous calamities. An MoU was also signed in between NDRF and NSDC. Besides, a co-operation with Facebook took place to facilitate the targeted geographical messaging, disaster information volunteers and community capacity building. Hon'ble chief guest also presented the trophies to the winner of Best Inter Bn. Sports competition, Inter School Competition and Distinguished Service Medals to NDRF personnel for their invaluable service.

In the spirit of regional cooperation, the first simulation exercise on disaster management in BIMSTEC region, as BIMSTEC Disaster Management Exercise-2017 was organized by NDRF to provide a platform for regional cooperation amongst the member nations for effective disaster response. The exercise had proved a milestone towards the long awaited journey to make a disaster resilient region.

I hope that we will continue in our endeavor to serve our countrymen for disaster response and avowed mission of making India resilient towards disasters.

Jai Hind!

(Sanjay Kumar)
DG, NDRF


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PRIDE & HONOUR

PRESIDENT'S POLICE MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ON THE OCCASION OF REPUBLIC DAY 2018



Sh. Sudhir Kumar Singh
Deputy Inspector General

PRESIDENT'S POLICE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE ON THE OCCASION OF REPUBLIC DAY 2018



Sh. Keshav Kumar
Second-in-Command



Sh. Lokendra Singh
Deputy Commandant



Sh Chitukane Pramod Tulsiram
Sub Inspector



Sh. Ram Niwas Rawat
Assistant Sub Inspector

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EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OF ANIMALS IN DISASTERS AND FIRST AID



Dr. S G Christopher
MVSC. PGDHM. MBA.

Emergency conditions encountered in farm and pet animals in variety of situations, including natural disaster, road traffic accidents, mob attack etc., however the same decisions or steps are required to assess the situation and determine the best course of action. The important criterion in attending to the situation depends on the assessment of situation, observation and transportation of patient.

Assessment of situation:

Assessment of situation relays on whether the injury/condition can be ameliorated by on the spot or short term (<24 hrs) first aid treatment and is such that it is unlikely to cause significant on-going pain and/or compromise the animal's ability to heal naturally and survive.· In the case of serious, life threatening injuries (those involving the head, chest, abdomen and limbs if it compromises their function), the decision to treat, seek veterinary/expert care, If an injury does not immediately compromise the survival of the animal and is likely to be able to heal naturally it may result in the animal being released with just immediate first aid care. An animal should only be removed from where it is found if the animal is expected to respond positively to care within 24 hours.

Observation Assessment

Assess the animal's health - level of consciousness, external injuries/abnormalities, body condition, bleeding, discharges, colour of mucous membranes, swellings, bruising, pain, response to sight/sound, respiratory rate, heart rate, temperature, paralysis, evidence of breeding (e.g. enlargedteats, pouchyoung).

- ✓ Body symmetry - Are there any obviously damaged or misshapen body parts (indicating Fractures etc...)?
- ✓ Mental status - Is the animal bright, alert and responsive or is it quiet and dull?
- ✓ Posture - Is the animal standing or up in its normal posture, or is it lying down?
- ✓ Is it balancing normally or it is using another part of its body to help it balance?
- ✓ Gait- If the animal can move, is it moving as it should?
- ✓ Respiration - Is the animal breathing with an open mouth or gasping for air?
- ✓ Is respiration loud?
- ✓ Is there any discharge from the nose?
- ✓ Body covering - Are there any obvious signs of damage to the animal's coat?
- ✓ Wounds- Are there any obvious signs of injury (blood, wounds)?

Handling and transportation

If the animal can be handled, safely confine it in a manner that is appropriate for a closer health assessment, treatment and/or transport (e.g. wrap it in a towel or handling bag, covering its eyes and place it in a cardboard box). Ensure the animal can breathe (clear airways and nostrils, and don't constrict the chest).

- ✓ Do not try to handle an injured animal if there is a chance you will be at risk (e.g. rabies, zoonotic pathogens).
- ✓ Handling should be brief and aimed at getting the animal into a warm, dark, quiet enclosed (with ventilation) space as quickly and stress free as possible. If possible obtain a weight for the animal to aid in later administration of drugs.

Common emergencies met with farm and pet animals and first aid management:

Bleeding

- ✓ Keep the animal quiet and calm.
- ✓ Apply pressure to any bleeding area using a dressing or clean bandage. Use enough pressure to stop blood loss. If stopping the blood loss is not possible, at least reduce the rate of bleeding as much as possible, until help arrives.
- ✓ If blood is seeping through, apply another tight layer.
- ✓ For places you cannot bandage, press firmly onto the wound and hold it in place.
- ✓ Get to the vet straight away.

Broken Bones

- ✓ Deal with serious bleeding but do not apply a splint - it is painful and can cause the bone to breakthrough the skin.
- ✓ Confine the animal for transport to the vet. Smaller animals can be put in a box.

Burns and Scalds

- ✓ Run cold water over these for at least five minutes, then contact the vet.
- ✓ Do not apply ointments or creams but if there is to be a delay getting to the vets, you can apply sterile dressing to the area.
- ✓ Keep the animal warm.

Choking

- ✓ Get quickly to the vet or you may be able to push the obstruction out by pushing on the throat/neck from the outside.
- ✓ If the animal is turning blue or has collapsed, try the following:
  - ❖ You will need someone to help you. One person holds the mouth open, while the other reaches inside. Be careful not to get bitten.
  - ❖ If you cannot pull out the obstruction lay the pet on its side. Push down suddenly and sharply on the tummy just behind the last rib.
  - ❖ The person holding the mouth should be ready to grab the obstruction as it reappears.

Coat Contamination

- ✓ If a substance such as paint or tar has got onto the coat or paws, prevent the animal from licking, as it may be toxic.
- ✓ Try to clip off the small areas of affected hair if you are able to. Never use turpentine or paint removers on your pet.
- ✓ You can sometimes remove paint and other substances by bathing the area in washing up liquidor Swarfega, but if a large area is affected, see the vet.

Drowning

- ✓ Never put yourself at risk attempting to rescue an animal.
- ✓ Wipe away material from the mouth and nose.
- ✓ Hold the animal upside down by the hind legs until water has drained out.
- ✓ Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped.
- ✓ Even if your pet seems to recover, always see the vet as complications afterwards are common.

Electric Shock

- ✓ If a high voltage (non-domestic, for example, power lines) supply is involved, do not approach the animal. Call the police.
- ✓ In the home, turn off power first. If this is impossible, you may be able to use a dry non-metallic item, like a broom handle, to push the animal away from the power source.
- ✓ If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Call the vet immediately.

Eye Injuries

- ✓ If the eye is bulging out of the socket, apply a wet dressing, prevent rubbing or scratching and call the vet.
- ✓ If chemicals have got into the eye, flush with water (preferably from an eye bottle) repeatedly and call the vet.

Fights

- ✓ To stop a fight throw/hose water on the fighting animals.
- ✓ If your dog seems shocked, dull or distressed after a fight, call the vet. Otherwise, look at the wound.
- ✓ Puncture wounds on the head or body mean you should consult a vet right away.
- ✓ Injuries on the limbs may not need immediate treatment, unless severe or very painful but take the animal to the vet within 24 hours, as antibiotics may be required.

Fits

- ✓ If your pet is having a fit, do not try to hold or comfort the animal, as this provides stimulation, which may prolong the fit.
- ✓ Darken the room and reduce the noise.
- ✓ Move any objects or furniture which may cause harm.
- ✓ Ring the vet.

Heat Stroke

- ✓ If on a warm or hot day, your pet is panting heavily and distressed, and especially if the animal is short nosed (e.g. Boxer), overweight or has been playing or exercising, think heatstroke!
- ✓ Put the animal somewhere cool, preferably in a draught.
- ✓ Wet the coat with tepid water (cold water contracts the blood vessels in the skin and slows heat loss) and phone the vet.
- ✓ You can offer a small amount of water to drink.

Poisoning

- ✓ Try to find packaging from the substance swallowed and have it with you when you phone the vet.
- ✓ If chewing plants is suspected, try to find out the identity of the plant. Call the vet immediately.
- ✓ Do not make your dog sick unless the vet says to do so.

Stings

- Pull out the sting below the poison sac, then bathe the area in water or use a solution of bicarbonate of soda if available.
- Applying ice will help soothe. If the sting is in the mouth or throat, contact the vet as it may swell and interfere with breathing.

Swollen tummy

- ✓ If this happens suddenly, treat it seriously, especially if the animal is a deep chested breed such as a boxer or mastiff.
- ✓ There may also be gulping dribbling saliva and attempts to vomit. It could mean that there is a life threatening twist in the stomach.
- ✓ Seek veterinarians help.

Traffic accidents involving animals

- ✓ Firstly get someone to telephone the nearest vet.
- ✓ Approach the animal from the front so the animal can see you.
- ✓ Avoid any sudden movements and speak gently, using the animal's name if possible.

Assess the situation

- ✓ What's the danger to you and others?
- ✓ Direct traffic if you can.

Transport to the vet or move the animal away from traffic.

- ✓ If the animal can walk gently coax into a car and help the animal get in.
- ✓ If the animal needs to be moved out of traffic and cannot walk, large animals can be lifted on amakeshift stretcher, using a blanket, coat or rug. Small and medium animals can be lifted with hands underneath the hindquarters and the chest. Make sure breathing isn't obstructed.
- ✓ If the animal is very badly injured or you suspect spinal injuries, do not move unless advised by a vet.

Basic First aid kit for Pet and farm animals emergencies

- ✓ Extra halter and lead rope.
- ✓ Latex exam gloves.
- ✓ Rectal thermometer.
- ✓ 3 – 4 rolls of Vetwrap.
- ✓ 4”x4” gauze squares.

- ✓ Stethoscope.
- ✓ Flashlight.
- ✓ Veterinarian's phone number.
- ✓ Triple antibiotic eye ointment.
- ✓ All-purpose antibiotic wound salve.
- ✓ Duct tape Clean towels of various sizes (large, small).
- ✓ Bottle of sterile saline wash.
- ✓ Bottle of povidone iodine or other surgical scrub.
- ✓ Tweezers.
- ✓ Scissors or pocketknife.
- ✓ Mild soap for cleaning wounds.
- ✓ Pen and paper.

Emergency medication.

- ✓ Pain relieving drugs – Aspirin, flunixin, phenylbutazone, or a tranquilizer.
- ✓ Hypodermic needles and syringes will be needed if you use injectable products.
- ✓ Thermometer - Digital thermometers are quick and easy to use.
- ✓ Plastic bags, plastic containers, and a toolbox for keeping supplies together and clean.

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INCORPORATING GENDER ISSUES IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT



Surendra Kumar,
Assistant Comdt

It is a proven fact that disasters expose the existing inequities and imbalances in a society whether it is an economic, social or gender inequities. The hazards have a differential impact on both men and women resulting from gender division of labour, poor health and educational status of women, unequal access and control over common resources and information due to the patriarchy social values and systems.

Gender is an important variable since it is clear that those living in poverty are more vulnerable to disaster impacts and the majority of the world's poor (70%) are women. Since disasters occur in 'gendered social systems' they need to be addressed by 'gendered disaster management' programs. It is imperative that these constructs can no longer be ignored if we wish to improve the effectiveness with which we respond to extreme events and prepare for them. The experiences of women in Bhopal, Latur and Orissa highlight the extreme vulnerabilities of women. It has been proved that persistent poverty and economic insecurity and unequal division of domestic labour, reproductive differences, unequal access to education, health and social services led to women's increased vulnerability to disasters and the impact as different from men.





Women's vulnerability to disaster risk is more due to lack of information and knowledge, set roles and responsibilities and their duties as caregivers (for the elderly, children and differently able). The daily living conditions and responsibilities of women subject many to risks before, during, and after a disaster. Women in disaster- affected communities also exercise formal and informal leadership roles and are central actors in family and community preparation for, and recovery from, disaster.

Gender is one critical dimension of the social structure that is still evolving in disaster scholarship. Initially it was recognized as demographic variable and provided basic information on gender differences was provided, however lacking any serious discourse or analysis of women's experiences in disaster. However with mainstreaming of gender equality, the importance of Gender in disaster has emerged as an area of serious concern. The gender analysis of disaster has to take in to consideration environmental, economic, social and institutional

patterns of the society. The differential impact of disaster is to be understood at all three levels- field level, intermediary level and macro level.

The field level analysis should focus on men and women socio-economic differences among households and communities as a whole in disaster preparedness and risk management. At the intermediary level focus in disaster preparedness and risk management should be on the access and control of men and women in structures such as institutions and services, communication, transport, credit, markets and health and education. At the macro level, focus is to be on gender sensitive policies and plans both social and economic at national and international level. Thus, this kind of gender analysis of disaster develops a better understanding of different roles of men and women in disaster preparedness and what resources and what needs and priorities they have. This leads to gender main streaming strategy to ensure social equity.





Social vulnerability to disasters is determined by a number of factors and disaster responses of individuals and groups tend to mirror the status, roles and situation of these individuals and groups in society. Due to continuous subordination in many societies, we see that women are subjected to specific vulnerabilities limited access to information, training and capacity development and to opportunities to make their voices heard. Existing gender inequalities in human rights, socio-economic and political status, access to and control over resources, access to education, health, safe shelter and other services, access to safety nets and exposure to violence can place women in even more vulnerable situations in the context of natural disasters. Different studies across the countries showed that women and men are differently affected as a result of the unequal relations of men and women. Some of the significant ways in which both men and women were impacted are:-

a) The different roles and responsibilities men and women undertake in their day to day lives resulted in gender related differences and impact in times of crisis and hazards. Unequal gender division of labour led to additional physical work and burden for the women.

b) Demographic changes have an impact on gender relations in any society. These changes affect the women most in terms of additional mouths to feed, sick or elderly to care for or losses to the family. When men die or get injured or move to other places to find work it is women who are the single care takers of the family.

c) The economic impact of disasters shows that with a disaster, the livelihood problem becomes common for all and there are fewer opportunities for women. The reason being that, men have the option of migrating and finding employment in rehabilitation / restoration work, while women generally stay back with their families.

d) Psychological impact shows that though both men and women are psychologically affected, women are more under psychological stress. Women's stress originates from the risk perception to the family. The breaking down of house hold and social structures during disasters tends to make women more vulnerable to stress and anxiety. Gender insensitive relief/refugee camps have led to situation of increased sexual harassment (lack of private spaces, lack of protection etc.) and increased burden and stress on women (difficulty of providing for house hold in a relief camp, distances to water sources, lack of access to gender sensitive private spaces and sanitation facilities).

e) Another dimension of the economic impact is that women may be forced to sell their own personal assets including valuables and jewels. At the same time disasters often result in increasing the dependence of women on men and make them more susceptible to sexual exploitation and domestic violence (post-disaster stress of men are more often led out in form of physical violence). Take the case of Orissa floods, where it has been found that during floods among the survivors of disaster, many women were trafficked and forced into sex work. After the Tsunami, increased cases of young girls being married to widowed men were reported.





Generally, women are looked at in disasters only as victims despite the fact that the majority of victims in disasters are women and children. It has been observed that more than half of the victims in the past disasters were women. During the last major natural disasters of the decade it has been observed that in India women do not have technical knowledge about disaster occurrence in general. The participation of women in the planning, designing, implementing and monitoring emergency programs and rehabilitation projects is the need of the hour. It is time to train and educate them to make them capable of performing their expected duties in such an event.

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ROAD ACCIDENTS IN INDIA AND SAFETY MEASURES



Insp Ajit Kumar

Road accidents are an outcome of the interplay of various factors, some of which are the length of road network, vehicle population, human population and adherence/ enforcement of road safety regulations etc. Road accident causes injuries, fatalities, disabilities and hospitalization with severe socio-economic costs across the country. Consequently, road safety has become an issue of concern both at national and international level.

The United Nations has proclaimed 2011-20 as the "**Decade of Action on Road Safety**". India is a signatory to Brasilia Declaration and is committed to reduce the number of road accidents and fatalities by 50% by 2020. However, with one of the highest motorization growth rate in the world accompanied by rapid expansion in road network and urbanization over the years, our country is faced with serious impacts on road safety levels. Approx 34% of our country's accidental deaths take place on road. Reportedly, 48% of hospital beds in surgical wards are occupied by road traffic injury patients in developing countries. According to a World Bank estimate, road accidents cost India about 3% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) every year. A Report on Road Accidents in India 2016, published by Transport Research wing under Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India, has revealed that *at least 413 people died every day in 1,317 road accidents. Further breaking down the statistics, the data reveals that at least 17 deaths occurred in road accidents in 55 accidents every hour in the given time period in our country*.



As per annual publication **'Road Accidents in India-2016 by** the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, road accidents in our country have decreased by around 4.1% during 2016, with the year seeing 4,80,652 road accidents as against 5,01,423 in 2015. However, fatalities resulting from these accidents have risen by about 3.2% during the same period.

Year-wise road accidents statistics of India

Year	Road Accidents	Death	Injured
2016	4,80,652	1,50,785	4,94,624
2015	5,01,423	1,46,133	5,00,279
2014	4,89,400	1,39,671	4,93,474
2013	4,86,476	1,37,572	4,94,893
2012	4,90,383	1,38,258	5,09,667
2011	4,97,686	1,42,485	5,11,394



According to the publication, the age profile of road accident victims for 2016 reveals that the youth of age group 18 - 35 years accounted for 46.3% in the total road accident fatalities. Road users on two-wheelers are the most vulnerable, constituting 34.8% of total persons killed in 2016. The other road users killed in road accidents are cars, taxies, vans and other light and medium motor vehicles- 17.9%, trucks- 11.2%, pedestrians- 10.5%, buses- 6.6%, auto rick-shaws- 4.7% and others motor vehicles- 10.6%.

Common nature of road accidents



- Bike / Motorcycle accident
- Car accident
- Collision of vehicles
- Crushing Pedestrian by vehicle
- Fire incident in vehicle etc.

Common reasons causing road accident

Reports indicate that majority of road accidents occur due to human error. Research has shown that driver errors like- driving recklessly, driving under influence of alcohol, violation of traffic rules, exceeding the speed limit, using mobile phones while driving, avoiding safety gears like- seat belt, helmet etc. and fatigue to the drivers due to constant driving without rest, account for about 84% of all road accidents.

Major factors causing road accidents

(i) **Drivers** - Over speeding, rash driving, violation of traffic rules, failure to understand road signs, fatigue, overtaking in wrong manner, lack of awareness about road safety, avoiding safety gears like- seat belt & helmet etc.

(ii) **Distractions to driver**

- Adjusting mirrors while driving.
- Talking on mobile phone while driving.
- Use of stereo, radio, TV etc in vehicle.
- Animals on the road.
- Banners on the road side.



(iii) **Pedestrian** - Carelessness, road crossing at wrong places, illiteracy etc.

(iv) **Passengers** - Talking to drivers, projecting their body outside vehicle, catching a running bus, boarding vehicle from wrong side etc.

(v) **Vehicles** - Failure of brakes or steering, tyre burst, insufficient headlights, overloading, poor maintenance of vehicle etc.

(vi) **Road condition** - Damaged road, diversions, illegal speed breakers etc.

(vii) **Weather condition** - Fog, snow, heavy rainfall, wind storm etc.

Suggestive precautions while driving

- Obey traffic rule.
- Avoid driving after consuming alcohol.
- Always wear seat belt and helmet while driving.
- Avoid mobile call while driving.
- Understand & obey road signs & speed limits.
- Restrict driving by under aged children.
- Ensure proper vehicle maintenance before plying vehicle on road.
- Avoid driving in bad weather condition like- fog, snow, heavy rain fall, wind storm etc.

In order to minimize number of fatalities and injuries due to road accidents, the **International Road Federation (IRF)** in a conference held in the month of November 2017 at New Delhi, suggested to equip more people with first-aid and trauma care knowledge. The Federation has also suggested that first-aid and trauma care training should be made mandatory to obtain a driving license. It is fact that whenever there are accidents, buses and trucks are likely to pass through the area soon. If the drivers, co-drivers & other staffs are trained, they can easily provide first-aid and trauma care, apart from moving victims to the nearest hospital and ultimately will prevent deaths.

Ten Golden Rules for Road Safety

- **STOP OR SLOW DOWN:** Allow pedestrians to cross first at uncontrolled Zebra Crossings.
- **OBEY TRAFFIC RULES AND SIGNS:** To prevent road accidents.
- **OBEY SPEED LIMITS:** For your own safety and that of others. In residential areas and market places, ideal speed should be 20 kmph and the maximum speed limit is 30 kmph.
- **KEEP VEHICLE FIT:** To prevent breakdown and accidents on road.
- **NEVER USE MOBILE WHILE DRIVING:** To avoid distractions that largely lead to accidents.
- **WEAR HELMET:** To protect your head while riding a two-wheeler. A good quality helmet reduces the chances of severe head injury.
- **BUCKLE UP:** So that your family and you are safe in the car. Seat belts reduce the chances of death of a car occupant in accidents.
- **NEVER DRIVE DANGEROUSLY:** To ensure your own safety and that of other road users.
- **BE COURTEOUS:** Share the road with all and be considerate. Never rage on the road.
- **NEVER MIX DRINKING AND DRIVING:** Be Responsible... Don't drink while driving.

Guidelines of Ministry of Road Transport & Highways and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India

Ministry of Road Transport and Highways vide their Gazette Notification dated 12th May 2015 and subsequently Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India on 24th Aug 2015,

issued guidelines to protect the good Samaritans from harassment on the actions being taken by them to save the life of the road accident victims. Extract of the guidelines is as under-

- A bystander or good Samaritan including an eyewitness of a road accident may take an injured person to the nearest hospital, and the bystander or good Samaritan should be allowed to leave immediately except after furnishing address by the eyewitness only and no question shall be asked to such bystander or good Samaritan.
- The bystander of good Samaritan shall be suitably rewarded or compensated to encourage other citizens to come forward to help the road accident victims by the authorities in the manner as may be specified by the State Governments.
- The bystander or good Samaritan shall not be liable for any civil and criminal liability.
- A bystander or good Samaritan, who makes a phone call to inform the police or emergency services for the person lying injured on the road, shall not be compelled to reveal his name and personal details on the phone or in person.
- The disclosure of personnel information, such as name and contact details of the good Samaritan shall be made voluntary and optional including in the Medico Legal Case (MLC) Form provided by hospitals.
- In case a bystander or good Samaritan, who has voluntarily stated that he is also an eye-witness to the accident and is required to be examined for the purpose of investigation by the police or during the trail, such bystander or good Samaritan shall be examined on a single occasion and the State Govt shall develop SOPs to ensure that bystander or good Samaritan is not harassed or intimidated.
- Video conferencing may be used extensively during examination of bystander or good Samaritan.
- All registered public and private hospitals are not to detain bystander or good Samaritan or demand payment for registration and admission costs, unless the good Samaritan is a family member or relative of the injured and the injured is to be treated immediately.
- Lack of response by a doctor in an emergency situation pertaining to road accidents, where he is expected to provide care, shall constitute “Professional Misconduct” and disciplinary action shall be taken against such doctor.
- These guidelines shall be binding on all the hospitals including public and private.

Conclusion

Occurrence of road accidents can certainly be minimized after educating and generating road safety awareness among public / drivers. A massive awareness needs to be launched to make the public / drivers conscious on road safety. In this direction, training on medical first aid and trauma care including techniques/methods like- blood control, splinting, Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), lifting-moving of victims etc. to the community people is quite essential for providing on-site medical care to the injured within golden period. Such training needs to be began at the teenage and continue throughout schooling. Trained bystanders can play key role in saving precious lives in road accidents. It is important to mention here that National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is always pro-active in conducting such awareness cum training programme to the community people as well as students & teachers.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT IN DISASTER SITUATION



Insp B. Biswal

Every individual has unique way to respond over the situation. Psychologist explains that behind every response of individual, there is same demand of the body, which may either be physical or psychological. This physical or psychological need activate the individual, but understanding his behavior or psychology is very difficult. Because no two people will behave in the same way over the same situation. One may be mild/polite in his response, while other may be very aggressive.

In this regard it is very important to know the psyche of providers and sufferers. In disaster situation, both providers as well as sufferers face several psychological problems, which makes their behaviors to become abnormal in disaster situation. To bring their life to normalcy, it becomes our duty to manage these stressful situations effectively.

The rescue operation might be more effective if the psychological needs of survivors and providers are recognized. Psychologists suggest that open, honest expression of emotions as a self protection mechanism is very useful in coping with the stress. To avoid emotional over load survivor and rescuers should be allowed to express their feelings openly.

In the aftermath of a disaster, the most sensitive population are the children. The adverse situation affects them very badly that they become anxious confused or frightened. During post disaster period , the children are most afraid with the fear that the event will happen again, a hidden fear always remain with them that they may be left alone or they may be separated from the family. As a rescuer, it is the duty of all agencies, NDRF/SDRF/ personnel to cope with the disaster in a way that will help children avoid developing a permanent sense of loses. It is very important to give children the guidance that will help them reduce their fears.

People living in disaster prone area should be educated about the likelihood of a disaster and, the ways to cope using these techniques we should be able to provide the victim with the initial comfort and support which is required for taking the first step toward recovery.

In disaster rescue workers (NDRF/SDRF personal) also may experience psychological and physiological symptoms related to the disaster. These symptoms range from depression to sleep disorders or they may suffer any other such type of problem. Therefore, we should be alert to symptoms of depression in ourselves. To assist rescue workers in stress, the authority who deals with them should approach as follow:

Brief Personnel:-

Before the rescue it is necessary to explain rescue workers that operation begins about what. How much time it may take, what are the problems we have to face.

2 Emphasize Teamwork:-

It is a must to distribute the job or workload among rescue workers as this will help the team members to default the emotional load and cope with such a situation. They should know the significance of cooperating with rescue - workers and communicate positively with them, for

management of this traumatic situation more carefully; we should adopt different approach towards survivors. To assist disaster victims, we should follow the following approaches:-

a) **Establish Rapport:-**
Victims should be encouraged to freely express their feelings as well as their physical needs; expression of these feelings will lighten their stress

b) **Listen :-**
If the victims have something to say, we should take the time to listen to them with our responses we should show our concerns with them.

c) **Provide Confidentiality:-**
We should respect the victim's confidence (secret) and should try not to disclose the information to other people a feeling of team work will pent-up emotions.

d) **Rotate Personnel:-**
This is very important for rescuers to give them some rest after a tiring job. Their schedule should be rotational to avoid personnel becoming overtired and to break monetary

e) **Encourage Breaks:-**
Rescues workers should be encouraged for to take breaks away from the incident area it will provide some relief to rescuers

f) **Provide For Proper Nutrition:-**
Adequate should be provided for rescue workers, they should be encouraged to taking food, water etc. in between the work, to maintain the energy level of body

g) **Phase Out Workers Gradually:-**
It will be harmful to remove rescuers form their duties abruptly as abrupt removal may cause additional stress to rescuers

Apart from the above, one of the most determinant factory in any disaster management repose in the level of advanced preparedness of nay community or reuses worker (NDRF personnel) different agencies working in the field of disaster management have observed that advanced preparedness in very useful to copy up with a disaster formula, for this awareness programme to educated community about advanced preparedness are conducted,. In these programmers parnt should educate about disaster and a family disaster plan can be created by taking four simple steps

1) First every member of the family must have their community is that area in earthquake prone area or flood prone area, and how to prepare for that it should be discussed what they would do as a group in each situation.

2) Children should be taught how to recognize danger signal and what they do first after recognizing it (awareness about them in provide by NDRF personnel during fames and school safety programs)

3) Members of the family must know how and when to call for help for their convenience pasting emergency phone number on common wall will be a good effort

4) Member of the family must have an emergency kit containing all valuable documents, sufficient water and ready to use food during emergency

Hand ling disaster situation is not an easy job, but the combined effort of NDRF and other govt, agencies Ngoc and the public can make it easy. Training programmes selected to disaster management should be organized to create awareness among people and specific emphasis an psychological management be incorporated

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CHILDREN AND DISASTER



SI Ananta Babhulkar

No doubt that child is always a future of any country because they will be going to lead & represent the nation in all sectors & at all levels. Healthy & active kids show the future of strong & safe nation in advance. They are like soft plants to which we need to support & nourished till they can stand tall against any storm or tide. It's our duty that we taught the all possible attributes of being a good citizen & powerful youth who can change the face of any trouble heading towards the nation.

We should take care of their health, upbringing & education at all stages of -childhood. We should tell them the importance of hard work, dedication & persistence in life to achieve any goal. We make sure that they should not fall into any evil thing like drugs, crime & racism because they are the future of nation .we don't want a nation who's youth can't even stand on his own legs. We keep motivate for betterment of society & about the prosperity & progress of nation.

DIRECTION OF HON,BLE SUPREME COURT IN WRIT PETITION(CIVIL).NO.75/2012

The Supreme Court has been issued direction to all States and concern Ministries and requested to National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to concentrate on rescue and rehabilitation of children in the event of disaster.Also suggested to give special attention to the children in the event of disaster since they are the most vulnerable victims of a disaster that may strike at any time.

HOW ARE CHILDREN DIFFERENT FROM ADULTS?

Disasters affect children differently than they do adults. Learn more about the unique needs of children during and after disasters.

- Children's bodies are different from adults' bodies.
- They are more likely to get sick or severely injured.
- They breathe in more air per pound of body weight than adults do.
- They have thinner skin, and more of it per pound of body weight (higher surface-to-mass ratio).
- Fluid loss (e.g. dehydration, blood loss) can have a bigger effect on children because they have less fluid in their bodies.
- They are more likely to lose too much body heat.
- They spend more time outside and on the ground. They also put their hands in their mouths more often than adults do.
- Children need help from adults in an emergency.
- They don't fully understand how to keep themselves safe.
- Older children and adolescents may take their cues from others.



- Young children may freeze, cry, or scream.
- They may not be able to explain what hurts or bothers them.
- They are more likely to get the care they need when they have parents or other caregivers around.
- Laws require an adult to make medical decisions for a child.
- There is limited information on the ways some illnesses and medicines affect children. Sometimes adults will have to make decisions with the information they have.
- Mental stress from a disaster can be harder on children.
- They feel less of a sense of control.
- They understand less about the situation.
- They have fewer experiences bouncing back from hard situations

Children Face Unique Risks in an Emergency

Children are vulnerable in an emergency because they may not be able to communicate important information clearly. A child's ability to communicate who they are and who their parents are depends on the child's age and development level.

In addition, children requiring medical services are not legally able to provide consent for treatment.

Children also face heightened risks in an emergency because of the following:

- **Developmental risks**: Disruption to children's schooling, housing, friendships, health care, and family networks can affect children's ability to advance emotionally, socially, and academically.
- **Protection risks:** Without adequate adult support and guidance, children may not receive the care, protection, shelter, and transportation they require when an emergency strikes. Children, separated from their parents or trusted adults, may be especially vulnerable to mistreatment. Rapid family reunification minimizes these risks to children.
- **Physical needs:** Infants and young children in emergency shelters have different nutritional needs than adults and require age-appropriate supplies, such as baby formula, diapers, clothes, and a safe sleeping surface (for example, a crib or baby box).
- **Medical needs:** Treating children requires specialized training, equipment, and medicines, and children are physically more susceptible to chemical, biological, and nuclear threats.

Before, During and After an Emergency

Before an Emergency

A little preparation now can make a big difference later.

Here are some steps you can take to help keep your family safe and healthy when an emergency happens:

- Prepare an Emergency Kit that includes a 3-day supply of necessities for each person in your family, such as food, medicine, water, games, flashlight, and special toys to help keep your children calm during an emergency.

- Make a Plan to contact family members, especially if you are not together when an emergency strikes.
- **Find out the school or childcare center's emergency plans**. Every school and childcare center should have a written emergency plan with information, such as how to contact parents in an emergency and where children will go if evacuated. Also, ask how you can contact the school or childcare center during an emergency and how parents and caregivers will reunite with their children.
- **Update your emergency contact information**. Make sure that the school has up-to-date emergency contact information for your child. Notify the school every time your address or phone number changes.

During an Emergency

Different emergencies may require different actions. Protect your family by knowing what to do.

Each emergency is different and may require different actions to keep you and your family safe. Local authorities will share safety instructions and updates on Television, Radio, the Internet, or social media. Depending on the emergency, Local Authorities may ask you to stay where you are ("shelter in place"), or they may recommend that you go somewhere else ("evacuate").

If you have children in a school in the exposed area, School Authorities may evacuate your children to a safer place or emergency shelter. In these cases, do not go to your children during the emergency. This can put you and your children at greater risk. Wait until emergency or school authorities say it is safe for you to pick up your children.

After an Emergency

Recovery can take time. Get the support you need to help you and your child in the aftermath of an emergency.

Reuniting After an Emergency



Children may be away from their parents – or accidentally separated– during an emergency. Having a reunification plan and knowing reunification resources can help you reunite with your loved ones as soon as it is safe to do so.

Helping Children Cope

Regardless of your child's age, he or she may feel upset or have other strong emotions after an emergency. Some children react right away, while others may show signs of difficulty much later. How children react, or common signs of distress can vary according to age. Knowing how to help children cope after an emergency can help them stay healthy in future emergencies.

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CYBER SECURITY IN INDIA'S COUNTER TERRORISM STRATEGY



SI Dinesh Chauhan

Introduction

The threat of terrorism has posed an immense challenge in the post-Cold War period. Terror attacks in major cities, towns and tourist resorts across the globe have demonstrated the inadequacy of the State mechanisms to address this challenge. Serious attempts have been made by Nations to address this challenge by designing counter terrorism strategies and anti-terror mechanisms. However, most of there are designated in a conventional paradigm, which might be effective in a conventional terror attack. However, there are limitations when it comes to a terror attack of an unconventional nature.

Information Technology (IT) has exposed the user to a huge data bank of information regarding everything and anything. However, it has also added a new dimension to Terrorism. Recent reports suggest that the terrorist is also getting equipped to utilized cyber space to carry out terrorist attacks. The possibility of such attacks in future cannot be denied. Terrorism related to cyber is popularly known as 'Cyber Terrorism'.

In the last couple of decades India has carved a niche for itself in IT. Most of the Indian Banking Industry and financial institutions have embraced IT to its full optimization. Reports suggest that Cyber-attacks are understandably directed toward economic and financial institutions. Given the increasing dependency of the Indian economic and financial institutions on IT, a cyber-attack against them might lead to an irreparable collapse of our economic structures. And the most frightening thought is the ineffectiveness of reciprocal arrangements or the absence of alternatives.

The articles envisage an understanding of the nature and effectiveness of cyber-attacks and making an effort to study and analyse the efforts made by India to address this challenge and highlight what more could be done. The article is structured as given below: -

i) Definition of Cyber Terrorism
ii) Methods of Attack
iii) Tools of Cyber Terrorism
iv) Challenges to India's National Security
v) Existing Cyber Security Initiatives
vi) Challenges and Concerns
vii) Recommendations

Definition of Cyber Terrorism

As the Nation became successful in unearthing networks involved in the recently carried out terror attacks, the most outstanding was the use of the tools of the information age like emails, cell phones, satellite phones etc to stay connected. The worrying aspect was the use of modern gadgets bringing out that the terrorist is not only obsessed with IEDs and AK-47 but has also mastered the use of laptops and tablets PCs to give finesse to his nefarious designs.

As terrorist organizations realise its capacity and potential for disruptive efforts at lower costs they will become more and more technology savvy and their strategies and tactics will have a technological orientation.

One of the definitions of cyber terrorism states that: -

Cyber Terrorism is the convergence of terrorism and cyber space. It is generally understood to mean unlawful attacks and threats of attacks against computers, networks and information stored therein when done to intimated or coerce a government or its people in furtherance of political or social objectives. Further, to quality as cyber terrorism, an attack should result in violence against persons or property or at least cause enough harm to generate fear. Attacks that lead to death or bodily injury, explosions, plane crashes, water contamination or severe economic loss would be examples. Serious attacks against critical infrastructures could be acts of cyber terrorism depending upon their impact. Attacks that disrupt non-essential services or that are mainly a costly nuisance would not.

This is one of the most comprehensive definitions of cyber terrorism. But even this has a limitation. It states that for an attack to quality as a cyber-attack it should lead to violence. This is more conventional. Terrorist may direct an attack only to disrupt key services. If they create panic by attacking critical systems/infrastructure there is no need for it to lead to violence. In fact, such attacks can be more dangerous.

Methods of Attacks

The most popular weapon in cyber terrorism is the use of computer viruses and worms. That is why in some cases of cyber terrorism is also called 'Computer Terrorism'. The attacks or methods on the computer infrastructure can be classified into three different categories.

i) Physical Attack- The computer infrastructure is damaged by using conventional methods like bombs fire etc.

ii) Syntactic Attack- The computer infrastructure is damaged by modifying the logic of the system in order to introduce delay or make the system unpredictable. Computer viruses and Trojans are used in this type of attack.

iii) Semantic Attack- This is more treacherous as it exploits the confidence of the user in the system. During the attack the information keyed in the system during entering and existing the system is modified without the user's knowledge in order to induce errors.

Cyber Terrorism is not only limited to paralyzing computer infrastructures, but it has gone for beyond that. It is also the use of computers, Internet and information gateways to support the traditional forms of terrorism like suicide bombings. Internet and email can be used for organizing a terrorist attack also. Most common usage of internet is by designing and uploading websites on which false propaganda can be pasted. This comes under the category of using technology of psychological warfare.

Tools of Cyber Terrorism

Cyber terrorists use certain tools and methods to unleash this new age terrorism. These are as under: -

i) Hacking – The most popular method used by a terrorist. It is a generic term used for any kind of unauthorized access to a computer or a network of computers. Some ingredient technologies like packet sniffing, tempest attack, password cracking and buffer outflow facilitates hacking.

ii) Trojans- Programmes which pretend to do one thing while actually they are meant for doing something different like the wooden Trojan Horse of the 12th Century BC.

iii) Computer Viruses- It is a computer programme which infects other computer programme by modifying them. They spread very fast.

iv) Computer Worms- The term 'Worm' in relation to computers is a self-contained programme or a set of programmes that is able to spread functional copies of itself or its segments to other computer systems usually via network connections.

v) E-mail Related Crime- Usually worms and viruses have to attach themselves to a host programme to be injected. Certain emails are used as host by viruses and worms. Emails are also used for spreading disinformation, threats and defamatory stuff.

vi) Denial of Service- These attacks are aimed at denying authorized persons access to a computer or computer networks.

vii) Cryptology- Terrorists have started using encryption, high frequency encrypted voice/data links etc. It would be a Herculean task to decrypt the information terrorist is sending by using a 512-bit symmetric encryption.

Challenges to India's National Security

As brought out earlier India has carried a niche for itself in the IT Sector. India's reliance on technology also reflects from the fact that India is shifting gears by entering into facets of e-governance. India has already brought sectors like income tax, passports visa under the realm of e-governance. Sectors like police and judiciary are to follow. The travel sector is also heavily reliant on this. Most of the Indian banks have gone on full scale computerization. This has also brought in concepts of e-commerce and e-banking. The stock markets have also not remained immune. To create havoc in the country these are lucrative targets to paralyze the economic and financial institutions. The damage done can be catastrophic and irreversible.

Existing Counter Cyber Security Initiatives

National Information Centre (NIC)- A premier organization providing network backbone and e-governance support to the Central Government, State Governments, Union Territories, Districts and other Governments bodies. It provides wide range of information and communication technology services including nationwide communication Network for decentralized planning improvement in Government Services and wider transparency of National and local Governments.

Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (Cert-In)- Cert-In is the most important constituent of India's cyber community. Its mandate states, ensure security of cyber space in the country by enhancing the security communications and information infrastructure, through proactive action and effective collaboration aimed at security incident prevention and response and security assurance.

Indo-US Cyber Security Forum (USCSF)-Under this forum (set up in 2001) high power delegations from both side met, and several initiatives were announced. Highlights are: -

a) Setting up an India information Sharing and Analysis Centre (ISAC) for better cooperation in anti-hacking measures.

b) Setting up India Anti Bot Alliance to raise awareness about the emerging threats in cyber space by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII).

c) Ongoing cooperation between India's Standardization Testing and Quality Certification (STQC) and the US National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) would be expanded to new areas.

d) The R & D group will work on the hard problems of cyber security. Cyber forensics and anti-spasm research.

e) Chalked the way for intensifying bilateral cooperation to control cybercrime between the two countries.

Challenges and Concerns: -

Some challenges and concerns are highlighted below: -

a) Lack of awareness and the culture of cyber security at Individual as well as Institutional level.

b) Lack of trained and qualified manpower to implement the counter measures.

c) Too many information security organizations which have become weak due to 'turf wars' or financial compulsions.

d) A weak IT Act which has become redundant due to non-exploitation and age old cyber laws.

e) No email account policy especially for the defence forces, police and the agency personnel.

f) Cyber-attacks have come not only from terrorists but also from neighbouring courtiers inimical to our National Interests.

Recommendations

Certain recommendations are given as below: -

a) Need to sensitize the common citizens about the dangers of cyber terrorism. Cert-In should engage academic institutions and follow an aggressive strategy.

b) Joint efforts by all Government agencies including defence forces to attract qualified skilled personnel for implementation of counter measures.

c) Cyber security not to be given more lip service and the organizations dealing with the same should be given all support. No bureaucratic dominance should be permitted.

d) Agreements relating to cyber security should be given the same importance as other conventional agreements.

e) More investment in this field in terms of finance and manpower.

f) Indian agencies working after cyber security should also keep a close vigil on developments in the IT sector of our potential adversaries.

Conclusions

There is a growing nexus between the hacker and the terrorist. The day is not far when terrorists themselves will be excellent hackers. That will change the entire landscape of terrorism. A common vision is required to ensure cyber security and prevent cybercrimes. The time has come to prioritize cyber security in India's counter terrorism strategy.

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गैस सिलेंडर द्वारा क्षतिग्रस्त भवन में CSSR ऑपरेशन.



उपनिरीक्षक संजय

रा.आ.मो.बल की एक कम्पनी वर्तमान में राजस्थान राज्य में विभिन आपदाओं के दौरान राहत एवं बचाव कार्य करने के लिए नरेली जीआरपी क्वार्टर कैंपस जिला अजमेर राजस्थान में कार्यरत है। यह कम्पनी राजस्थान के किसी भी स्थान पर किसी भी प्रकार की आपदा आने पर तुरंत घटना–स्थल पर पहुँच कर आपदा राहत और बचाव ड्यूटी करती है।

दिनांक 16/02/18 को रात में कम्पनी के सभी जवान रात्रि भोजन के बाद सोने की तैयारी कर रहे थे तभी 2145 बजे कलेक्टर महोदय अजमेर के द्वारा कम्पनी कमांडर श्री अमर सिंह चौहान (उप–कमांडेंट) को सूचना मिली की कुमावत भवन गली नंबर –2 नन्द नगर ब्यावर जिला अजमेर में रसोई गैस सिलेंडर फट जाने की वजह से बिल्डिंग गिर गई है जिसमे कुछ लोगों को निकाला जा चूका है परन्तु एक महिला के मलबे में दबे होने की आशंका है।

बिल्डिंग गिरने की सूचना मिलते ही कम्पनी कमांडर द्वारा तुरंत इस घटना की सूचना कंट्रोल रूम और कमांडेंट महोदय 06 बटा. एन.डी.आर.एफ. को दी गई एवं कमांडेंट महोदय श्री आर.के.जून ने तुरंत एक टीम को घटना स्थल पर भेजने के आदेश दिये। ये घटनास्थल एन.डी.आर.एफ. के नरेली अजमेर स्थित कैंपस से लगभग 65 किलोमीटर दुरी पर अजमेर जिला में ही स्थित है।

श्री अमर सिंह चौहान (उप–कमांडेंट) के देखरेख और निरीक्षक सुरेश कुमार के नेतृत्व में रा.आ.मो.बल की एक टीम को दिनांक 16/02/18 को 2155 बजे घटना स्थल के लिए रवाना हुई और 2315 बजे घटनास्थल पर पहुंची। घटना स्थल पर पहुंचने के बाद टीम के सदस्यों ने कुमावत भवन के चारो तरफ के एरिया को सुरक्षित किया तथा भवन के चारों तरफ की सभी बिल्डिंगों को पूर्ण रूप से खाली करवाया गया।



श्री अमर सिंह चौहान (उप–कमांडेंट) तथा टीम कमांडर व टीम सदस्यों द्वारा घटना का विस्तार से मुआवना किया गया तथा घटना स्थल की सम्पूर्ण जानकारी प्राप्त की, जिससे मालूम हुआ कि ध्वस्त कुमावत भवन में 3 से 5 व्यक्ति दबे हो सकते है।

कुमावत भवन का पीछे का लगभग 30 x 30 फीट का हिस्सा बिलकुल ध्वस्त हो चूका था तथा उक्त क्षेत्र का भूतल पूर्णतया ध्वस्त हो चुका था साथ ही प्रथम एवम द्वितीय मंजिल की छते भी गिर गई थी । ध्वस्त होने से इसका मलबा दीवार को तोड़ते हुए पिछली बिल्डिंग में घुस चूका था जिसके कारण कुमावत भवन की पिछली बिल्डिंग भी अस्थिर हो चुकी थी तथा कुमावत भवन के बांयी वाली बिल्डिंग का पिछला कुछ हिस्सा धमाके से गिर चुका था एवम उस विशेष क्षेत्र से वह भवन भी अस्थिर हो चुका था, जिसका मलबा कुमावत भवन की तरफ लटक रहा था। कुमावत भवन के दाहिनी तरफ वाले भवन का भी पिछला सटा हुआ भाग भी ध्वस्त हो चुका था तथा कुमावत भवन का मलबा उस भवन की छत पर गिरा हुआ था। कुमावत भवन का आगे का हिस्सा भी धमाके की वजह से काफी अस्थिर हो चुका था जो की कभी भी गिर सकता था। कमांड पोस्ट स्थापित करने के पश्चात टीम कमांडर ने सभी सर्च और रेस्क्यू स्क्वाड और सभी पार्टियों को काम का बंटवारा किया ताकि जल्द–से जल्द पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को खोज कर निकला जा सकें।

तीनो तरफ की इमारतों के अस्थिर स्लेबों को स्थिर करने, शोरिंग करने पश्चात् टीम के द्वारा अन्य एजेंसियो (एस.डी.आर.एफ, सिविल डिफेन्स) के साथ मिलकर क्षतिग्रस्त भवन तक पहुँच बनाकर मलबे को तीन ओर से सुरक्षित तरीके से निकालना प्रारंभ किया गया। मलबे में आने वाले भारी स्लेबों को इक्विपमेंट के माध्यम से तोड़कर और काटकर लगातार बाहर निकाला गया तथा साथ ही तीनो ओर बिल्डिंगों के उपर से इस कार्यवाही की बारीकी से नजर रखी जा रही थी एवं साथ ही साथ रेस्क्यू टीम के द्वारा विक्टिम को खोजने का कार्य लगातार जारी था।

इस प्रकार लगातार सुरक्षित तरीके और कठिन कार्य के पश्चात लगभग सुबह के 10.10 बजे टीम के सदस्यों को मलबे के नीचे विक्टिम दबे हुए दिखाई दिए उसके बाद टीम कमांडर ने तुरंत कमांड पोस्ट से मेडिकल टीम को बुलाया एवं मेडिकल टीम की जाँच के पश्चात शव को बाहर निकाला गया जिसमे एक महिला एवम दो बच्चों के शव प्राप्त हुए ।



इस प्रकार दिनांक 17/02/2018 को दोपहर तक लगातार टीम के द्वारा सही दिशा में सुरक्षित तरीके से कठिन परिश्रम के पश्चात् कुछ समय अंतराल में एक के बाद एक कुल सात शव निकले गए जिसमे तीन बच्चे तीन महिलायें व एक पुरुष शामिल थे। सभी को एम्बुलैंस की सहायता से हॉस्पिटल भेजा गया। महिलाओं पुरुषों और बच्चों के शव देखकर उनके परिजनों का रो–रोकर बुरा हाल था। प्रत्येक शव का एम्बुलेंस तक पहुचते ही वहाँ मौजूद परिजनों के रोने की आवाज मेरे दिल को भी चीर रही थी।

जब दिनांक 17/02/2018 खोज कार्यवाही पूर्ण हो गयी तब जिला कलेक्टर महोदय ने श्री अमर सिंह चौहान (उप–कमांडेंट) को बताया कराया की उन्हें और व्यक्तियों की दबे होने की सुचना मिली है अतः और सर्चिंग की जाये फलस्वरूप कम्पनी कमांडर एवं टीम कमांडर द्वारा और सर्च करने का निर्णय लिया गया। घटनास्थल पर बिल्डिंग में दबे लोगों के परिजनों, रिश्तेदारों और आस–पास के इलाकों से आये लोगों की भीड़ लगातार शोर मचा रही थी तथा पीड़ितों के परिजन कभी कभी सिविल अधिकारीयों से भी जोर–जोर से बहस कर रहे थे।

चूँकि ऑपरेशन साईट पर रेस्कुएर्स के द्वारा भारी स्लैबो के निचे से मलबे को निकालने के पश्चात् कुमावत भवन के पीछे के भाग में लटकी हुई दोनों छतो के भारी स्लैब काफी अस्थिर हो चुके थे तथा उन्हें शोरिंग से स्थिर किया जाना किसी भी हाल में संभव नहीं था। स्लैब अस्थिर एवम जोखिम पूर्ण होने के कारण कम्पनी कमांडर और टीम कमांडर ने रेस्कुएर्स साईट से तुरंत सभी को बाहर निकलने का आदेश दिया। साथ ही कम्पनी कमांडर ने इसकी जानकारी वहाँ मौजूद उच्च प्रशासनिक अधिकारियो को दी एवम उनसे विचार विमर्श के पश्चात् यह निर्णय लिया गया की कुमावत भवन की बिल्डिंग के सामने वाले अस्थिर और क्षतिग्रस्त भाग को गिराने के अलावा कोई और विकल्प नही होने की वजह से भवन के सामने के भाग को गिराकर सामने की तरफ से एप्रोच बनाकर सुरक्षित तरीके से प्रभावी एवम शीघ्र रेस्क्यू कार्य किया जाये।

इस के उपरांत सिविल प्रशासन के द्वारा भारी मशीनरी (पोकलेन, एल एन टी, ड्रीलिंग ध्हैमरिंग, जेसीबी, डम्पर, ट्रेक्टर ट्राली) मंगवाई गई तथा कुमावत भवन को सुरक्षित एवम क्रमवार तरीके से गिराए जाने के निर्देश कलेक्टर ने टीम कमांडर को दिए गए। मशीनो के द्वारा लगातार भवन को गिराए जाने की प्रक्रिया लगभग 3–4 घंटे तक जारी रही एवम दिनांक 17/02/18 को शाम से पहले–पहले भवन का सामने का हिस्सा गिरा दिया गया। कम्पनी कमांडर द्वारा घटना के स्तर को देखते हुए 35 सदस्यों की दूसरी टीम को भी नरेली, अजमेर से बुलाया गया ताकि ऑपरेशन तीव्र और बेहतर तरीके से किया जा सके। दूसरी टीम ने घटनास्थल पर दिनांक 17/02/18 को 1800 बजे रिपोर्ट किया तथा राहत और बचाव कार्य में जुट गये। लगातार ऑपरेशन के तहत भवन के गिरते जा रहे मलबे को सुरक्षित तरीके से वहा से हटाने का कार्य भी साथ साथ जारी रहा।



रात भर चली इस कार्यवाही के दौरान टीम कमांडर द्वारा टीम के सदस्यों को अलग अलग तीन जगहों पर तैनात किया गया था जिससे ऑपरेशन साईट पर किये जा रहे रेस्क्यू कार्य पर बारीकी से नजर रखी जा सके साथ ही मशीनो के ऑपरेटरो की सुरक्षा का भी ध्यान रखा जा सके। दिनांक 18/02/18 को सुबह होते–2 गिराए गए भवन का मलबा (जहाँ विक्टिम होने का कोई अन्देशा नहीं था) उस क्षेत्र से हटा दिया गया था अब वह मलबा रह गया था जहाँ विक्टिम होने का अंदेशा था यह क्षेत्र 20x30 SQ के लगभग था जोकि लगभग तीन से चार फीट ऊंचाई तक था, अब चूँकि मशीनो का प्रयोग उचितः नहीं अतः पुनः टीम कमांडर अन्य एजेंसियों (आर्मी, सिविल डिफेन्स, एस डी आर एफ) के साथ टीम को मैन्युअल सर्च करने व मलबा हटाने का आदेश दिया इस प्रक्रिया के बीच छोटी जे.सी.बी का भी प्रयोग किया गया ताकि सर्च की कार्यवाही तेजी से की जा सके।

इसी प्रकार लगातार रेस्क्यू कार्य के क्रम में पुनः रेस्क्यूर्स द्वारा मलबा हटाते समय कुछ समय के अन्तराल में एक के बाद एक कुल पांच विक्टिम और निकाले गये। जिन्हें एम्बुलैंस की मदद से हॉस्पिटल भेजा गया।

इसी ऑपरेशन के दौरान श्री रणदीप कुमार रांणा डी आई जी एन.डी.आर.एफ एवम श्री राकेश सिंह जून कमांडेंट 06 BN NDRF भी घटना स्थल पर पहुच गए जिन्होंने घटनास्थल पर चल रहे बचाव कार्य की सम्पूर्ण जानकारी लेने के पश्चात टीम कमांडर को और आवश्यक दिशा–निर्देश दिए। इसके बाद लगातार सर्च ऑपरेशन के क्रम में कुछ समय के पश्चात् दो विक्टिम और निकाले गए जिसमे एक महिला व एक पुरुष विक्टिम शामिल थे।

रेस्क्यू कार्य के दौरान 1600 बजे तक एक के बाद एक तीन और विक्टिम मलबे से बाहर निकाले गये जिसमे दो महिलायें व एक पुरुष शामिल थे अर्थात दिनांक 18/02/18 को टीम ने दस और विक्टिम मलबे से निकाले गये तत्पश्चात जिला अधिकारी महोदय ने कम्पनी कमांडर श्री अमर सिंह चौहान को बताया की अब मलबे में और लोगो के दबे होने की सुचना नहीं है। इस प्रकार लगातार ऑपरेशन के दौरान एन.डी.आर.एफ. टीम ने भारी स्लैबो को काटकर और वहाँ का मलबा हटाकर विकट परिस्तिथियों एवं भारी जोखिम के मध्यनजर कुल 17 मृत विक्टिम को मलबे से निकालने में सफल हुए।

राहत एवं बचाव कार्य के दौरान श्रीमती वसुंधरा राजे सिंधिया मुख्यमंत्री केबीनेट मंत्री और उच्च–प्रशाशनिक अधिकारीयों ने भी घटना स्थल का दौरा किया। लगभग 48 घंटे के इस लगातार CSSR ऑपरेशन में टीम को बहुत सारी चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा जैसे घटना के बारे में शूरुआती समय में पीडितो की संख्या के बारे में वास्तविक आंकड़े नही मिलना, क्षतिग्रस्त भवन के तीनों दिशाओं में स्थित सभी अस्थिर इमारतें एवं लटके हुए स्लेब के बीच खोज एवं बचाव कार्य करना, रेस्क्यू ऑपरेशन साईट से मलबा हटाने के लिए सकड़ी गली एवं तीनों और ऊँची एवं अस्थिर एवम क्षतिग्रस्त इमारते थी, घटनास्थल पर उपस्थित भारी भीड़ के द्वारा उत्पन्न बाधाये और रेस्कुएर्स एवम आम नागरिको की सुरक्षा की चुनौती आदि।

लगातार 48 घंटे चले इस CSSR ऑपरेशन के बाद सभी जवान बहुत थक चुके थे लेकिन सुरक्षित और प्रभावित तरीके से एवं और बिना किसी नुकसान के इस जटिल ऑपरेशन को सम्पूर्ण करके सभी जवान अपने कार्य से संतुष्ट थे।

★★★★★★★

**लेखक उपर्युक्त खोज एवं बचाव दल के दौरान उप टीम कमांडर की भूमिका का निर्वहन कर रहे थे।

DISASTER RESPONSE

NDRF EVACUATED 16 PERSONS IN RAJASTHAN

On 31st March, 2018, the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) evacuated 16 people, who were trapped after a breach in Malsisar Dam and inundated farmlands and houses in Rajasthan's Jhunjhunu district. On intimation, one Search and Rescue (SAR) team immediately reached the spot, carried out rescue operation with full zeal and commitment and evacuated 16 people to a safer place.





Shifting of People to Safer Place

COUNTRY BOAT SINKS IN BRAHAMPUTRA: NDRF SAVED 02 FISHERMAN IN ASSAM

On 26th March, 2018, 02 fishermen were rescued by NDRF from drowning in River Brahmaputra near to NDRF Base IWT vessel, Guwahati, while engaging in fishing on a country made boat, which suddenly overturned in the mid stream of river Brahmaputra. On observing the incident, Sentry of NDRF response base, immediately informed to his team commander. Consequently, a sub team of NDRF comprising of deep divers & other life support eqpts immediately swung into action and saved both the precious lives of drowning victims. NDRF team also provided them pre hospital treatment and shifted them to hospital for advance care. The victims were identified as Kabir age- 30 years, S/o Atash Ali Resident of Village Bagpuri, Sub Division- Mangaldai at District-Darrang and abdul ali, age- 32 years S/o Aabul Ali Village Bagpuri, Sub Division- Mangaldai, District-Darrang (Assam).





NDRF Responders Shifting the Victims for Advance Care

NDRF RESCUE OPERATION IN BENGALURU

On 15th February 2018, a five-storeyed under construction building crashed at Kasavanahalli (a south-eastern suburb) in Bangaluru, left several people trapped under the debris. One Search and Rescue team of NDRF stationed at Regional Response Centre (RRC), Bangaluru alongwith one canine stationed at RRC Bengaluru immediately rushed to the site and joined the search and rescue operation with police and fire brigade. Technical search using the latest search equipment was carried out by the NDRF teams to make access to locate the trapped victims. Consequently, the first victim was brought alive within one hour of operation by NDRF team. To strengthen the operation, one more team rushed to the spot from its RRC Hyderabad and joined the ongoing rescue operation. NDRF team continued its rescue operation for the whole night intervening 15/16 Feb'18. During the operations, NDRF teams rescued 04 persons alive and retrieved 01 dead body.





NDRF Responders are in action at collapsed site in Bangaluru

COLLAPSED STRUCTURE SEARCH & RESCUE OPERATION IN RAJASTHAN:

A cylinder blast in Rajasthan's Beawar, in Distt- Ajmer on 16th February, 2018 callapsed a building (G+2) partially and death of many people inside the building. NDRF team from Regional Response Centre (RRC) Nareili rushed to the spot commenced search and rescue operations and retrieved 17 dead bodies.





Demonstration of Capabilities by NDRF

NDRF RESPONDER SAVED A PRECIOUS LIFE IN TELENGANA:

On 09th February, 2018, NDRF head constable namely B. Janaiah while en-route to RRC Hyderabad from his quarter saw that a young lady namely K Mamatha D/O K Kodhelu, age 28 yrs was quarrelling with a man near Hussain Sagar Lake. After sometime the lady, jumped into the lake. S Abilash immediately raised an alarm for help. On hearing B Janaiah of NDRF, immediately jumped into lake for rescue and pulled out the lady safely. The effort of NDRF personnel has also been lauded by DGP Telangana Office and media as well





Head Constable Janiah facilitated by DGP, Telangana Office at Hyderabad

NDRF CBRN TEAM NEUTRILISED THE AMONIA GAS LEAKAGE IN PUNJAB :

On 01 Feb, 2018, a cylinder explosion at an ice factory near Batala town led to leakage of Ammonia gas and created panic. On intimation, a Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) team of NDRF conducted thorough search of the incident site, tighten the 02 visible valves of gas line to reduce the further risk.





CBRN Trained Responders are in Action

SEARCH OPERATION OF NDRF IN WEST BENGAL:

On 29.01.2018, a bus plunged into 25 feet into a creek from a bridge in Daulatabad, 12 Km from Murshidabad district HQ Behrampur. The incident took place when the bus careened off the bridge while trying to avoid a last minute, head on collision with a truck. On intimation, one NDRF team rushed to the inciddnt site, carried out through search to locate the victims. The deep divers also searched for the bodies or survivors from the deep creek. A total 43 dead bodies had been retrieved by NDRF and SDMG.





Search Operation is in Progress at the Site of Accident

NDRF RESCUED 04 PERSONS IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH :

On 17 December, 2017, five persons who were travelling in Scorpio met with an accident when the vehicle skidded off the road and fell into deep gorge at NH-415 in between Hollongi to Itanagar road. The team of local police and NDRF conducted search & rescue operations, retrieved 01 dead body and rescued 04 injured persons.





NDRF Responder Providing Pre Hospital Treatment to Injured Victims

NDRF RESCUED 02 PERSONS IN LUDHIANA

On 21st November, 2017, 02 Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue (CSSR) teams of NDRF carried out search and rescue operation alongwith other agencies near Sufian Chowk in Ludhiana, Punjab where several persons got trapped inside a plastic manufacturing factory after it caught fire and collapsed. One more team was mobilised from RRC Panchkula, Haryana. NDRF team carried out technical search using latest search equipment to trace the victims and continued its search throughout the night to save the maximum victims. During the operations, NDRF teams rescued 02 injured persons and also retrieved 13 dead bodies.





NDRF Responders Using Gadgets and Tools to Locate the Victims

FLOOD RESCUE OPERATION IN ODISHA:

On 20 & 21 October, 2017, a deep depression induced heavy rain and hit normal life in Mayurbhanj and Balasore districts of Odisha. The heavy rains snapped road communication and inundated crop fields. The rainwater wrecked havoc and thrown life out of gear. One NDRF team from Mundali, Cuttack, Odisha immediately swung into action, conducted rescue operation and evacuated 84 persons at Vill-Bilapara, Block-Remuna, Balasore, Odisha and further shifted them to safer places.





Helping Hands of NDRF During Flood

FLOOD RESCUE OPERATION IN TRIPURA :

In the month of October, 2017 flash flood triggered by heavy rainfall for more than 24 hrs inflicted havoc in different parts of Tripura, several home were submerged fully or partially and huge tract of farm land were destroyed in flash floos. Floods hits several low lying parts of Agartala and the outskirts of West Tripura, Khowou and Gomati district and forced people to abandon their home. One team of NDRF conducted rescue operation On 21 & 22 October, 2017 at Vill-Aaambhagan, Agartala City, PS-Vishalgarh, Distt-Sepahijala and Sub Division-Amarpur, Distt-Gomti, Tripura. During the operation team evacuated 181 persons to safer places.





Shifting of Marooned People to Safer Place

NDRF SAVED 01 PRECIOUS HUMAN LIVE IN JHARKHAND

On 01st October, 2017, one NDRF team depoyed at Dhurwa Dam, Ranchi, Jharkhand in connection with Durga Idol Immersion for emergency response rescued 01 person live.





NDRF personnel Rescued a Person in Jharkhand

KARTIK PURNIMA SNAN : NDRF RESCUED 05 PERSONS

On 04th November, 2017, 02 self-contained teams of NDRF were deployed on the river Ganga ghats in Patna (Bihar) on the occasion of Kartik Purnima Snan. During the deployment, 05 civilians were saved by alert rescuers while they were drowning in the river Ganga during the snan.





Close Vizil by NDRF Responders During Kartik Purnima Snan

PROMPT RESPONSE OF NDRF SAVED 08 PERSONS IN MAHARASHTRA:

On 24 November, 2017, a four storey building collapsed in Bhiwandi in Navi Basti locality killing several people as well as trapped many. Two teams of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) stationed at Andheri west reached the spot. The police in Mumbai and Thane created a green corridor, clearing away traffic to allow the NDRF to reach Bhiwandi. NDRF team conducted non stop search operations, retrieved 04 dead bodies & rescued 08 injured alive from the debris





Search Operation is Underway at the Site of Building Collapse in Bhiwandi, Maharashtra

MOCK DRILLS

TSUNAMI : Mock exercise on Tsunami was conducted by NDRF at 24 North & 24 South Pargana, East Medinipur (W.B), Balasore (Odisha), Kanchipuram & Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Vishakhapatnam & Guntur (Andhra Pradesh) and Puduchery. The exercise was attended by more than 4500 persons.





EARTHQUAKE : During the period from October, 2017-March 2018, mock drill on earthquake disaster was conducted by NDRF at various places of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Delhi, Daman & Diu, Goa, Haryana, Jharkhand, J&K, Manipur, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura, Tamilnadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand and Andman & Nicobar Island. NDRF teams participated and responded in a professional way and displayed their capabilities in the field of earthquake disaster response. The exercise was attended by over 55,000 persons.





FLOOD/CYCLONE RESCUE: During this period, Mock exercise on Flood/Cyclone rescue was organized by NDRF at Guntur, East & West Godavari, Prakasham, Nellore, Kurnool, Krishna districts in Andhra Pradesh, Kadappa and Sonbhadra in Uttar Pradsh, Ana Sagar Lake, Rajasthan and Roopnagar (Punjab)which was attended by nerly 6000 persons.





RAIL ACCIDENT: Joint Mock exercise on Rail accident was conducted by NDRF at Balod, Khurda & Bundamunda Railway Station (Odisha), Konkan Railway Station, Verna Div (South Goa), Sports Complex, Andheri, Central Railways Mumbai (Maharashtra), ECR Division, Dhanbad, (Jharkhand), Railway Yard Kashganj (U.P) Railway Station Samastipur, New Jalpaiguri Stn, (WB) and Katihar in Bihar which simulated railway accident scenarios. More than 3,000 persons of Railway, RPF, Railway Health Department and police actively participated in the mock exercise.





CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: In order to sensitize the employees of bolting plant and industries and enhance the coordination with these agencies. mock exercises on "Chemical Emergency" was organised by NDRF at various HPCL, BPCL & IOCL Bolting Plants, Reliance Industries Limited, Tetrpack India Pvt. Ltd which was attended by over 7000 persons.





CSSR & FIRE EMERGENCIES : Mock exercise on CSSR & Fire Emergencies was organized by NDRF in Guwahati & Kamrup in Assam, JLN Stadium, Kochi (Kerala), Bhawnagar, Gujarat and attended by nearly 1300 persons.





GAS LEAKAGE : A joint exercise on Chlorine Gas leakage was organized by NDRF at Jalalpur, Navsari, IOCK, Refinery, Vadodara, Gujarat BPCL Bolting plant, Uluberia, Howrah, West Bengal, and Amonia leakage at IFFCO Plant, Kandla port, Gujarat which was attended by nearly 500 personnel of bolting plants.





DISASTER MANAGEMENT : Mock exercsies on Disaster Management was conducted by NDRF at Indira Gandhi Athletic International Stadium, Guwahati as well as various collages of Assam, Shri Vaishno Devi Shrine Board, Katra, J&K, KV School & Sant Jijabai Kanya Vidyalaya, Dehu, Tehsil Maval, Pune, Maharashtra. The exercise was attended by nerly 10,000 persons.





MASS CASUALTY MANAGEMENT : On 23rd February, 2018, a mock exercise on mass casualty management was conducted by NDRF at Apollo College of Nursing, Chennai (TN). NDRF team carried out triage of victims and evacuated them from the building as well as surface. The victims were also provided PHT and shifted to hospital for further higher care. Total 579 persons benefitted during the mock exercise.





RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCIES : On 28th Decenber, 2017 a radiological emergency mock drill was conducted by NDRF vat Chennai Airport to ascertain the response and preparedness based on detection, protection and decontamination of radioactive consignments in case of radiological emergency. For conducting the drill, a scenario was enacted wherein 03 cargo carrying radioactive substances were mishandled at international cargo and suspected hazard radiation. Detection team detected the source, recovered, contained in lead container and placed it at isolated place. The exrcise was witnessed by IG NDRF, officials from NDMA and Airport authorities.





SCHOOL SAFETY : In order to aware the students about the measures to be taken during a disaster Mock Exercises on school safety were organized by school safety programmes at various schools across the country. Nearly 11,000 school students/teachers/school staffs were actively participated and benifitted in these programmes.





OTHER ACTIVITIES

SCHOOL SAFETY PROGRAMME : During the last six month (October, 2017-March, 2018) School Safety Programmes were organized by NDRF at various schools of Assam, Arunachal, Bihar, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Telengana and Tripura. NDRF teams sensitized nearly **60,000** students/teachers/school staffs during these programmes.





BIHAR DIVAS – 2018 : On the auspicious occassion of Bihar Diwas, to sensitise the masses about disaster management and acquaint them with the capabilities of the Force, various programme that includes exhibition of Search & Rescue Equipment, hands on practice on CPR techniques as well as demonstration on Collapsed Structure Search & Rescue (CSSR) were organized by NDRF at Gandhi Maidan Patna w.e.f 22-24 March, 2018. More than 1.5 lakhs people benifitted during the programme. Honb'le Deputy Chief Minister of Bihar, highly appreciated the NDRF for their commendable job performed during Bihar Flood 2017.





सामुदायिक क्षमता निर्माण जागरूकता/जन–जागरूकता अभियान

ओडिशाः– इस छमाही के दौरान एन0डी0आर0एफ0 द्वारा ओडिशा के गंजम गजपतिं कटक बालासोर धेनकनल जगतसिंहपुर तथा क्योंझर जनपदो के विभिन्न स्कूलो, कालेजों और ग्रामीण इलाकों में आपदा प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के तहत लोगों को आपदाओं से बचाव के तरीकों के बारे में जानकारी दी गयी जिसमें लगभग **3700** लोगों ने भाग लिया।





बिहारः–एनडीआरएफ द्वारा बिहार के पटना, सुपौल, गया, समस्तीपुर, बिहटा जनपदों में लोगों को सर्प दंश, भुंकम्प, अस्पताल पूर्व प्राथमिक उपचार पर व्याख्यान दिये गये तथा मेडिकल फस्ट रेसपांस, विक्टीम कैरिगं विधियों आदि के बारें में जानकारी दी गयी जिसमें लगभग **2500** लोगों ने भाग लिया।





महाराष्ट्रः– एन0डी0आर0एफ0 द्वारा इस छमाही मे मुंबई, अकोला, अहमदनगर, अमरावती तथा पुणे जिलों के विभिन्न स्कूलो, कालेजों और ग्रामीण इलाकों में आपदा प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के तहत लोगों को आपदाओं से बचाव के तरीकों के बारे में जानकारी दी गयी जिसमें लगभग **5000** लोगों ने भाग लिया।





सामुदायिक क्षमता निर्माण जागरूकता/जन–जागरूकता अभियान

आंध्रप्रदेशः– एन0डी0आर0एफ0 द्वारा नवम्बर–दिसम्बर माह मे गुंटूर, कृष्णा व हैदराबाद जनपदो के तटीय इलाकों, ग्रामीण इलाकों तथा स्कूलों में **7260** लोगों को आपदा प्रबन्धन प्रशिक्षण दिया गया।





असमः– एन0डी0आर0एफ0 द्वारा इस छमाही में असम के कोकराझार, कामरूप, गुवाहाटी, माजुली, कछार तथा धीमाजी जनपदों के विद्यालयों, सरकारी अस्पतालों, स्वास्थ्य भवनों, स्कूलों में लोगो को बाढ एवं भूकम्प के बारे में जानकारी देने के उददश्ेय से प्रर्दशनों व व्याख्यानों के जरिय कुल मिलाकर **1200** व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया।





हरियाणाः– नवम्बर–दिसम्बर माह मे एनडीआरएफ द्वारा पंचकुला, चंडीगढ़, फतेहाबाद, रेवाडी, सोनीपत एवं सिरसा के विभिन्न स्थानों पर प्राथमिक चिकित्सा, भूकम्प एवं बाढ विषय पर जनजागरण अभियान चलाया गया। इस कार्यक्रम से कुल **6000** लोग लाभान्वित हुए।





सामुदायिक क्षमता निर्माण जागरूकता/जन–जागरूकता अभियान

राजस्थानः– एनडीआरएफ द्वारा इस छमाही में राजस्थान के उदयपुर, धौलपुर, बारमेर, जैसलमेर, चित्तोरगढ़ डूंगरपुर बाँसवाड़ा तथा बूंदी जनपदों में पंचायत भवनों स्कूलों तथा विभिन्न स्थानों भूकम्प, बाढ एवं भूस्खलन के समय बरती जाने वाली सावधानियों व की जाने वाली कार्यवाहियों तथा बचाव के उपायो पर प्रशिक्षण भी दिया गया एवं जिसमें कुल 11000 से ज्यादा लोग लाभान्वित हुए।





पश्चिम बंगाल :– एनडीआरएफ द्वारा जिला 24 दक्षिण परगना, मुर्शीदाबाद, नदिया, जलपाईगुड़ी तथा डोमकल डिवीजन के पंचायत समितियों, बी डी ओ ऑफिस, उच्चतर विद्यालयों में **3000** लोगों को प्राथमिक चिकित्सा, रासायनिक आपदा भूकम्प एवं बाढ के समय बरती जाने वाली सावधानियों व की जाने वाली कार्यवाहियों तथा बचाव के उपायो तथा मेडिकल फस्ट रेसपांस, विक्टीम कैरिगं विधियों आदि पर प्रशिक्षण भी दिया गया ।





र्कनाटक :– एन0डी0आर0एफ0 द्वारा बेलगवी के विभिन्न स्थानों में जन–जागरूकता कार्यक्रम के तहत **7323** व्यक्तियों को आपदा प्रबन्धन के बारे मे जानकारी दी गयी।





सामुदायिक क्षमता निर्माण जागरूकता/जन–जागरूकता अभियान

तमिलनाडु :– नवम्बर–दिसम्बर माह मे एन0डी0आर0एफ0 द्वारा चेन्नई तथा वेल्लोर के विभिन्न स्कूलों, कालेजों तथा ग्रामीण स्थलो में लोगो को प्राकर्तिक आपदाओ से बचाव के तरीको, अस्पताल पूर्व प्राथमिक उपचार, रक्त नियंत्रण एवंम आपदा के दौरान उपलब्ध घरेलु संसाधनों के उपयोग करते हुए आपदाओ की स्थिति में बचाव के विषय में **5470** लोगो को जानकारी दी गयी।





पंजाब :– एन0डी0आर0एफ0 द्वारा लुधियाना, फरीदकोट, नाभा होशियारपुर तथा रूपनगर जनपदों के विभिन्न स्कूलों, कालेजों, में छात्रों, अध्यापकों तथा NCC कैडेट्स को आपदा के दौरान उपलब्ध घरेलु संसाधनों के उपयोग करते हुए आपदाओ की स्थिति में बचाव के विषय में **3300** अधिक लोगो को जानकारी दी गयी ।





झारखंड:– नवम्बर–दिसम्बर माह मे एन0डी0आर0एफ0 द्वारा झारखण्ड के पलामू, रांची जमशेदपुर जनपदों के विभिन्न स्कूलो, कालेजों, फायर स्टेशनों, आर्म्ड पुलिस टैनिंग कैंप, टाटा स्टील लिमिटेड और ग्रामीण इलाकों में आपदा प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के तहत लोगों को आपदाओं से बचाव के तरीकों के बारे में जानकारी दी गयी जिसमें लगभग **18000** लोगों ने भाग लिया।





OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS

HOME MINISTER INAUGURATED FIRST BIMSTEC DISASTER MANAGEMENT EXERCISE- 2017

On 10th October, 2017, the first Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation, Disaster Management Exercise (BIMSTE DMEx-2017) was inaugurated by Sh. Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Home Minister at Hotel 'The Ashok, New Delhi in the presence of the delegation & response teams of all seven BIMSTEC member nations- i.e Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The BIMSTEC-DMEx-2017 was conducted by NDRF from 10-13th October 2017 in Delhi and NCR. Over 150 delegates of BIMSTEC member nations participated in this mega event.

During his inaugural address, the Union Home Minister of India said that it is a great opportunity for India to host the first BIMSTEC Disaster Management Exercise, which will prove to be another milestone in the field of disaster preparedness, mitigation and regional cooperation among the BIMSTEC nations and highlighted India's initiatives viz Tsunami early warning System for Indian Ocean Rim countries, launching of the South Asian Geostationary satellite for the better communication, weather forecasting etc amongst the member nations in the field of disaster management has been a historic event in this chain of co-operation.

Welcoming the delegates Shri Sanjay Kumar, Director General, NDRF highlighted the disaster vulnerability of BIMSTEC nations and realised the need of conducting such exercise on regular basis to develop better mechanism for tackling disasters and also in minimizing its impact.

Mr. M Shahidul Islam, Secretary General, BIMSTEC and Smt. Preeti Saran, Secretary (East), Ministry of External Affairs also expressed their views. The inaugural session was followed by a field training exercise on Flood Rescue and Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue (CSSR) scenarios.





Sh. Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Home Minister Lighting the Lamp During Inaugural Function of BIMSTEC DMEx

DEPLOYMENT DURING FIFA U-17 FOOTBALL WORLD CUP-2017 :

In the month of October, 2017, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has deployed its self contained teams at various cities of the country as a part of proactive measure and to respond to any eventualities during the FIFA U-17 Football world cup. NDRF teams were deployed at Indira Gandhi Athletic International Stadium, Sarusajal, Guwahati, Assam, Jawaharlal Nehru stadium Delhi, Agriculture Office Madgaon South Goa, Dy. Patil Stadium, Pune, Maharashtra and Salt Lake Stadium, Kolkata, WB for emergency response.





NDRF responders providing Pre Hospital Treatment to Victims During U-17 Football World Cup

NDRF DEPLOYED DURING CHHAT PUJA :

On the occasion of Chhath Puja-2017, 10 NDRF teams were deployed at various river ghats in Bihar w.e.f. 23.10.2017 to 27.10.2017 in connection with Kartik Chhath Puja-2017 for emergency response. In addition, 04 NDRF teams were also deployed during Chaiti Chhath Puja 2018 in Patna w.e.f 22-24 March, 2018. NDRF teams did commendable job and executed excellent professional skill with dedication & hard work and facilitated the state administration in smooth execution of Chhat Puja.





Close Vizil By NDRF Responders During Chhat Puja

OTHER INITIATIVES

SWACHHTA PAKHWADA:- A cleanliness drive programme under the "Swachhta Pakhwada" campaign was conducted at NDRF HQ and all field formation. During this campaign various activities/events were organised by the Force for cleanliness and awareness during Swachhata Pakhwada.





Cleanliness Drive by NDRF Responders

SWACHHTA HI SEWA (SHS) - SWACCH BHARAT ABHIYAN:- Under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan that aims to clean up the streets, roads and infrastructure of cities, smaller towns, and rural areas. The NDRF has organized various cleanliness drives, rallies and programme across the country to encourage and sensitize its personnel and common people about the mission.





Cleanliness Drive by NDRF Responders

GANGA SAGAR MELA:- 02 teams of National Disaster Response Force were deployed w.e.f 09th Januray, 2018 for emergency response during Gangasagar Mela celebrated with great pomp and grandeur in West Bengal. The mela gathers thousands of devotees from different parts of the country.





Shifting of patient to Safer Place and Close Vizil by NDRF Responders

SABRIMALA FESTIVAL:- Making the beginning of the pilgrimage season, the famous lord Ayappa hill shrine at Sabarimal opened for the three month annual Mandalam-Makaravilakku festival. A large gathering was witnessed at the shrine for darshan. A team of NDRF was deployed for emergency response from 13.11.2017 to 20.01.2018. During the deployment, the team personnel were deployed round the clock at Sannidhanam and Pamba for emergency response. NDRF team provided Pre-Hospital Treatment and further shifted 278 pilgrims to hospital for advance care.





NDRF Personnel Providing Pre Hospital treatment to Devottees During Sabarimala Festival

NDRF CLEBRATED ITS 13TH RAISING DAY

On 19th January, 2018, 13th Raising Day of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) was celebrated with full enthusiasm at Vigyan Bhawan. Shri Rajiv Jain, IPS, Director, Intelligence Bureau (IB) graced the occasion as Chief Guest, released NDRF souvenir and applauded NDRF for its commendable performance during numerous calamities throughout the year. Shri Sanjay Kumar, Director General, NDRF welcomed the august gathering and highlighted the steps taken by Force to sensitise the community through its various outreach programme.

Sh. R.K Jain, Member, NDMA also appreciated hard work, sincerity and dedication of Force personnel and applauded its efforts in disaster risk reduction. During the raising day function, an MoU was also signed in between NDRF and NSDC. Besides, a co-operation with Facebook took place to facilitate the targeted geographical messaging, disaster information volunteers and community capacity building. Hon'ble chief guest also presented the trophies to the winner of Best Inter Bn. Sports competition, Inter School Competition and Distinguished Service Medals to NDRF personnel for their invaluable service.









Raising day Function of NDRF at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

TRAINING

INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM COURSE

Five days training programme on Incident Response System (IRS) was conducted at NDRF base Ghaziabd with effect from 19- 24 February, 2018. Experts from United State Forest Service (USFS), Mr. Stephen Heil, Mr. Clay Templin, Ms. Julie Hundersmarck, US Forest Service, Mr. Dustin Shaiu, OFDA/USAID, Mr. Paul A Seong, USAID India, Ms. Balaka Dey, USAID India and Sh. C. Balaji Singh gave training on IRS. Total 30 participant of NDRF attended the training programme.



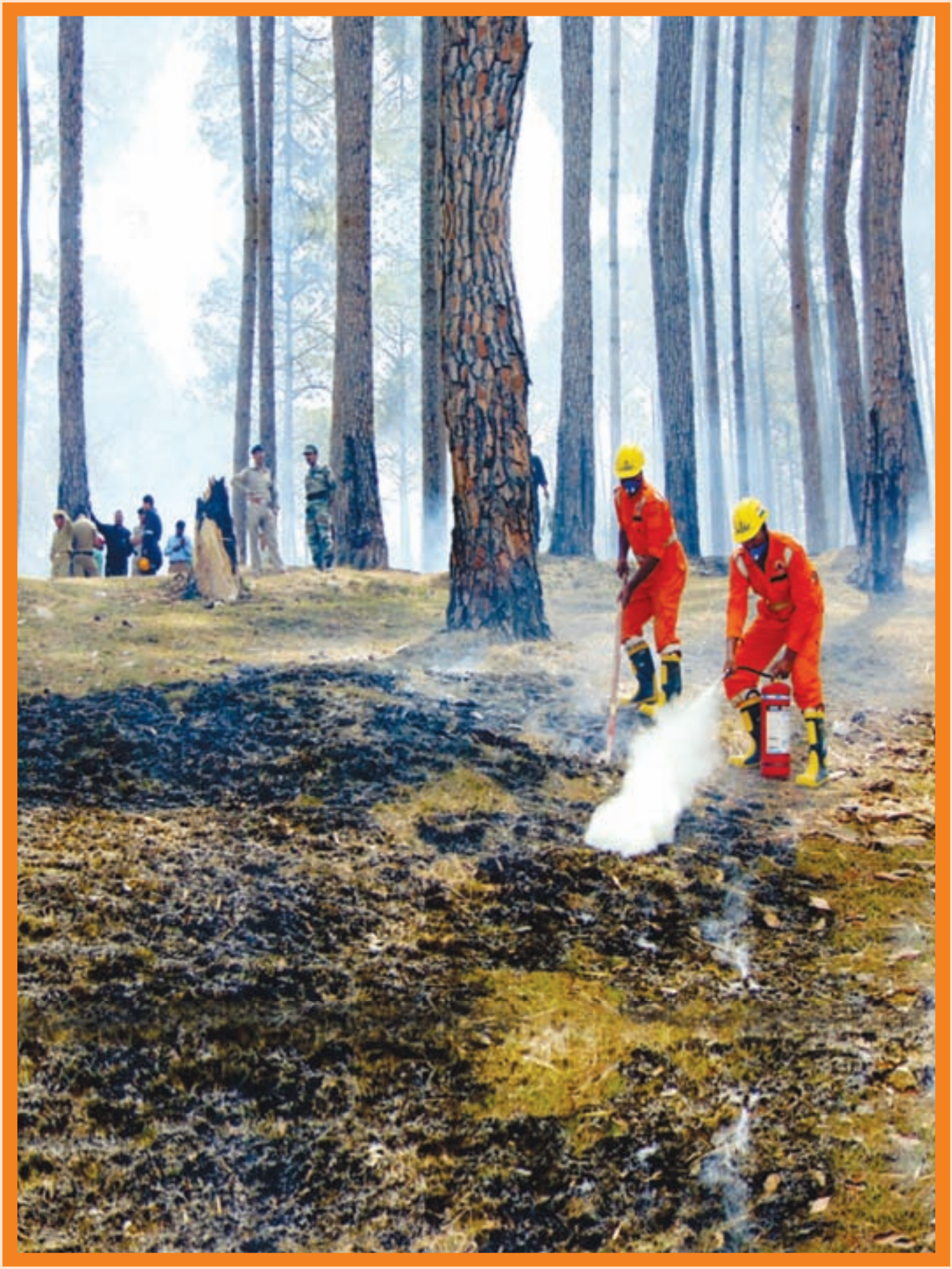


TOT COURSE IN "MANAGEMENT OF ANIMALS IN EMERGENCIES"

A six days Training of Trainers (ToT) programme on management of animals in emergencies was jointly organized by the NDRF, Policy Perspective foundation (PPF) and World Animal Protection (WAP) at the collage of Veterinary Science w.e.f 12-17 February, 2018. The aim of this programme was to prepare its personnel to protect animal lives during emergencies. 36 participantsfrom different units of the NDRF across the country participate in the programme.








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24



Exhibition of Disaster Response Equipment to Foreign Delegates



Ready for Emergency Response

The Largest Circulated Bengali Daily in North East India

দৈনিক সংবাদ

গাড়ির ভেতরে ভাসমান আরাধ্য অভিরূপের দেহ তুলল ডুবুরি



অভিরূপের দেহ তুলল ডুবুরি

రామచంద్రాపురంలో సునామీ..!





ஆபத்தில் சிக்குபவர்களை மீட்பது எப்படி?

মহৈরোয়শিংদা ট্রেনিং পীখ্রে



ককচিং, নহেম্বল ২৯ঃ য়ুবাল হাশা য়াওনা মহৌশাবী ওইনা খুদোংথিবা খোকপা মতমদা মহৌ কল্লম্বা ঢেকশিন থৌরাং লৌখংকমি, কল্লম্বা মী কনথমি অমদি ফাই এইত মহৌ কল্লম্বা পীখনি হায়নথী মতাদা অরুনাচল প্রদেসকী খোইমুখতা তৈবা ১২ পিএম এনডিআরএফ(নেসনেল ডিজাষ্টি রেস্পোন্স ফোর্স) মী কাংচুনা ডজার অরাজল নবোদায়া নিঙ্গোলমা সম্পুদা অচৌবা উমাথেল(থৌবাল অমসুং ককচিং ডিষ্ট্রিক্ট) মী মহৈরোয়শিংদা ট্রেনিং পীখ্রে।

১২ পিএম এনডিআরএফকী ইন্সপেক্টর প্রিতমকুমার সন্তোশিনা লুচিংবা টিমনা পাঙথোকখিবা ট্রেনিং অমুদা এএসআই য়েংগ্লেম ওকেন্দ্রজিৎনা মহৌশাবী ওইবা খুদোংথিবা খোকপা মতমদা মহৌ কল্লম্বা ঐ ইশা, অকোইবদা তৈবা মীওইশিং ঢেকশিন থৌরাং লৌখংকমি, য়ুম-ইক অতেক-অকায় মরক্না তৈখিবা মী মহৌ কল্লম্বা কন্দমা পুথোরকনি অমদি ফাই এইত পীখনি হায়নসিদা এনডিআরএফনা শীজিন্সা টেক্কি কশিংশী মতাদা য়া ঙাক্কবদা লোয়ননা এনডিআরএফকী কাংচুনা ডেমোনস্ট্রেশন চৌখুনা ঙাকখি।

কম্যুনেল হার্মোনি পুরকপদা ঐখোয় খুদিংমক্কী থৌদাং য়াওইঃনবকিশ্বর



NDRF trains JNV students



KAKCHING, Nov 29

Personnel of 12 Bn NDRF (National Disaster Relief Force) stationed at Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh today conducted a disaster management training session at Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Sandumba Achouba Umathel. The training was aimed at giving the students awareness on response and alertness in an event of earthquake or disasters. The team also demonstrated on how to save other people and give first aid in a disaster situation.

The disaster response force was led by Inspector Pritamkumar Santoshi. ASI Yendrembam Okendrajit interacted and instructed the students on how to handle disaster, save self and help others.

NDRF conducts mock drills across town



प्रातःखबर

एनडीआरएफ की प्रथम वाहिनी ने बच्चों व शिक्षकों को बताये बचाव के गुर



सेंटिनल

एनडीआरएफ का स्वच्छता ही सेवा कार्यक्रम आयोजि



ात देशों की टीमों ने किया संयुक्त अभ्यास



DRM visits NDRF 10th Battalion, watches demo

promises all help to personnel during emergencies



Teams from seven countries take part in joint search and rescue drill



THE HILLS TIMES

Voice of the hills people

DRF conducts awareness programme on 'school safety'

राजधानी में भूकंप पर वृहत मॉक ड्रिल का आयोजन





Massive rescue operation o

Emergency lighting system being used for night search



TIMES CITY | BUILDING TRAGEDY

he leaps for her life to adjacent errace, prays for trapped spouse









NDRF's best friends and how they are trained to save lives



एनडीआरएफ ने मनाया 13 वा स्थापना दिव





Mock Demonstration of CSSR Capabilities by NDRF



NDRF Helping Hands

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