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# **COMMAND AND STAFF TRAINING INSTITUTE BANGLADESH AIR FORCE**



## **Junior Command and Staff Course**

### **MOOTW MODULE**

**January - 2012**

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## **SYLLABUS**

### **MOOTW MODULE**

**Total = 32 Periods**

**Marks: 100**

Ser No	Subj	Topic/Ex	Mode	Period	Remarks
1.	Intro to MOOTW	MOOTW and Classification	Lecture	2	
2.	United Nations Peace Keeping Operations (UNPKO)	Organization of UN	Lecture	1	
		Bangladesh and UNPKO	Guest Lecture	2	
		BAF in UNPKO	Lecture	1	
		<b>Test</b>	<b>Exam</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25 Marks</b>
3.	CIO	Introduction to CIO	Lecture	2	
		CIO in Bangladesh	Guest Lecture	2	
4.	LIC	LIC and its Concept	Lecture	2	
		War on Terrorism	Lecture	2	
		<b>Test</b>	<b>Exam</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25 Marks</b>
5.	Disaster Management	Disaster and Disaster Management	Lecture	2	
		Disaster Management Policy in Bangladesh	Lecture	1	
		Armed Forces in Disaster Management	Lecture	1	
6.	Aid to Civil Power	Employment of Armed Forces in Aid to civil power	Lecture	1	
		Civil – Military Relations	Guest Lecture	2	
		<b>Test (DM &amp; Aid to Civil Power)</b>	<b>Exam</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25 Marks</b>
7.	Laws of Armed Conflict	Geneva Convention	Lecture	2	
		Rules of Engagement	Lecture	1	
		Rules of the Air Engagement	Lecture	1	
8.	Media Interactions	Media and the Military	Guest Lecture	2	
		Media Handling in Armed Forces	Lecture	1	
		<b>Test (LAC &amp; Media)</b>	<b>Exam</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25 Marks</b>

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## **MOOTW MODULE**

### **Introduction to Military Operations Other Than War**

#### **MOOTW-1**

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**INTRODUCTION TO MILITARY OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR**

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## **TOPIC-1**

### **INTRODUCTION TO MILITARY OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR**

#### **Introduction**

1. The Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW) encompasses the use of military capabilities across the range of military operations short of war. When instruments of national power are unable to achieve national objectives or protect national interests any other way, the national leadership may decide to conduct large-scale, sustained combat operations to achieve national objectives or protect national interests, placing the country in a wartime state. On the other hand, MOOTW focus on deterring war, resolving conflict, promoting peace, and supporting civil authorities in response to domestic crises. MOOTW may involve elements of both combat and noncombat operations in peacetime, conflict, and war situations. MOOTW involving combat, such as peace enforcement, may have many of the same characteristics of war, including active combat operations and employment of most combat capabilities.

2. All military operations are driven by political considerations. However, MOOTW are more sensitive to such considerations due to the overriding goal to prevent, preempt, or limit potential hostilities. In MOOTW, political considerations permeate all levels and the military may not be the primary player. As a result, these operations normally have more restrictive rules of engagement (ROE) than in war. As in war, the goal of MOOTW is to achieve national objectives as quickly as possible and conclude military operations on terms favorable to the United States and its allies. The purposes for conducting MOOTW may be multiple, with the importance or hierarchy of such purposes changing or unclear; for example, to deter potential aggressors, protect national interests, support the United Nations (UN), or provide humanitarian assistance.

#### **Political Objectives and MOOTW**

3. Political objectives drive MOOTW at every level, from strategic to tactical. A distinguishing characteristic of MOOTW is the degree to which political objectives influence operations and tactics. Two important factors about political primacy stand out.

a. First, all military personnel should understand the political objective and the potential impact of inappropriate actions. It is not uncommon in some MOOTW, for example, peacekeeping, for junior leaders to make decisions which have significant political implications.

b. Secondly, commanders should remain aware of changes not only in the operational situation, but also to changes in political objectives that may warrant a change in military operations. These changes may not always be obvious, but it is imperative that they are recognized, because failure to do so early on may lead to ineffective or counterproductive military operations.

#### **Types of MOOTW**

4. **Non-combat MOOTW.** Use of military forces in peacetime helps keep the day-to-day tensions between nations below the threshold of armed conflict or war. Such operations include HA, disaster relief, arms control, support to US civil authorities, and

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peacekeeping. Such operations are inherently joint in nature. Although these operations do not normally involve combat, military forces always need to be prepared to protect themselves and respond to changing situations. These operations range from :-

- a. Disaster Relief Operations.
  - (1) Natural Disasters.
  - (2) Man-made Disasters.
- b. Military training exercises/ War games.
- c. UN Operations.
- d. Coalition Operations.
- e. Nation building / Reconstruction / Support Operations.
- f. Security / Law and Order.
- g. Evacuations.
- h. Search and rescues.
- j. Show of Force and Naval Flag showing.
- k. Troop's transportation.
- l. Ordnance Disposal.
- m. Salvage.
- n. Arson / Accidental / Fire.
- p. Humanitarian Assistance.
- p. Epidemics.

5. **The Combat MOOTW.** In spite of efforts to promote peace, conditions within a country or region may result in armed conflict. When other instruments of national power are unable to influence a deteriorating or potentially hostile situation, military force or threat of its use may be required. The physical presence of these forces, coupled with their potential employment, can serve as a deterrent and facilitate achieving strategic aims. Should this deterrence fail, force may be required to compel compliance, in the forms of strikes or raids. There exists a singularly important threshold which may be crossed by use (or threat of use) of military force of any kind. These include:

- a. Low Intensity Conflict (LIC).
- b. Counter-Terrorism Operations.
- c. Counter-Insurgency Operations.
- d. UN Operations (Chapter-7).
- e. Drug and Weapons Interdiction.
- f. Participation in Coalition Operations.
- g. Anti-Piracy Operations.
- h. Fishery Protection

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- j. Enforcement of Maritime Regimes.
- k. Enforcement of Exclusion Zones.
- l. Interdiction and Close Support.
- m. Anti-dacoit.
- n. Air Defence.
- p. Air Space Management.
- q. Aerial Reconnaissance.

6. **Simultaneous Operations.** MOOTW often involve simultaneous operations. Noncombat MOOTW may be conducted simultaneously with combat MOOTW, such as HA in conjunction with peace enforcement operations (PEO). It is possible for part of a theater to be in a wartime state while MOOTW is being conducted elsewhere within the same theater. For example, during the final stages of Operation DESERT STORM, US Central Command conducted a noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) in Somalia. In such situations, geographic combatant commanders should pay particular attention to integrating, coordinating, and synchronizing the effects and activities of their operations with other agencies.

### **Basic Principles of MOOTW**

7. As we have discussed, MOOTW encompass a broad range of military operations and support a variety of purposes. The principles of war, though primarily associated with large scale combat operations, generally apply to MOOTW. There are six MOOTW principles: objective, unity of effort, security, restraint, perseverance, and legitimacy. The first three are derived from the principles of war, and the remaining three are MOOTW-specific.

a. **Objective.** The objective of MOOTW is to direct every military operation toward a clearly defined, decisive, and attainable objective. Commanders must understand the strategic aims, set appropriate objectives, and ensure that these aims and objectives contribute to unity of effort. Inherent in the principle of objective is the need to understand what constitutes mission success, and what might cause the operation to be terminated before success is achieved. Defining mission success may be more difficult in MOOTW but specifying measures of success helps define mission accomplishment. Commanders should translate their political guidance into appropriate military objectives through continuous mission and threat analysis. Finally, Commanders should be aware of shifts in the political objectives, or in the situation itself, which necessitate a change in the military objective.

b. **Unity of Effort.** The goal here is to seek unity of effort in every operation. This MOOTW principle is derived from the principle of war, unity of command. It emphasizes the need for ensuring all means are directed to a common purpose. In MOOTW it is important that Commanders rely heavily on consensus building to achieve unity of effort. Commanders must also establish procedures for liaison and coordination to achieve unity of effort.

c. **Security.** The goal here is to never permit hostile factions to acquire a military, political, or informational advantage. This principle enhances freedom of

action by reducing vulnerability to hostile acts, influence, or surprise. The inherent right of self-defense against hostile acts or hostile intent applies in all operations. Commanders should avoid complacency and be ready to counter activity that could bring harm to units or jeopardize the operation. Operations security is an important component of this principle of MOOTW. Security may also involve the protection of civilians or participating agencies and organizations.

d. **Restraint.** Judicious use of force is necessary, carefully balancing the need for security, the conduct of operations, and the political objective. Commanders at all levels must take proactive steps to ensure their personnel know and understand the ROE and are quickly informed of changes, otherwise it can result in fratricide, mission failure, and national embarrassment. ROE in MOOTW are generally more restrictive, detailed, and sensitive to political concerns than in war.

e. **Perseverance.** The purpose of this is to prepare for the measured, protracted application of military capability in support of strategic aims. Some MOOTW may require years to achieve the desired results. It is important to assess possible responses to a crisis in terms of each option's impact on the achievement of the long-term political objective. Often the patient, resolute, and persistent pursuit of national goals and objectives, for as long as necessary to achieve them, is a requirement for success.

f. **Legitimacy.** The goal here is to have committed forces sustain the legitimacy of the operation and of the host government, where applicable. In MOOTW, legitimacy is a condition based on the perception by a specific audience of the legality, morality, or rightness of a set of actions. If an operation is perceived as legitimate, there is a strong impulse to support the action, and in MOOTW, legitimacy is frequently a decisive element. Legitimacy may depend on adherence to objectives agreed to by the international community, ensuring the action is appropriate to the situation, and fairness in dealing with various factions. Another aspect of this principle is the legitimacy bestowed upon a government through the perception of the populace which it governs.

### **Range of MOOTW**

8. Various types of MOOTW those are appropriate for different situations and widely applicable for all nations are discussed below:

a. **Arms Control.** This is a concept that connotes any plan, arrangement, or process, resting upon explicit or implicit international agreement. Arms control governs any aspect of the following: the numbers, types, and performance characteristics of weapon systems (including the command and control, logistic support arrangements, and any related intelligence gathering mechanism); and the numerical strength, organization, equipment, deployment or employment of the armed forces retained by the parties (it encompasses disarmament). Although it may be viewed as a diplomatic mission, the military can play an important role. They may be involved in seizing WMD, escorting authorized deliveries of weapons, or dismantling, destroying, or disposing of weapons and hazardous material, all actions which help reduce threats to regional security.



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- b. **Combating Terrorism.** This involves actions taken to oppose terrorism from wherever the threat. It includes antiterrorism and counterterrorism. Antiterrorism programs are defensive measures taken to reduce vulnerability to terrorist acts and form the foundation for effectively combating terrorism. Counterterrorism is offensive measures taken to prevent, deter and respond to terrorism, which provides response measures that include preemptive, retaliatory, and rescue operations.
- c. **Humanitarian Assistance (HA).** HA operations relieve or reduce the results of natural or man-made disasters or other endemic conditions such as human pain, disease, hunger, or privation in countries or regions outside the country. HA provided by the military is generally limited in scope and duration, and is intended to supplement or complement efforts of host-nation civil authorities or agencies. HA operations can cover a broad range of missions. There are three basic types of HA operations: those coordinated by the UN, those where the country acts in concert with other multinational forces, or those where the country responds unilaterally.
- d. **Nation Assistance and/or Support to Counterinsurgency.** Nation assistance is civil or military assistance (other than HA) rendered to a nation by the military forces within that nation's territory during peacetime, crises or emergencies, or war, based on agreements mutually concluded between the nations. Nation assistance operations support a host nation (HN) by promoting sustainable development and growth of responsive institutions. The goal is to promote long-term regional stability. These programs can be security assistance, foreign internal defense (FID), and humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA).
- e. **Peace Operations (PO).** PO are military operations to support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement and are tailored to each situation and may be conducted in support of diplomatic activities before, during, or after conflict. Military PO are categorized as peacekeeping operations (PKO) and PEO. PKO are military operations undertaken with the consent of all major parties to a dispute, designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of an agreement and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement. PEO are the application of military force, or threat of its use, normally pursuant to international authorization, to compel compliance with resolutions or sanctions designed to maintain or restore peace and order.
- f. **Recovery Operations.** Recovery operations are conducted to search for, locate, identify, rescue, and return personnel or human remains, sensitive equipment, or items critical to national security. These operations are generally sophisticated activities requiring detailed planning in order to execute them. They may be clandestine, covert, or overt.
- g. **Show of Force Operations.** These operations, designed to demonstrate deployed forces in an attempt to defuse a specific situation that if allowed continuing may be detrimental to interests or national objectives. Forces deployed lend credibility to promises and commitments, increase its regional influence, and demonstrate its resolve to use military force if necessary. Shows of force operations are military in nature but often serve both political and military purposes.
- h. **Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA).** These operations provide temporary support to domestic civil authorities when permitted by law, and are

normally taken when an emergency overtakes the capabilities of the civil authorities. They can consist of temporary augmentation of air traffic controllers and postal workers during strikes, restoration of law and order after a riot, protection of life and federal property, or providing relief in the aftermath of natural disaster.

j. **Enforcing Exclusion Zones**. An exclusion zone is established by a sanctioning body to prohibit specified activities in a distinct geographic area. These zones can be established in the air, sea, or on land. The purpose may be to persuade nations or groups to modify their behavior to meet the desires of the sanctioning body or face continued imposition of sanctions, or use or threat of force. The measures are usually imposed by the UN, or other international bodies. However, they may also be imposed unilaterally by the Nations.

### **Planning Considerations of MOOTW**

9. Plans for MOOTW are prepared in a similar manner as plans for war. The mission analysis and command estimate processes are as critical in planning for MOOTW as they are in planning for war. Of particular importance in the planning process for MOOTW is the development of a clear definition, understanding, and appreciation of all potential threats. Moreover, efforts should be made to include an intelligence element in the first deployment package and commanders should always plan to have the right mix of forces available to quickly transition to combat operations or evacuate.

### **MOOTW Command and Control Options**

10. No single command and control (C2) option works best for all MOOTW. Commanders and their subordinates should be flexible in modifying standard arrangements to meet specific requirements of each situation and promote unity of effort. Communications planners must be prepared for rapid changes in mission that alter the types and priority of support provided. Interoperability of communications systems is critical to the success of the operation. C2 arrangements may vary based on necessary coordination with civil authorities and local agencies involved in domestic and foreign operations. C2 arrangements during support to civil authorities must be planned with unity of effort in mind, and provide communications links to appropriate agencies. In a disaster situation, routine communications may be disrupted and civil authorities may have to rely on backup communications systems. Military leaders should be prepared to establish communication linkages with these authorities.

### **Public Affairs**

11. The worldwide media coverage provided by satellite communications makes planning for **public affairs** more important than in the past. This is especially critical in MOOTW, where there can be significant political impact. The media can affect the perceived legitimacy of an operation and, therefore, influence the success or failure of that operation. Commanders should develop a well-defined and concise public affairs plan to minimize adverse effect upon the operation by the media, and include their public affairs officer early in the planning process.

## **Logistics**

12. In MOOTW, logistics elements may be employed in quantities disproportionate to their normal military roles, and in nonstandard tasks. Logistics elements may precede other military forces or may be the only forces deployed. Logistics personnel may be deployed to a foreign nation to support either national or multinational forces. These forces must be familiar with and adhere to any applicable status-of-forces agreement or legal, regulatory, or political restraints to which the United States is a party. Logistics planners should analyze the capability of the economy to accommodate the logistic support required by the national or multinational forces and exercise care to limit adverse effects on the economy. Logistics units, like all others, must also be capable of self-defense.

## **Education and Training**

13. Readyng forces for MOOTW requires building on the primary purpose of the Armed Forces — to fight and win the nation's wars. For most types of MOOTW, military personnel adapt their war fighting skills to the situation. However, for some MOOTW, like HA and PKO, war fighting skills are not always appropriate. Training for MOOTW requires a two-pronged approach.

a. The first prong is the professional military education of all officers and noncommissioned officers (NCOs). This education begins with basic leadership training and culminates at the senior Service or academy level. The focus of MOOTW education is to ensure leaders at all levels understand the objectives, principles, and characteristics of MOOTW and can plan and conduct these operations.

b. The second prong is the training of individuals, units, and staffs. The focus of this training is to ensure that individuals and units have the necessary skills for a given MOOTW, and that the staffs can plan, control, and support the operation. Some of the training includes joint training exercises and military skills training at individual and unit levels. There will most likely be insufficient time to train for a specific operation, which is why the two-pronged approach to preparing for MOOTW is critical. A well-trained force can adapt to MOOTW under the leadership of officers and NCOs educated in the principles and types of MOOTW

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**TOPIC-1**

**UNITED NATION**

**Introduction**

1. The **United Nations Organization (UNO)** or simply the **United Nations (UN)** is an international organization whose stated aims are facilitating cooperation in international law, international security, economic development, social progress, human rights, and achievement of world peace. The UN was founded in 1945 after World War II to replace the League of Nations, to stop wars between countries, and to provide a platform for dialogue. It contains multiple subsidiary organizations to carry out its missions. There are currently 192 member states, including nearly every sovereign state in the world. From its offices around the world, the UN and its specialized agencies decide on substantive and administrative issues in regular meetings held throughout the year. The organization has six principal organs: the General Assembly (the main deliberative assembly); the Security Council (for deciding certain resolutions for peace and security); the Economic and Social Council (for assisting in promoting international economic and social cooperation and development); the Secretariat (for providing studies, information, and facilities needed by the UN); the International Court of Justice (the primary judicial organ); and the United Nations Trusteeship Council (which is currently inactive). Other prominent UN System agencies include the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The UN's most visible public figure is the Secretary-General, currently Ban Ki-moon of South Korea, who attained the post in 2007. The organization is financed from assessed and voluntary contributions from its member states, and has six official languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.

**History**

2. The League of Nations failed to prevent World War II (1939–1945). Because of the widespread recognition that humankind could not afford a Third World War, the United Nations was established to replace the flawed League of Nations in 1945 in order to maintain international peace and promote cooperation in solving international economic, social and humanitarian problems. The earliest concrete plan for a new world organization was begun under the aegis of the U.S. State Department in 1939. Franklin D. Roosevelt first coined the term 'United Nations' as a term to describe the Allied countries. The term was first officially used on 1 January 1942, when 26 governments signed the Atlantic Charter, pledging to continue the war effort. On 25 April 1945, the UN Conference on International Organization began in San Francisco, attended by 50 governments and a number of non-governmental organizations involved in drafting the Charter of the United Nations. The UN officially came into existence on 24 October 1945 upon ratification of the Charter by the five permanent members of the Security Council—France, the Republic of China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States—and by a majority of the other 46 signatories. The first meetings of

the General Assembly, with 51 nations represented, and the Security Council, took place in Westminster Central Hall in London in January 1946.

### **Legal Basis of Establishment**

3. Shortly after its establishment the UN sought recognition as an international legal person due to the case of Reparations for Injuries Suffered in the Service of the United Nation with the advisory opinion delivered by the International Court of Justice (ICJ). The question arose whether the United Nations, as an organisation, had "the capacity to bring an international claim against a government regarding injuries that the organisation alleged had been caused by that state."

4. The Court stated : the Organization was intended to exercise and enjoy, and is in fact exercising and enjoying functions and rights which can only be explained on the basis of the possession of a large measure of international personality and the capacity to operate upon an international plane. Accordingly, the Court has come to the conclusion that the Organization is an international person. That is not the same thing as saying that it is a State, which it certainly is not, or that its legal personality and rights and duties are the same as those of a State ... What it does mean is that it is a subject of international law and capable of possessing international rights and duties, and that it has capacity to maintain its rights by bringing international claims.

### **Purpose**

5. The UN has 4 main purposes:

- a. To keep peace throughout the world;
- b. To develop friendly relations among nations;
- c. To help nations work together to improve the lives of poor people, to conquer hunger, disease and illiteracy, and to encourage respect for each other's rights and freedoms;
- d. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations to achieve these goals.

### **Organization**

6. The United Nations' system is based on five principal organs (formerly six)- the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Secretariat, and the International Court of Justice. Four of the five principal organs are located at the main United Nations headquarters located on international territory in New York City. The International Court of Justice is located in The Hague, while other major agencies are based in the UN offices at Geneva, Vienna, and Nairobi. Other UN institutions are located throughout the world.

7. The six official languages of the United Nations, used in intergovernmental meetings and documents, are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.

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The Secretariat uses two working languages, English and French. Four of the official languages are the national languages of the permanent members of the Security Council (the United Kingdom and the United States share English as a *de facto* official language); Spanish and Arabic are the languages of the two largest blocs of official languages outside of the permanent members (Spanish being official in 20 countries, Arabic in 26). Five of the official languages were chosen when the UN was founded; Arabic was added later in 1973. The United Nations Editorial Manual states that the standard for English language documents is British usage and Oxford spelling, the Chinese writing standard is Simplified Chinese. This replaced Traditional Chinese in 1971 when the UN representation of China was changed from the Republic of China to the People's Republic of China.

### General Assembly

8. The General Assembly is the main deliberative assembly of the United Nations. Composed of all United Nations member states, the assembly meets in regular yearly sessions under a president elected from among the member states. Over a two-week period at the start of each session, all members have the opportunity to address the assembly. Traditionally, the Secretary-General makes the first statement, followed by the president of the assembly. The first session was convened on 10 January 1946 in the Westminster Central Hall in London and included representatives of 51 nations. When the General Assembly votes on important questions, a two-thirds majority of those present and voting is required. Examples of important questions include: recommendations on peace and security; election of members to organs; admission, suspension, and expulsion of members; and, budgetary matters. All other questions are decided by majority vote. Each member country has one vote. Apart from approval of budgetary matters, resolutions are not binding on the members. The Assembly may make recommendations on any matters within the scope of the UN, except matters of peace and security that are under Security Council consideration. Conceivably, the one state, one vote power structure could enable states comprising just eight percent of the world population to pass a resolution by a two-thirds vote (see List of countries by population). However, as no more than recommendations, it is difficult to imagine a situation in which a recommendation by member states constituting just eight percent of the world's population, would be adhered to by the remaining ninety-two percent of the population, should they object.

### Security Council

9. The Security Council is charged with maintaining peace and security among countries. While other organs of the United Nations can only make 'recommendations' to member governments, the Security Council has the power to make binding decisions that member governments have agreed to carry out, under the terms of Charter Article 25. The decisions of the Council are known as United Nations Security Council resolutions. The Security Council is made up of 15 member states, consisting of 5 permanent members—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States—and 10 non-permanent members, currently Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Gabon, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Turkey, and Uganda. The five permanent members hold veto power over substantive but not procedural resolutions allowing a permanent member to block adoption but not to block the debate



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of a resolution unacceptable to it. The ten temporary seats are held for two-year terms with member states voted in by the General Assembly on a regional basis. The presidency of the Security Council is rotated alphabetically each month, and is held by Uganda for the month of October 2010.

### **Secretariat**

10. The United Nations Secretariat is headed by the Secretary-General, assisted by a staff of international civil servants worldwide. It provides studies, information, and facilities needed by United Nations bodies for their meetings. It also carries out tasks as directed by the UN Security Council, the UN General Assembly, the UN Economic and Social Council, and other UN bodies. The United Nations Charter provides that the staff be chosen by application of the "highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity," with due regard for the importance of recruiting on a wide geographical basis. The Charter provides that the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any authority other than the UN. Each UN member country is enjoined to respect the international character of the Secretariat and not seek to influence its staff. The Secretary-General alone is responsible for staff selection. The Secretary-General's duties include helping resolve international disputes, administering peacekeeping operations, organizing international conferences, gathering information on the implementation of Security Council decisions, and consulting with member governments regarding various initiatives. Key Secretariat offices in this area include the Office of the Coordinator of Humanitarian Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter that, in his or her opinion, may threaten international peace and security.

### **Secretary-General**

11. The Secretariat is headed by the Secretary-General, who acts as the *de facto* spokesperson and leader of the UN. The current Secretary-General is Ban Ki-moon, who took over from Kofi Annan in 2007 and will be eligible for reappointment when his first term expires in 2011.

12. The Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly, after being recommended by the Security Council, any member of which can veto,<sup>[16]</sup> and the General Assembly can theoretically override the Security Council's recommendation if a majority vote is not achieved, although this has not happened so far.<sup>[17]</sup> There are no specific criteria for the post, but over the years, it has become accepted that the post shall be held for one or two terms of five years, that the post shall be appointed on the basis of geographical rotation, and that the Secretary-General shall not originate from one of the five permanent Security Council member states.

### **International Court of Justice**

13. The International Court of Justice (ICJ), located in The Hague, Netherlands, is the primary judicial organ of the United Nations. Established in 1945 by the United Nations Charter, the Court began work in 1946 as the successor to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Statute of the International Court of Justice, similar to that of its predecessor, is the main constitutional document constituting and regulating the Court.

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14. It is based in the Peace Palace in The Hague, Netherlands, sharing the building with the Hague Academy of International Law, a private centre for the study of international law. Several of the Court's current judges are either alumni or former faculty members of the Academy. Its purpose is to adjudicate disputes among states. The court has heard cases related to war crimes, illegal state interference and ethnic cleansing, among others, and continues to hear cases.

15. A related court, the International Criminal Court (ICC), began operating in 2002 through international discussions initiated by the General Assembly. It is the first permanent international court charged with trying those who commit the most serious crimes under international law, including war crimes and genocide. The ICC is functionally independent of the UN in terms of personnel and financing, but some meetings of the ICC governing body, the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute, are held at the UN. There is a "relationship agreement" between the ICC and the UN that governs how the two institutions regard each other legally.

### **Economic and Social Council**

16. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) assists the General Assembly in promoting international economic and social cooperation and development. ECOSOC has 54 members, all of which are elected by the General Assembly for a three-year term. The president is elected for a one-year term and chosen amongst the small or middle powers represented on ECOSOC. ECOSOC meets once a year in July for a four-week session. Since 1998, it has held another meeting each April with finance ministers heading key committees of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Viewed separate from the specialized bodies it coordinates, ECOSOC's functions include information gathering, advising member nations, and making recommendations. In addition, ECOSOC is well-positioned to provide policy coherence and coordinate the overlapping functions of the UN's subsidiary bodies and it is in these roles that it is most active.

### **Specialized Institutions**

17. There are many UN organizations and agencies that function to work on particular issues. Some of the most well-known agencies are the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Food and Agriculture Organization, UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), the World Bank and the World Health Organization. It is through these agencies that the UN performs most of its humanitarian work. Examples include mass vaccination programmes (through the WHO), the avoidance of famine and malnutrition (through the work of the WFP) and the protection of vulnerable and displaced people (for example, by the UNHCR). The United Nations Charter stipulates that each primary organ of the UN can establish various specialized agencies to fulfill its duties.

### **Membership**

18. With the addition of Sudan on 14 July 2011, there are currently 193 United Nations member states, including all fully recognized independent states apart

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from Vatican City (the Holy See, which holds sovereignty over the state of Vatican City, is a permanent observer).

19. The United Nations Charter outlines the rules for membership:

- a. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states that accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.
- b. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

### **Group of 77**

20. The Group of 77 at the UN is a loose coalition of developing nations, designed to promote its members' collective economic interests and create an enhanced joint negotiating capacity in the United Nations. There were 77 founding members of the organization, but the organization has since expanded to 130 member countries. The group was founded on 15 June 1964 by the "Joint Declaration of the Seventy-Seven Countries" issued at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The first major meeting was in Algiers in 1967, where the *Charter of Algiers* was adopted and the basis for permanent institutional structures was begun.

### **Peacekeeping and Security**

21. The UN, after approval by the Security Council, sends peace keepers to regions where armed conflict has recently ceased or paused to enforce the terms of peace agreements and to discourage combatants from resuming hostilities. Since the UN does not maintain its own military, peacekeeping forces are voluntarily provided by member states of the UN. The forces, also called the "Blue Helmets", who enforce UN accords, are awarded United Nations Medals, which are considered international decorations instead of military decorations. The peacekeeping force as a whole received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1988. The founders of the UN had envisaged that the organization would act to prevent conflicts between nations and make future wars impossible, however the outbreak of the Cold War made peacekeeping agreements extremely difficult because of the division of the world into hostile camps. Following the end of the Cold War, there were renewed calls for the UN to become the agency for achieving world peace, as there are several dozen ongoing conflicts that continue to rage around the globe.

22. The UN has also drawn criticism for perceived failures. In many cases, member states have shown reluctance to achieve or enforce Security Council resolutions, an issue that stems from the UN's intergovernmental nature—seen by some as simply an association of 192 member states who must reach consensus, not an independent organization. Disagreements in the Security Council about military action and intervention are seen as having failed to prevent the 1994 Rwandan Genocide, failed to provide humanitarian aid and intervene in the Second Congo War, failed to intervene in

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the 1995 Srebrenica massacre and protect a refugee haven by authorizing peacekeepers to use force, failure to deliver food to starving people in Somalia, failure to implement provisions of Security Council resolutions related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and continuing failure to prevent genocide or provide assistance in Darfur. UN peacekeepers have also been accused of child rape, sexual abuse or soliciting prostitutes during various peacekeeping missions, starting in 2003, in the Congo, Haiti, Liberia, Sudan, Burundi and Côte d'Ivoire. In 2004, former Israeli ambassador to the UN Dore Gold criticized what it called the organization's moral relativism in the face of (and occasional support of) genocide and terrorism that occurred between the moral clarity of its founding period and the present day. Gold specifically mentions Yasser Arafat's 1988 invitation to address the General Assembly as a low point in the UN's history.

23. In addition to peacekeeping, the UN is also active in encouraging disarmament. Regulation of armaments was included in the writing of the UN Charter in 1945 and was envisioned as a way of limiting the use of human and economic resources for the creation of them. However, the advent of nuclear weapons came only weeks after the signing of the charter and immediately halted concepts of arms limitation and disarmament, resulting in the first resolution of the first ever General Assembly meeting calling for specific proposals for "the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction". The principal forums for disarmament issues are the General Assembly First Committee, the UN Disarmament Commission, and the Conference on Disarmament, and considerations have been made of the merits of a ban on testing nuclear weapons, outer space arms control, the banning of chemical weapons and land mines, nuclear and conventional disarmament, nuclear-weapon-free zones, the reduction of military budgets, and measures to strengthen international security. The UN is one of the official supporters of the World Security Forum, a major international conference on the effects of global catastrophes and disasters, taking place in the United Arab Emirates, in October 2008.

### Human Rights and Humanitarian Assistance

24. The pursuit of human rights was a central reason for creating the UN. World War II atrocities and genocide led to a ready consensus that the new organization must work to prevent any similar tragedies in the future. An early objective was creating a legal framework for considering and acting on complaints about human rights violations. The UN Charter obliges all member nations to promote "universal respect for, and observance of, human rights" and to take "joint and separate action" to that end. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, though not legally binding, was adopted by the General Assembly in 1948 as a common standard of achievement for all. The Assembly regularly takes up human rights issues. The UN and its agencies are central in upholding and implementing the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. A case in point is support by the UN for countries in transition to democracy. Technical assistance in providing free and fair elections, improving judicial structures, drafting constitutions, training human rights officials, and transforming armed movements into political parties have contributed significantly to democratization worldwide. The UN has helped run elections in countries with little or no democratic history, including recently in Afghanistan and East Timor. The UN is also a forum to support the right of women to participate fully in the political, economic, and social life of their countries. The UN contributes to raising consciousness of the concept of human rights through its

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covenants and its attention to specific abuses through its General Assembly, Security Council resolutions, or International Court of Justice rulings.

25. In conjunction with other organizations such as the Red Cross, the UN provides food, drinking water, shelter and other humanitarian services to populaces suffering from famine, displaced by war, or afflicted by other disasters. Major humanitarian branches of the UN are the World Food Programme (which helps feed more than 100 million people a year in 80 countries), the office of the High Commissioner for Refugees with projects in over 116 countries, as well as peacekeeping projects in over 24 countries.

### **Social and Economic Development**

26. 193 members of the UN has agreed to the consolidated development of the states and unilaterally declared and signed for the the United Nations Millennium Development Goals in September 2000. Millennium Development Goals are :

- a. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- b. Achieve universal primary education;
- c. Promote gender equality and empower women;
- d. Reduce child mortality;
- e. Improve maternal health;
- f. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases;
- g. Ensure environmental sustainability; and
- h. Develop a global partnership for development

27. The UN is involved in supporting development, e.g. by the formulation of the Millennium Development Goals. The UN Development Programme(UNDP) is the largest multilateral source of grant technical assistance in the world. Organizations like the World Health Organization (WHO), UNAIDS, and The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria are leading institutions in the battle against diseases around the world, especially in poor countries. The UN Population Fund is a major provider of reproductive services. ,The UN also promotes human development through various related agencies. The World Bank Group and International Monetary Fund (IMF), for example, are independent, specialized agencies and observers within the UN framework, according to a 1947 agreement. They were initially formed as separate from the UN through the Bretton Woods Agreement in 1944. The UN annually publishes the Human Development Index (HDI), a comparative measure ranking countries by poverty, literacy, education, life expectancy, and other factors. The Millennium Development Goals are eight goals that all 192 United Nations member states have agreed to try to achieve by the year 2015. This was declared in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, signed in September 2000.

## Mandates

28. From time to time, the different bodies of the United Nations pass resolutions that contain operating paragraphs that begin with the words "requests", "calls upon", or "encourages", which the Secretary-General interprets as a mandate to set up a temporary organization or do something. These mandates can be as little as researching and publishing a written report, or mounting a full-scale peacekeeping operation (usually the exclusive domain of the Security Council). Although the specialized institutions, such as the WHO, were originally set up by this means, they are not the same as mandates because they are permanent organizations that exist independently of the UN with their own membership structure. One could say that original mandate was simply to cover the process of setting up the institution, and has therefore long expired. Most mandates expire after a limited time period and require renewal from the body, which set them up. One of the outcomes of the 2005 World Summit was a mandate (labelled id 17171) for the Secretary-General to "review all mandates older than five years originating from resolutions of the General Assembly and other organs". To facilitate this review and to finally bring coherence to the organization, the Secretariat has produced an on-line registry of mandates to draw together the reports relating to each one and create an overall picture.

29. Over the lifetime of the UN, over 80 colonies have attained independence. The General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in 1960 with no votes against but abstentions from all major colonial powers. Through the UN Committee on Decolonization created in 1962, the UN has focused considerable attention on decolonization. It has also supported the new states that have arisen as a result of self-determination initiatives. The committee has overseen the decolonization of every country larger than 20,000 km<sup>2</sup> and removed them from the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories, besides Western Sahara, a country larger than the UK only relinquished by Spain in 1975. The UN declares and coordinates international observances, periods of time to observe some issue of international interest or concern. Using the symbolism of the UN, a specially designed logo for the year, and the infrastructure of the United Nations System, various days and years have become catalysts to advancing key issues of concern on a global scale. For example, World Tuberculosis Day, Earth Day and International Year of Deserts and Desertification.

## Funding

30. *Top 10 donators to the UN budget, 2009:*

<u>Member state</u>	<u>Contribution (% of UN budget)</u>
<u>United States</u>	22.00%
<u>Japan</u>	16.624%
<u>Germany</u>	8.577%
<u>United Kingdom</u>	6.642%
<u>France</u>	6.301%

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<u>Italy</u>	5.079%
<u>Canada</u>	2.977%
<u>Spain</u>	2.968%
<u>China</u>	2.667%
<u>Mexico</u>	2.257%
<b>Other member states</b>	23.908%

### **Personnel Policy**

31. The UN and its agencies are immune to the laws of the countries where they operate, safeguarding UN's impartiality with regard to the host and member countries. Despite their independence in matters of human resources policy, the UN and its agencies voluntarily apply the laws of member states regarding same-sex marriages, allowing decisions about the status of employees in a same-sex partnership to be based on nationality. The UN and its agencies recognize same-sex marriages only if the employees are citizens of countries that recognize the marriage. This practice is not specific to the recognition of same-sex marriage but reflects a common practice of the UN for a number of human resources matters. It has to be noted though that some agencies provide limited benefits to domestic partners of their staff and that some agencies do not recognise same-sex marriage or domestic partnership of their staff.

### **Reform**

32. Since its founding, there have been many calls for reform of the United Nations, although little consensus on how to do so. Some want the UN to play a greater or more effective role in world affairs, while others want its role reduced to humanitarian work. There have also been numerous calls for the UN Security Council's membership to be increased, for different ways of electing the UN's Secretary-General, and for a United Nations Parliamentary Assembly. The UN has also been accused of bureaucratic inefficiency and waste. During the 1990s, the United States withheld dues citing inefficiency, and only started repayment on the condition that a major reforms initiative was introduced. In 1994, the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) was established by the General Assembly to serve as an efficiency watchdog. An official reform programme was begun by Kofi Annan in 1997. Reforms mentioned include changing the permanent membership of the Security Council (which currently reflects the power relations of 1945), making the bureaucracy more transparent, accountable and efficient, making the UN more democratic, and imposing an international tariff on arms manufacturers worldwide. In September 2005, the UN convened a World Summit that brought together the heads of most member states, calling the summit "a once-in-a-generation opportunity to take bold decisions in the areas of development, security, human rights and reform of the United Nations." Kofi Annan had proposed that the summit agree on a global "grand bargain" to reform the UN, renewing the organization's focus on peace, security, human rights and development, and to make it better equipped at facing 21st century issues. The World Summit Outcome Document delineated the conclusions of the meeting, including: the creation of a Peace building Commission, to help countries emerging from conflict; a Human Rights Council and a democracy fund; a clear and unambiguous condemnation of terrorism "in all its forms and manifestations"; agreements to devote more resources to the Office of Internal Oversight Services;

agreements to spend billions more on achieving the Millennium Development Goals; the dissolution of the Trusteeship Council, because of the completion of its mission; and, the agreement that individual states, with the assistance of the international community, have the "responsibility to protect" populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity- with the understanding that the international community is prepared to act "collectively" in a "timely and decisive manner" to protect vulnerable civilians should a state "manifestly fail" in fulfilling its responsibility.

33. The Office of Internal Oversight Services is being restructured to more clearly define its scope and mandate, and will receive more resources. In addition, to improve the oversight and auditing capabilities of the General Assembly, an Independent Audit Advisory Committee (IAAC) is being created. In June 2007, the Fifth Committee created a draft resolution for the terms of reference of this committee. An ethics office was established in 2006, responsible for administering new financial disclosure and whistleblower protection policies. Working with the OIOS, the ethics office also plans to implement a policy to avoid fraud and corruption. The Secretariat is in the process of reviewing all UN mandates that are more than five years old. The review is intended to determine which duplicative or unnecessary programmes should be eliminated. Not all member states are in agreement as to which of the over 7000 mandates should be reviewed. The dispute centres on whether mandates that have been renewed should be examined. Indeed, the obstacles identified – in particular, the lack of information on the resource implications of each mandate – constituted sufficient justification for the General Assembly to discontinue the mandate review in September 2008. In the meantime, the General Assembly launched a number of new loosely related reform initiatives in April 2007, covering international environmental governance, 'Delivering as One' at the country level to enhance the consolidation of UN programme activities and a unified gender organization. Whereas little was achieved on the first two issues, the General Assembly approved in September 2010 the establishment of 'UN Women' as the new UN organization for gender equality and the empowerment of women. UN Women was established by unifying the resources and mandates of four small entities for greater impact and its first head is Ms. Michelle Bachelet, former President of Chile.

### **Effectiveness**

34. Some have questioned whether or not the UN might be relevant in the 21st century. While the UN's first and second Charter mandates require the UN : "To maintain international peace and security.... (and if necessary to enforce the peace by) taking preventive or enforcement action," due to its restrictive administrative structure, the permanent members of the Security Council themselves have sometimes prevented the UN from fully carrying out its first two mandates. Without the unanimous approval, support (or minimally abstention) of all 5 of the permanent members of the UN's Security Council, the UN's charter only enables it to "observe", report on, and make recommendations regarding international conflicts. Such unanimity on the Security Council regarding the authorization of armed UN enforcement actions has not always been reached in time to prevent the outbreak of international wars. Even with all of these restraints and limitations in place on the UN's abilities to respond to situations of conflict, still various studies have found the UN to have had many notable successes in the 65 years of its existence.



35. In 1962 UN Secretary General U Thant provided valuable assistance and took a great deal of time, energy and initiative as the primary negotiator between Nikita Khrushchev and John F. Kennedy during the Cuban Missile Crisis, thus providing a critical link in the prevention of a nuclear Armageddon at that time. A 2005 RAND Corporation study found the UN to be successful in two out of three peacekeeping efforts. It compared UN nation-building efforts to those of the United States, and found that seven out of eight UN cases are at peace, as opposed to four out of eight US cases at peace. Also in 2005, the Human Security Report documented a decline in the number of wars, genocides and human rights abuses since the end of the Cold War, and presented evidence, albeit circumstantial, that international activism — mostly spearheaded by the UN — has been the main cause of the decline in armed conflict since the end of the Cold War.

### **Conclusions**

36. The most important fact about the UN is that it still exists. Since 1945 it has stood firm, rocked by crisis, troubled over money matters, succeeding sometimes, failing sometimes - but it stands. Its failures to prevent conflicts and wars in the Middle East and Asia often cause despair. Agencies can achieve results because their aims are not disputed, eg better education, better health etc. Issues in the Security Council and the General Assembly, however, are often contentious and therefore disputes and arguments are inevitable and merely reflect what is happening in the world. The success or failure of future UNO depends very much on how well the 5 permanent members of the Security Council can reconcile their different approaches to the problem. The UN is an imperfect Organization in an imperfect world, but it is likely that the history of the last 60 years would have been different and more violent without it.

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**TOPIC-2**

**Bangladesh and UNPKO**

1. Guest Lecturer
2. Period-2
3. Reference: DS Guide

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**TOPIC-3**

**BAF IN PEACE KEEPING OPERATIONS**

**Introduction**

1. In response to the call of United Nations, Bangladesh Air Force is firmly committed to participate in the protection and maintenance of world peace and stability. BAF started her journey in UN peacekeeping operation in 1993 by sending 26 peacekeepers in UNPROFOR, Bosnia-Herzegovina and never looked back in her efforts in safeguarding and upholding world peace.

**BAF Contribution in UN Mission**

2. BAF is contributing in UN Mission in the Following Categories:

a. **United Nations Military Observer (UNMO)**. Observation is a primary responsibility of the peacekeeper and a basic requirement of the peacekeeper's role. BAF personnel have successfully discharge their duties in various UN missions. The jobs of observers were observation, surveillance and supervision, interposition, patrolling and reporting, investigation of complaints, negotiation, mediation and information gathering.

b. **Staff Officer**. In every UN mission there are many staff officer in the mission Head Quarters. The responsibilities of the staff officers are to assist the branch head for the orderly flow of peacekeeping operation. BAF personnel worked under the following appointment in various UN missions.

(1) **Chief Air Support Officer (CASO)**. CASO deals with the air assets of a mission. He is responsible for tasking the flying contingent in the mission area as desired by Chief Operation Officer (COO).

(2) **Assistant CASO**. Assistant CASO works under CASO. He helps CASO in various activities.

(3) **Air Port Liaison Officer/Control Officer**. The airport liaison officer controls the airport and maintains liaison with host nation.

(4) **Linguist Administrator**. The linguistic administrator looks after the administrative deployment, appointment and termination of linguists which are also known as interpreter.

(5) **Morale and Welfare Officer**. Welfare officer looks after the overall welfare of the mission area including recreation and sports facilities.

c. **Movement Control (MOVECON)**. BAF personnel manned an independent movement control both in airfields or staff levels.

d. **BAF Contingent**. BAF has been continuing providing support to the UN mission deploying its contingent since 1995. Flying contingents with MI-17 helicopters, Bell-212 Helicopters, C-130 aircraft, and airfield support unit and MOCON unit have been deployed under UN in different missions.

- e. **Contingent Member of Bangladesh Army.** Initially BAF Officers' from various branches used to participate in UN peacekeeping operations with the Bangladesh Army. That provision continues even today.

### **BAF Contingent in UNPKO**

3. Bangladesh Air Force, at different time, had sent air contingent under UN mandate to different missions. The contingents are:

- a. **Bell-212 Helicopter Contingent in UNIKOM.** An Air Contingent under UN with 2 X Bell-212 helicopters in UNIKOM, Kuwait in 1995. Soon after deployment, this contingent gained the confidence of UN and earned the good name for the country. They operated there for 8 years very successfully in contribution to the peace process.
- b. **Bell-212 Helicopter Contingent in UNMISSET.** After completion of the mandate in Kuwait, this contingent, at the request of UN, was deployed in UNMISSET, East Timor in 2003. Despite huge changes in the operating conditions (from desert to the jungle) the contingent kept operating successfully there also in support of the world peace.
- c. **Mi-17 Helicopter Contingent.** In 2003, Bangladesh Force had sent an Air Contingent with 5 Mi-17 helicopters to MONUC in DR Congo. Lately, 1 more MI-17 helicopter has been added to the Air Contingent at MONUSCO (with changed mission name), DR Congo. Till today, the contingent is operating there very successfully and have earned good name and fame for the country.
- d. **Airfield Services Contingent.** In 2003, an Airfield Services unit was also deployed in MONUC, DR Congo. Later on, one more element of the Airfield Services Unit was sent to provide services to another Airfield at DR Congo. The Airfield Services unit with its airfield maintenance equipment operating successfully now under MONUSCO. Now the unit is deployed in 2 different places in DR Congo.
- e. **Bell-212 Helicopter with Movement Control Platoon.** A movement control Platoon and an Air Contingent with 3 X Bell-212 helicopter were deployed at MINURCAT, Chad in 2009 and 2010 respectively. Both the contingents are highly contributing to stabilize peace in Central African and Chad.
- f. **Bell-212 Helicopter Contingent.** After operating in MINURCAT, with request of the UN, the 3xBell-212 contingent was shifted to operate at Ivory Coast. With all the good reputation the contingent is giving effective support to the UN.
- g. **C-130 Aircraft contingent in MONUSCO.** With the deployment an Air Contingent with 1 x C-130 aircraft on 25 Jun 2010 at MONUSCO, DR Congo, Bangladesh became the highest troops contributing country in the world and set a new milestone.

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4. A summary of Bangladesh Air Force contingents deployment in different UN missions in different countries are as follows:

Contingents	Mission/Country	Deployment from	Aircraft/helicopter	Remarks
BANAIR	UNIKOM, Kuwait	Sep 1995	2 x Bell-212 helicopter	Completed 8 Contingents
BANAIR	UNMISSET, East Timor	Oct 2003	2 x Bell-212 helicopter	Completed 2 Contingents
BANMOVCON	MINURCAT, Chad	Oct 2009	-	Completed 1 Contingent
BANAR	BANAIR MONUSCO, DR Congo	July 2003	6x MI-17 helicopter	Completed 8 contingents rotated
BANAIR (C-130)	MONUSCO, DR Congo	June 2010	1 x C-130 aircraft	Completed 1 contingents rotated
BANASU	MONUSCO, DR Congo	July 2003	-	Completed 8 contingents rotated
BANAIR	ONUCI, Ivory Coast	Jan 2010	3 x Bell-212 helicopter	Completed 2 contingents rotated

**Participation in UN Mission (Updated up to Dec 11)**

5. Members of Bangladesh Air Force have successfully participated in UN Peacekeeping operation in 21 countries as Military Observer/Staff Officer/ Contingent members. At present, members are deployed in 7 UN peacekeeping missions throughout the world. Beside male peacekeepers, it can be said proudly that female peacekeepers from Bangladesh Air Force are also participating in UN peacekeeping operations. All these peacekeepers are highly appreciated in the host countries for their professionalism, benevolent works to the society beyond their primary duties etc.

- a. UNPROFOR (Bosnia-Former Yugoslavia)
- b. UNOSOM (Somalia)
- c. ONUMOZ (Mozambique)
- d. UNAMIR (Rwanda)
- e. UNMIH (Haiti)
- f. UNPREDEP (Macedonia)
- g. UNMIL (Liberia)
- h. UNOMIG (Georgia)
- j. UNMOT (Tajikistan)

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- k. UNAVEM (Angola)
- l. UNGCI (Iraq)
- m. UNAMSIL (Sierra Leone)
- n. UNMISET (East Timor)
- p. MONUSCO (DR Congo)
- q. UNIKOM (Kuwait)
- r. UNMOVIC (Iraq)
- s. UNMEE (Ethiopia/Eritrea)
- t. UNOCI (Ivory Coast)
- u. UNMIS (Sudan)
- v. UNAMA (Afghanistan)
- w. UNAMID (Darfur), Sudan
- x. MINURSO (Western Sahara)
- y. MINURCAT (CAR & Chad)
- z. UNFIL (Lebanon)

6. **Mission-wise Current UN Deployment (up to Dec 11)**

Op/Msn (Country Name)	Total
a. ONUCI (Ivory Coast)	113
b. UNMIL (Liberia)	1
c. MONUSCO (DR Congo)	354
d. MINURSO ((West Sahara)	2
e. UNAMID (Darfur)	7
f. UNFIL (Lebanon)	1
g. Staff Officer/Observer	47
h. MINUSMA (Mali)	123
j. MINUSTAH (Haiti)	110
Total = 758	

**Conclusion**

7. Bangladesh Air Force has earned a very good reputation in UN by displaying highly professional attitude, strict discipline, hard work and devotion of her participating members in peacekeeping operations. It is today widely and well accepted that these members are trying to establish and stabilize world peace even at the risk of their lives. So far 3 members of Bangladesh Air Force have sacrificed their lives in maintenance of world peace. Many were injured for the purpose.

8. To fulfill the sincere commitment of Bangladesh Government, Bangladesh Air Force is always prepared to send more contingents in response to the call of the UN for world peace. We are prepared to send more female peacekeepers gradually to UN peacekeeping operations. We assure that Bangladesh Air Force will always willfully respond to the call of the United Nations and humanity for restoring, stabilizing, protecting and maintaining the world peace.

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## **MOOTW MODULE**

### **Introduction to Counter Insurgency Operation**

#### **MOOTW-3**

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**LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT**

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**TOPIC-1**

**INTRODUCTION TO COUNTER INSURGENCY OPERATION**

**Introduction**

1. An insurgency is a protracted and organized rebellion in which a dissident faction that has the support or acquiescence of a significant portion of the population instigates the commission of widespread acts of civil disobedience, sabotage and terrorism and wages guerrilla warfare in order to overthrow a government.

2. Insurgencies usually occur because of dissatisfaction among a portion of the population whether real, imagined or incited with the prevailing political or economic conditions. Until recently, there was a tendency to identify all such movements as being organized or inspired by nationalists. But, a look around the world would make it amply clear that desire to remove economic and social inequities have now become the mainstay for insurgency movements. Yet, another cause for insurgency is the lack of national cohesiveness. Certain elements of the population may aspire for separate political identity. In South Asia tribal societies have been found to be particularly vulnerable in this respect.

**Causes of Insurgency**

3. It is difficult to say with certainty what will cause insurgency. But it is possible to identify the underlining conditions, which may give rise to insurgent movements. Looking at the major insurgency movements of this century, following can be identified as major causes of insurgency:

a. **Nationalism and Separatism**. Sir Robert Thompson wrote, 'without question, in the most successful revolutionary wars of the last twenty five years, the strongest appeal has been nationalism and patriotism based either on resistance to the conqueror or the gaining of independence from a colonial power'. One such revolutionary war to throw out a foreign conqueror was Mao's nationalist movement/war in China. The Algerian war is an example of a revolutionary war to gain independence from a colonial power. There are examples of a group of citizens of a country fighting so that the region to which they belong might become an independent state or be part of another.

b. **Economic Imperialism**. Quite apart from the previous examples that were political in nature, 1960s saw the rise of another significant condition which analysts have called economic imperialism. It drew attention of revolutionaries all over the world and the fight against it began in Cuba. The insurgent leaders advanced ideas of a third world comprised of the poor people of the Asian, African and Latin American countries. They were identified as 'have-nots'. While the developed countries of 'haves', the manufacturers of goods, the former

colonial powers were identified as economic exploiters of the third world. This concept of 'Third World' captured popular imagination and was available for exploitation in the underdeveloped countries.

c. **Poverty and Injustice.** The feeling of personal deprivation can be a strong grievance and can lead him to revolt against the existing order.

d. **Ethnic, Religious, Cultural or Tribal Rivalry.** Insurgency movements on these issues are normally based on strong feeling of identity, which are antipathetic to the dominant majority in a state.

### **Growth of Insurgency**

4. **Vulnerable Society.** The term "vulnerable" has been used to describe persons whose subsistence level is below the level of expectation. This term connotes a condition of weakness among these people but in no way describes their expressed attitudes and overt actions. Being "vulnerable" cannot be assumed to be synonymous with being revolutionary, hostile, or demanding. The attitude of a "vulnerable" person can vary from one of complete resignation to one of violent reaction. From the opposite point of view, a person who does not protest is not necessarily content. Further, vulnerability has no direct relationship with economic status. Vigilante groups, such as the Klu Klux Klan, have been formed by relatively well to do individuals who have become vulnerable because they imagine or feel some threat to their way of life by some other group. A "vulnerable" person is a discontented person. It is among these people that an insurgent leader finds his followers. Because it is he who can provide the organization and converts their potential energy of protest into kinetic forces of insurgency. What the overt actions of a vulnerable person will be, depend upon a number of variables:

- a. The general education, experience and ability of the individual.
- b. The nature of the government and the degree to which it is able to suppress dissent.
- c. Traditional values and standards of the individual.
- d. Family and other responsibilities of the individual.
- e. Previous experience of the individual as a dissident.
- f. What other "vulnerable" groups are doing.

5. **Popular Discontent.** The second basic essential for growth of an insurgency is a popular discontent. People will not normally resort to armed conflict when they believe their desires can be fulfilled through other means. The government

may be making headway in correcting its society's flaws, but if the people are unaware of these efforts their frustration will persist. The government may take no action because it is unaware of the people's grievances. There must be a two-way communication between the people and government if the people are to keep their faith in the government.

6. **Direction**. The third basic essential for an insurgency movement is direction. Direction consists essentially of four things; emotional focus, control, support and leadership.

a. **Emotional Focus**. Popular discontent is transformed into a social movement by the use of an emotional focus in the form of rallying cries such as "land for the landless". These rallying cries focus the people's emotions against their government.

b. **Control of the Masses**. The conditions of discontent and frustration when articulated and fanned into a flame by leaders having exceptional ability to secure allegiance they often find response in violent forms. Control of a mass movement requires organization, discipline, high morale, unity of effort and physical organization.

c. **Mass Support**. The prosecution of the movement requires support in varying forms: personnel, financial, logistics, intelligence and moral support. The insurgent movement cannot exist without support. This may come from external as well as internal sources.

d. **Leadership**. Leadership may provide the rallying cry for the moment, the dynamism and the momentum to crystalize the insurgent movement. Finally, leadership must offer the vision of something better to counter-balance the people's loss of confidence in the government and its authority. Leadership can come from any stratum of the society. However, frustrated intellectuals and members of the intelligentsia have played a critical role in leading insurgents. In the Marxist pattern of insurgency, it is found that the movements rely more on organization than on an individual leader.

### **Insurgent Tactics**

7. **General**. An insurgent movement does, usually move on two concurrent complementary paths; one destructive and the other constructive. Destructive actions are clearly aimed at overthrowing the established order and creating the climate of collapse already referred to. The constructive effort meanwhile, goes towards creating an organization, which can replace the established order at a suitable moment. Even when the main insurgent movement appears to abjure constructive organization, there will usually be some political groups with the foresight to anticipate the impending

vacuum and make plans to fill it. Here, in this precis, only the destructive tactics are discussed, which may be categorized in four main types:

- a. Subversion.
- b. Sabotage of the economic framework where this suits the insurgents.
- c. Guerrilla activity.
- d. Large scale military operations.

In subsequent paragraphs, in addition to above tactics, some other supporting factors to insurgent tactics are also discussed.

8. **Subversion**. Subversive activities are designed to undermine the political, economic and military strength of the government, and it may take a violent or non-violent form. However, even non-violent activities may be exploited to the stage of provoking violent countermeasures, which can be denounced as an over reaction by the authorities, and used to discredit the government.

a. **Non Violent Activity**. This may take many forms, some of which constitute legitimate political or industrial activities where the intention to undermine the strength of the government is not present. Examples of non-violent subversive activity include- Activity in the Political Field, Penetration of Government Machinery, Propaganda, and Passive Resistance.

b. **Violent Activity**. It includes Riots, not normally involving the use of firearms, but designed to cause damages, injuries and perhaps deaths. It may mean Intimidation by the use of threat or violence. It also includes assassination for political, sectarian or intimidator reasons.

9. **Sabotage**. Sabotage is disruptive activity designed to further the interests of the insurgency movement. It may be active, in which case, individuals and bodies of men place themselves outside the law and set out to disrupt important services, functions or industrial processes by violent means. It may even be passive in which case damage is engineered by omission or neglect.

a. **Active Sabotage**. Targets may be selected at random for their political or economic impact. They may also fit into a wider tactical plan with the aim of tying down troops in the static defence of installations. For example, communications are a favorite target, because they are widely dispersed and their disruption hampers the authorities and the security forces; and because the effects can be readily perceived by the public without causing exceptional hardship. The usual targets are therefore bridges, roads, railways, telephone lines, military supply dumps, sewers, power lines, water supplies and transport.

b. **Passive Sabotage.** Passive sabotage is generally aimed at causing disorder and disruption by the deliberate error, contrived accident, absenteeism or strikes. The target can be industries, public services, supplies or troops.

10. **Terrorism.** Terrorism is one of the principal weapons of insurgency movement, and it is used to demoralize those who are loyal to the government, to extort support from the uncommitted, and to maintain discipline and enforce obedience within the insurgent movement. It is often distinguished by particularly mindless brutality with the knowledge that such depravity and irrationality can bring extreme pressure to bear on a responsible government.

a. **Terrorism Against Loyal and Uncommitted Citizens.** The target may be an individual or a group, and the victims are often citizens to whom the ordinary inhabitants or the country look for leadership such as, politicians, professional men, union leaders etc. This terrorism may take the form of beatings, kidnappings, blackmail, mutilation, assassination, arson or bombing. Threats of terrorism may be used to coerce individuals into obeying insurgents' instructions.

b. **Terrorism to Enforce Obedience and Discipline.** Absolute loyalty is an inflexible revolutionary principle, and terror is used to ensure obedience. In the case of the individual, it is made clear that even though someone has been forcibly drafted into the movement, their defection is punishable by death or mutilation, and even if they should escape to an area free from insurgent control retribution will be exacted from the family. In areas, which are under insurgent control terrorism may be directed against sections of the population who, because of race, class, origins, wealth or employment, are judged to be pro-government. Insurgent leaders usually endeavour to involve the local inhabitants in acts of terrorism, thus ensuring their association with the uprising.

c. **Inter faction Strife.** Terrorism used in inter faction strife is an extension of that already discussed, the aim being to drive members of an opposing faction out of a particular area, thus more closely identifying those who remain with the movement.

### **Role of Military in CIO**

#### **General**

11. The role of military in CIO is a part of the total overall concept of a nation's response to insurgency. Primarily it aims at blunting and eliminating the insurgency threat physically. However, it is also important for the military to assist the civil authority to secure and maintain a climate of law and order so that the socio-political

development programmes undertaken by the government can be effectively implemented.

12. In CIO the military can be employed in wide and varied roles, ranging from having to assist civil administration in dealing with a local industrial unrest to that of having to combat a full scale counter insurgency campaign. Whatever be the pattern in CIO, the military operates with other law enforcing agencies like police and paramilitary forces. Together all these agencies are termed as security force.

### **Principles**

13. A few principles related to the employment of security forces conduct of CIO are discussed below:

a. **Minimum Necessary Force.** This means in essence that a commander must never use more force than is necessary and reasonable to achieve his immediate military aim. The principle of minimum force does not imply 'minimum necessary troops'. A large number of men deployed at right time may enable a commander to use less force than he might otherwise have done or even to avoid using any force at all. Commander must, however, keep in mind that a potentially peaceful situation could become hostile because of provocative display of an over-large force.

b. **Political Awareness.** All servicemen must be aware of the political aims of the government in the area of operations, and of the measures devised to implement them. This will enable commanders to plan operations, which are in accord with government intentions and it will ensure that all ranks understand the reasons behind what they are doing and will react to unexpected situations appropriately. Political awareness in CIO means that all ranks must be properly and comprehensively briefed on the background to current operations; it does not mean that they should get embroiled in politics; political neutrality and complete impartiality is a must in upholding the law.

c. **Acting within the Law.** All rank must understand that the CIO environment is quite different than that of conventional warfare in the eyes of law of the land. In conventional warfare, the law of the land seizes to function and the International Humanitarian Law shapes and regulates the behaviour of the soldiers in battlefield. But in CIO both types of law exercise complete jurisdiction over the security forces while combating the insurgents. Although the insurgents use lawless and violent methods, security forces can not operate outside the law without discrediting themselves, the government and providing insurgent political machine with damaging propaganda material. If the security forces lose the high moral ground the people have no incentive to back them. The soldiers must be clear about their position in relation to the law. Apart from the need to brief all ranks on the law as it affects powers of search, the use of force, arrest, evidence

and other pertinent matters, everyone must be kept up to date with the important aspects of new emergency regulations and subsequent amendments. A clear 'Rules of Engagement' is also quite essential for the security forces to remain in safe side.

### **Planning**

14. **Campaign Plan.** The government should plan a campaign which would force the insurgents on to the defensive on the political and military fronts, and to compel them to seat in the negotiating table. Protecting the population will usually have the priority in the initial stages to rally support behind the government, to establish firm bases for the expansion of government controlled areas, and to begin the process of wearing down and eventually eliminating the insurgents. The military commander will adopt similar approach to appreciate the situation and make a campaign plan as he would do for a conventional war. The process should ideally start with the issue of strategic directive from Joint Command Centre (JCC). It would spell out precisely the government's strategic goals and desired national aim. Planning on the basis of government aim will lead to more precise estimate of the type of forces required and how they might best be used. The roles of the security forces can then be broken down into phases and objects to be achieved in an order of priority.

15. **Military Commitment Plan.** It should contain following characteristics:

- a. Be responsive to national established priorities and must be closely co-ordinated with socio-political development plans.
- b. Provide an organizational structure and clear command and control arrangements that will facilitate co-ordinated implementation of all plans.
- c. Attempt to prevent escalation of violence while bases are being established and area of influence is being expanded.
- d. Anticipate insurgent activities and prepare to meet them offensively to seize initiative.
- e. At all stages, popular support is cared for.

16. **Local Level Planning.** Great care should be taken to plan CIO at region/zone level. Following planning factors need to be recognized:

- a. Military operations should be oriented on control of priority areas.
- b. Organization should provide for clear division of responsibility and clearly defined areas of responsibility.



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- c. Plans should provide for training all security forces and all co-ordinating staff.
- d. Objectives are not only limited to neutralisation of enemy forces, but are also for gaining support of the population.
- e. Combat power must be applied in a manner that serves to reduce the overall scope, intensity, and duration of the insurgency. In particular, combat power must be applied selectively in order to minimise non-combatant casualties. Minimum essential force, must be the guide.
- f. The commander must consider the psychological impact of his military operations. He should not sacrifice important long-range political objectives for temporary tactical gains.
- g. Close attention must be paid to political, economic, social and psychological factors as well as military factors. Estimates are based on a detailed analysis of operations.
- h. The tactical situation permitting combat support and combat service support forces (such as engineers, medical, signal, and intelligence) should be used to support internal development.
- j. Plans for all military operations should consider the roles and capabilities of police and paramilitary forces.
- k. Administrative and logistical support plans must be prepared for routine and emergency operations.

### **Operational Role**

17. Military forces participate in CIO in 5 main ways:

- a. Conduct of Intelligence.
- b. Psychological Operations.
- c. Civil Affairs.
- d. Population and Resources Control.
- e. Tactical Operations.

18. **Conduct of Intelligence.** It is a well-known fact that an accurate, detailed and timely intelligence is essential for the conduct of successful operations against the

insurgent forces. The insurgent movement is ever-changing, compartmented, and difficult to identify. The insurgent underground movements usually have an extremely effective intelligence and counter-intelligence network. Therefore, a large number of specially selected intelligence and counter-intelligence personnel are often more needed than would be required for conventional operation. The nature of both friendly and hostile or apathetic civilians in the area dictate modification of normal intelligence collection procedures.

19. **Psychological Operations (Psyops).** Psyops may be conducted by the various government organizations and military staff and organizations. Military psyops must always conform to national objectives and policies. Within this framework, military psyops will support the mission assigned to the military commander and reinforce all actions and programmes implemented by the military units.

20. **Civil Affairs.**

a. Civil affairs operations are the responsibility of military commanders at every echelon. They include any activity of command concerned with relationships between the military forces and the civil authorities and people in the area. In civil affairs operations, military forces perform specified functions or may exercise certain authority that normally is the responsibility of the local government. Military's involvement in civil affairs is mainly because they often are the only effective government machinery available in a disturbed area. Military have access to remote areas that are easily influenced by the insurgents. The major civil affairs activities are:

- (1) Integration of socio-economic development plan with military operations.
- (2) Community relations.
- (3) Military civic action.
- (4) Populace and resources control.
- (5) Civil defence.

b. The overall objective of civil affairs operations is to organise and motivate civilians to assist the government and military forces. The operations are directed at eliminating or reducing political, economic, and sociological problems. All military units have a capability to conduct civil affairs, particularly military civic action and should integrate this as part of its overall mission. Some supporting arm and services units, such as engineer and medical, may be assigned a primary role of military civic action.

c. Emphasis, on military civic action varies with the intensity of insurgency. In prevention of insurgency or during preparatory phase, military civic action concentrates on the development of the socio-economic environment. In the absence of tactical operations, a significant allocation of military resources may be devoted to military civic action projects providing both long-range and short-range benefits. During subsequent phases, military civic action will be concentrated on projects designed to prevent intensification of the insurgency. These projects should produce noticeable improvements in a relatively short time frame. Examples of such projects are village-to-market roads, bridges, educational programme, basic hygiene, medical immunisation programme, and simple irrigation projects.

21. **Population and Resources Control (PRC).**

a. **Purpose.** The ultimate aim in PRC is to create internal security and conditions in which sustained social, economic, and political progress is possible; for without that progress, there can be no permanent success. Harsh, oppressive measures can stamp out the insurgency if initiated early enough, but no permanent success can be realized until the basic causes of discontent are remedied. This programme deals with the control and protection of the material and human resources in an area. It has 3 major objectives:

- (1) Sever Link Between Insurgents and the Population.
- (2) Neutralize Subversive Underground Elements.
- (3) Create Secure Environment.

b. **Treatment of Surrendered or Captured Enemy Personnel.** Amnesty and re-habilitation programmes should be included in the overall programme. In the Malayan Emergency (1948-1960), the authorities had great success with well-published programmes, which offered a new start in life to an insurgent deserter if he surrendered and gave full information about the group he had left. Insurgents should not be treated like bandits and common criminals if they surrender care is taken to punish the real offenders since subversive acts are often committed against individuals or communities co-operating with the government forces.

c. **Population Movement Control.** The activities and movements of the civil population are restricted and controlled, as necessary, to maintain law and order and to prevent a guerrilla force from mingling with and receiving support from the civil population. When the military commander is not authorised to exercise direct control of civilians, he must take every legitimate action to influence the appropriate authorities to institute necessary measures. Police

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operations may be conducted by either the military or the police or a combination of both.

d. **Police Action.** Police operations employ roadblocks and patrols, search and seizure, surveillance and apprehension techniques in populated areas. Military forces engaged in these operations are required to co-ordinate closely with local Police and civil authorities.

e. **Military Action.** Patrolling is conducted, both by night and day, to maintain surveillance in urban and rural areas. Mobile patrols using vehicles are used to conserve troops and to afford speed in reacting to incidents. Aircrafts can be used to maintain overall surveillance and to employ patrols rapidly. Improvised landing pads, such as roofs of buildings, and streets can be used. A patrol is a show of force and must always reflect high standard of precision and discipline. Its actions should be rigidly controlled to preclude unfavourable incidents.

f. **Restrictive Measures.** Restrictive measures are limited to those actions, which are absolutely essential. Every effort is made to gain the willing co-operation of the local population to comply with controls and restrictions. However, established measures should be enforced firmly and justly. Free movement of civilians is normally confined to their local communities. Exceptions should be made to permit securing of food, attendance at places of worship, and necessary travel in the event of illness.

### **Tactical Operations**

22. **Categories.** Counter insurgency operations may be grouped into two categories:

- a. Defensive Operation.
- b. Offensive Operations.

23. **Defensive Operations.** The main defensive operations are:

a. **Protective Measures.** Protective measures in high risk areas are manpower intensive. Many of the tasks are routine and boring, and soldiers tend to lose their vigilance after long periods without an incident. If possible, troops on such duties should be rotated with those on more active operations and every effort must be made to keep a training programme going. Protective measures include:

- (1) Personal protection for VIPs and troops, both on and off duty.
- (2) Small and large road movements.

- (3) Rail movement.
- (4) Picketing routes.
- (5) Guarding installations.

b. **Control of Movement.** Prohibitions and restrictions are always annoying to the public. There must be a clear need for them. They must be fairly applied within the law and the necessity for them must be explained to the public. The civil authorities are responsible for imposing collective measures and the security forces for enforcing them. Necessary coordination in this regard must be done before introducing any such measure.

c. **Crowd Dispersal.** This type of operation may have to be undertaken by the military mainly in the preparatory phase of the insurgency. That is the time when, in spite of measures to prevent it, unlawful crowds may assemble quite frequently. The civil police may be unable to cope with the situation and military assistance may be required. The size of a crowd is no indication of its attitude. A large one containing many curious onlookers may be docile, until agitators get to work on it. A small crowd may be peaceful or it may be a concentration of those with extreme views. The military commander on the spot must use his own judgment as to how to deal with any particular situation.

24. **Offensive Operations.** Tactics, which can gain the initiative, include the following:

a. **Patrols.** The types of patrol and purpose are more or less the same for counterinsurgency operations as for conventional warfare with suitable modifications. While both reconnaissance and standing patrols have an important part to play offensive patrolling must be executed with discretion. Like their counterparts in conventional war fighting patrols rely on good information and they are even more vulnerable to ambush.

b. **Ambush.** An ambush is a surprise attack made by a force lying in wait, relying on shock action. Ambushes are usually deliberate but drills must be developed to enable a section or patrol to move rapidly and quietly into an ambush position when its scouts spot an insurgent patrol moving towards it before the insurgents see the scouts. The latter type, designed to take advantage of an unexpected opportunity to exploit surprise and gain the initiative, is called hasty ambush. Encounters are usually brief and at close range. In the perfect ambush in the most favourable circumstances, where the entire insurgent force is caught exposed in the open, it may be possible to call on them to surrender, in which case some valuable prisoners will be gained for interrogation.

c. **Cordon and Search.** The aim of this type of operation is to isolate a selected area by deploying a cordon, either by stealth or at such speed that the

intended quarry has no chance to escape, and then searching it thoroughly. Such operations are usually carried out jointly by the police and the military.

d. **Small and Large Scale Operations.** Ideally, the insurgents should be engaged and destroyed in battles while they are relatively small and before they pose a major threat. The scenario may be that the security forces are in control of vital areas close to the capital, the main towns, their surrounding well-populated and economically important rural areas and threat is developing in a remote area. This is the time the insurgents organise, train and equip themselves in small groups and remain dispersed to avoid detection. They establish small, medium and large camps, which depend upon the size and purpose of the group. Those camps are temporary in nature, located in remote areas, naturally well protected and difficult to locate. Gathering of detailed information is often difficult because of very effective counter surveillance system. Whatever may be the case, an insurgent camp is always vulnerable to the security forces once it is detected. A small force with adequate firepower may be enough to destroy a small or even medium insurgent camp if adequate information is available and surprise is achieved. Selection of route to avoid inhabited areas and insurgent surveillance system is very important.

25. **Method of Operation.** The manner in which the forces are likely to operate are given below:

a. **Securing Firm Strategic Bases.**

(1) In advanced phase of insurgency, the strategy is to concentrate the military efforts on the decisive objectives, winning the area back with a step-by-step strategy. The problem is to suppress the insurgency threat of terrorism and guerrilla warfare.

(2) The military should organise firm strategic bases in those areas which are unaffected by insurgency. Attention should be directed to large rural as well as urban populations. The army should then mount counter guerrilla operations from these bases.

b. **Territorial Consolidation.**

(1) The military should concentrate their resources on territorial consolidation of those heavily populated or sensitive areas affected by terrorism. They should cover the rural populations and border areas, particularly those contiguous to the country, which might be friendly or benevolently neutral towards the insurgents' cause.

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(2) The objective is to regain control of the population and not just to occupy ground. The military should concentrate sufficient troops in the decisive areas to do the job.

(3) This is accomplished by deploying a large number of small garrisons throughout the area. Each garrison should be given an area of responsibility.

(4) The military should concentrate their efforts, in conjunction with the police, at suppressing terrorism. This is achieved by constant patrols criss-crossing its area of responsibility.

(5) The military must seize the initiative by establishing an intelligence system, operating by night, patrolling, laying ambushes, searching and recovering hidden caches of food and supplies, contacting the people and destroying the insurgent forces.

### c. **Establishment of Controlled Areas.**

(1) The military should only use this as a stopgap measure to increase the effectiveness of mobile operations to regain control of the situation.

(2) The concept is to evacuate an entire population from an area, resettle them and the people are forbidden to re-enter the area without permission. By so doing the insurgents' support from the people will be removed. Isolated from the population the insurgents become highly vulnerable to the Security Forces. This action will result in the insurgency movement being stalled and mobile operations become more effective.

(3) It would be ideal if controlled areas could be created in sensitive area all over the affected area but serious limitations such as the population being too dense, finance, and loss of productive capacity, will be the constraining factors.

d. **Pacification Operations.** An area is first selected adjacent to the forward operation base or an already controlled area. Pacification operations in the shape of clearing operations, cordons and searches, patrols and ambushes are carried out until the area becomes progressively dominated by the security forces. As each group of villages is cleared of insurgents, the covert insurgent organization is destroyed and a framework of protection provided against further interference by insurgents. Police, locally raised guards and civil administrators move in to re-establish orderly government, so as to bring about socio-economic and political changes and thereby remove the cause & discontent.

e. **Operations in Depth.** Controlled areas can take months or even years to establish. While pacification operations are in progress, operations in depth should be mounted against guerrilla strong holds and communications to keep the insurgents off balance and prevent them from using their forces against the government's efforts to establish controlled areas. Such operations will not aim to clear areas but will deny the guerrillas freedom of action, capture or kill their leaders, harass their movement, destroy their supplies and depress their morale. The stronger the hold of insurgents the more emphasis has to be placed on offensive operations in depth if pacification operations are to have chance of success.

f. **Sealing Borders.**

(1) Outside support for the insurgents through a border contiguous to insurgents bases can be decisive. Therefore, military measures should be taken to seal off the border.

(2) Closing a border, especially a long one, is one of the most difficult tasks. This requires a massive commitment of troops, which will surely stretch the military resources in a very expensive manner. At best the military can only seal off the lines of penetration (infiltration routes) by a mixture of troops, mine fields and booby-traps.

(3) This may not completely stop the movement of insurgents and supplies but at least it can slow them down to gain time for other government measures to be implemented.

**Conclusion**

26. Insurgents are only eliminated by men on the ground, for ground must be held or re-occupied and the auth of government maintained or restored. However, air forces have demonstrated in many parts of the world that they are able to make an imp contribution to CIO their correct use can result in a more economical campaign and a speedier decision. Now that insurgents may be equipped, org and trained like conventional forces and sp by powerful neighbors, the role of air power in sp of security forces in the ground is becoming a vital and complex one.



**TOPIC-2**

1. CIO in Bangladesh
2. Period - 2
3. Ref: DS Guide

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# **MOOTW MODULE**

## **Low Intensity Conflict**

### **MOOTW-4**

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**LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT**

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**TOPIC-1**

**LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT**

**Introduction**

1. Warfare is an ever-changing phenomenon contingent upon and corresponding to social, technological and political changes. It has changed forms during various stages of human development, some time overlapping, yet certain shared threads can be discerned like coercion, violence, territorial gains and economic advantage. The Second World War was probably the last total war fought between first world countries.

2. The advent of nuclear weapons and their destructive power has made the all out war futile. The concept of mutual assured destruction(MAD) kept the two nuclear rivals apart during the cold war era. The competing ideologies however resulted in a number of conflicts involving the protégés of the super powers. These conflicts were financed, armed and at times physically supported by these super powers. Since these conflicts were not full blown involving the total potential of super powers, fought most of the times for peripheral interests, these became to be known as low intensity conflict. Given the world sensitivities and changed global international environment, these now days appear to be a preferred choice of the nations.

**Historical Perspective and Genesis of LIC**

3. The Low Intensity Conflict predates recorded history. Primitive people used to carry out sporadic hit and run raids against their targets with a view to plunder or seek vengeance. Between the 14 and the 17 centuries the peasant revolt spread throughout Europe particularly in Britain and Germany. During 17 and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries the Balkans were the main scenes of banditry. During the Ming dynasty, insurgency was a regular feature in northern China thriving on the weakness of the central government.

4. The 19<sup>th</sup> century was the century of Europe in which the European based colonial powers reigned supreme. They ruthlessly exploited their respective colonies, milked their economic resources for their own industrial advancement and ruled their colonial possessions with an iron hand. The seeds for low intensity conflicts were planted in the effected areas. The allied victory and defeat of Axis powers in Second World War expedited the crumbling of once seemingly invincible colonial empires. The seeds thus planted had begun to sprout.

5. The twentieth century is the century of America. She played a decisive role in the Allied victory and since the disintegration of Soviet Union has emerged as the most pre-eminent power. Nearly 95% of the global defense related research and development work is presently done by the US led few developed countries. Their studies being self-serving generate disparate perceptions. The term Low intensity conflict may be viewed differently by the industrialized nations and the third world countries. A terrorist to one could be a patriot to the other. Insurgency to one can be a war of liberation to the other. A conflict considered minor by the first world could be a matter of national survival for the third world.

6. History shows that the low intensity conflict is neither a simple nor a short-term affair and defies purely military solutions. Political, social, psychological, economic and

other initiatives are needed to supplement the military effort. The world has become an open weapon bazaar. The technology explosion has made the weapon systems lighter, more accurate, greatly maneuverable and highly lethal. The tactics have accordingly changed. The day light rape of Bosnia in the heart of civilized Europe and the premeditated murder of Kashmir shows that the morality is the weapon used by the weak. History has witnessed the rival imperialist powers often fighting with one another to promote respective expansionist designs. The Spanish fought the Portuguese, the Dutch battled the Spanish, the French beat the Dutch and the English engaged the French in combat.

### **Definitions**

7. A number of definitions have since then surfaced which primarily denote the operations conducted under the ambit of special operations. These definitions also encompass a wide spectrum of conflict environment, which can be employed to a variety of political and military situations.

a. **American Definition.** A limited politico-military struggle to achieve political, social, economical and psychological objectives. It is often protracted and ranges from diplomatic, economic and psychosocial pressures through terrorism and insurgency. It is generally confined to a geographical area and is often characterized by constraints of weaponry tactical actions, political, economic, psychological and military that aim at over throw of established authority in a country.

b. **Indian Definition.** A politico-military confrontation between established authority (state) and group(s) of people with or without external assistance below the conventional war but above the routine peaceful contents or competition with a view to achieve their ends. It is waged by a number of means employing political, economic, social, cultural, psychological, informational and military instruments.

c. **British Definition.** It is a modern war which signifies an inter locking system of actions, political, economic, psychological and military that aims at over throw of established authority in a country.

### **Principles of LIC**

8. **Political Dominance.** In LIC ops, political objectives drive mil decisions at every lvl, from the strategic to the tac. All comds and SOs must understand these political objectives and the impact of mil ops on them. They must adopt courses of action which legally sp those objectives even if the courses of action appear to be unorthodox or outside what traditional doctrine had contemplated.

9. **Unity of Effort.** Mil ldrs must integrate their efforts with other govt agencies to gain a mutual advantage in LIC. Mil planners should also consider how their actions contribute to initiatives which are also political, economic, and psychological in nature. Unity of effort calls for inter agency integration and coord to permit eff action within the framework of our governmental system.

10. **Adaptability.** Adaptability is the skill and willingness to change or modify structures or methods to accommodate different sits. It req careful mm analysis, comprehensive ml, and regional/local expertise. Adaptability is more than just tailoring or

flexibility, both of which imply the use of the same tech. or structures in many different sits. Successful mil ops in UC will req the armed forces to use adaptability not only to modify existing methods and structures, but to dev new ones appropriate to each sit; the debacle in Somalia for US as well as Pak Army being a case in pt.

11. **Legitimacy** Is the willing acceptance of the rt of govt to govern or of a gp or agency to make and enforce decisions. Legitimacy is not tangible, nor easily quantifiable. Popular votes do not always confer or reflect legitimacy. Indian interference in Sri Lanka and Kashmir did not achieve its objectives because of the same reason. Legitimacy is the central concern of all parties dir/indir involved in a conflict.

12. **Perseverance** Perseverance is the patient; resolute, persistent pursuit of national goals and objectives for as long as nec to achieve them. LICs rarely have a clear beginning or end marked by decisive actions culminating in victory. They are, by nature, protracted struggles. Even those short; sharp contingency enctrs which do occur, are better assessed in the context of their contribution to long-term objectives.

### **Terminologies in the Context of LIC**

13. **Civil Disobedience** Active or passive resistance by elements of the civil population to the authority or polices of a government by unconstitutional means.

14. **Clandestine Operations** Activities to accomplish intelligences, counter intelligence and other similar activities, sponsored or conducted in such a way as to assure secrecy or concealment. See also covert operations.

15. **Counter Measures** Restrictive measures imposed upon a civil population, and relating to such matters as movement, registration or the possession of food stocks or weapons. They are normally designed to separate the insurgents from the bulk of the population and deprive the insurgents of the resources they required.

16. **Counter Insurgency** Those military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological and civil actions taken by the Government to defeat insurgency.

17. **Counter Intelligence** Those activities concerned with identifying and counteracting the threat to security posed by hostile intelligence services or by individuals engaged in espionage, sabotage, subversion or terrorism.

18. **Counter Revolutionary Operations** A generic term to describe the operations which forces may have to undertake when maintaining and restoring law and order in support of an established government These operations will have to counter threats posed by civil disturbances, terrorism and organized insurgency, irrespective of whether they are nationalist, communist or racially inspired, or directed from within or outside the threatened territory.

19. **Counter Subversion** That part of counter-intelligence which is devoted to destroying the effectiveness of subversive activities through the detection, identification, exploitation, penetration, manipulation, deception and repression of individuals, groups or organizations conducting or capable of conducting such activities.

20. **Counter Terrorism.** Offensive measures taken to prevent, deter and respond to terrorism.
21. **Covert Operations.** Which are so planned and executed as to conceal the identity of, or permit plausible denial by, the sponsor. They differ from clandestine operations in that emphasis is placed on concealment of the identity of the sponsor rather than on concealment of the operation: i.e disguised but not concealed.
22. **Dissident.** An individual who takes covert and overt action against a government.

**TOPIC-2**

**GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM**

**Introduction**

1. Terrorism is a fact of contemporary life. Although terrorism is not new, it is a new challenge to our society and way of life. The economic and political power of sovereign nations is becoming increasingly concentrated in large cities. This concentration enables terrorists to influence large groups of people in relatively small areas. Modern technology provides the terrorist with free publicity, lucrative targets, ease of transportation, and advanced weaponry. Terrorists rely on media coverage to broadcast terrorist events.
2. Terrorists are dedicated to their cause - even to the point of death. They are motivated by religion, ideology, economic deprivation, power, political change, or material gain. Terrorists believe they are an elite society, and act in the name of the people. Their dedication is evident in their education and training, arms and equipment, planning methods, and ruthless execution. Their dedication makes them a formidable enemy.
3. The systematic use of terror as a means to attain political objectives exists all over the world. The attention we give to terrorism often seems disproportionate to its real importance. Terrorism incidents make fabulous copy for journalists, though kill and injure fewer people than road accidents in total. The significance of terrorism lies not only in the ugly nastiness of terrorist outrages but also in the moral claims they imply. Terrorism is the most dramatic exemplification of the moral fault of blind wilfulness.

**Historical Background**

4. The word terrorism was coined in the Guillotine days of the French Revolution, but the practice is much older. Terrorism stretches back in time to the bloody assassinations of the ancient Greeks and Romans and to barbaric customs such as suspending people over fires for not paying taxes. Among many examples, there were religious murder cults in the Middle East, massacres during the American Indian resistance, and Stalin's purges in Russia, when some 20 million people died at his hands to make sure that those still alive were cowed into submission.
5. During the late 1960s and 1970s terrorism assumed more clearly ideological motivations. Various disenfranchised or exiled nationalist minorities like the Irish Republican Army (IRA), the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (commonly known as the LTTE or the Tamil Tigers) and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) embraced terrorism as a means to draw attention to their plight and generate international support for their cause. A Palestinian group, in fact, was responsible for the incident that is considered to mark the beginning of the current era of international terrorism. On July 22, 1968, three armed Palestinians belonging to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijacked an Israeli El Al commercial flight en route from Rome, Italy, to Tel Aviv, Israel. The act was designed to create an international crisis and thereby generate publicity. The murder of 11 Israeli athletes at the 1972 Olympic Games provides one of the most notorious examples of terrorists' ability to bring their cause to world attention.



6. Also during the late 1960s and early 1970s, political extremists began to form terrorist groups that opposed American intervention in Vietnam and what they claimed were the fundamental social and economic inequities of the modern capitalist liberal-democratic state. These extremists were drawn mostly from radical student organizations and left-wing movements then active in Latin America, Western Europe, and the United States. Terrorist groups such as the Baader-Meinhof Gang in Germany and the Red Brigade in Italy received training at Palestinian camps in the Middle East. Among Baader-Meinhof's most famous acts was the 1977 kidnapping and murder of Hanns Martin Schleyer, a wealthy Germany industrialist. The Red Brigade achieved their greatest notoriety for the kidnapping and execution of former Italian Premier Aldo Moro in 1978.

7. Right-wing, or neo-fascist and neo-Nazi, terrorism movements also arose in many Western European countries and the US during the late 1970s in response to the violence perpetrated by left-wing organizations. However, the right-wing groups lacked both the numbers and popular support that their left-wing counterparts enjoyed. Thus the violence of these right-wing groups—while occasionally quite deadly—was mostly sporadic and short-lived.

8. Two important developments in international terrorism during the 1980s and 1990s were the rise in state-sponsored terrorism and the resurgence of religious terrorism. An example of an attack believed to be state sponsored was the attempted assassination in 1981 of Pope John Paul II by a Turkish citizen who allegedly was working for the Soviet and Bulgarian secret services. Other examples include the Iranian-backed car- and truck-bombings of the American embassy and U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, in 1983 and Libya's role in the in-flight bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988.

9. Religion was used to justify and legitimize terrorist violence in the assassinations of Egypt's President Anwar al-Sadat in 1981 by Islamic extremists and of Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in 1994 by a Jewish militant. In both cases the assassins considered it a religious duty to halt the peace efforts of their victims. Muslim terrorists carried out the bombing of New York City's World Trade Centre in 1993, and an obscure Japanese religious sect was behind the 1995 nerve gas attack on the Tokyo subway. The late 90s, through the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century up to the present witnessed a new wave of terrorism. Notable terrorists acts include the simultaneous suicide bombings of the American embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998; the suicide attack in 2000 on a U.S. navy warship in the harbour of Aden, Yemen; and the suicide attacks of September 11, 2001. These events heralded the globalisation of terror.

### **What is Terrorism?**

10. Terrorism has traditionally been a difficult concept to define. As a result, a clear definition of the term can be said to still not exist today despite the high levels of media attention it receives. However, numerous definitions have been formulated that attempt to offer a descriptive and objective definition of the phenomenon, as well as categorize the different types and forms of modern terrorism. For example, the United States federal statute defines terrorism as:

***“violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that appear to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping.”***

Meanwhile, according to terrorism expert Brian Jenkins, terrorism can be defined as

***“the violence or threat of violence calculated to create an atmosphere of fear and alarm and cause panic, disorder, and terror within an organized society, thereby bringing about some social or political change”.***

11. A broad definition of terrorism will be most appropriate so as to cover much ground. In line with this, Martha Crenshaw defines terrorism as:

***‘Any act including, but not limited to, the use of force or violence and or threat thereof by any person or group(s) of persons whether acting alone or on behalf of, or in connection with, any organizations(s) or government(s) committed for political, religious, ideological or similar purposes, including the intention to influence any government and or to put the public or any section of the public in fear.’***

### **Causes of Terrorism**

12. Terrorism has occurred throughout history for a variety of reasons. In broad terms the causes that have commonly compelled people to engage in terrorism are grievances borne of political oppression, cultural domination, economic exploitation, ethnic discrimination, and religious persecution. Perceived inequities in the distribution of wealth and political power have led some terrorists to attempt to overthrow democratically elected governments. To achieve a fairer society, they would aim to replace these governments with socialist or communist regimes.

13. Other terrorists have sought to fulfill some mission that they believe to be divinely inspired or millennialist (related to the end of the world). The Japanese religious cult Aum Shinrikyo, responsible for a nerve gas attack on the Tokyo subway in 1995 that killed 12 people, falls into this category. Still other terrorists have embraced comparatively more defined and comprehensible goals such as the re-establishment of a national homeland.

14. Again, some terrorists are motivated by very specific issues, such as opposition to legalized abortion or nuclear energy, or the championing of environmental concerns and animal rights. They hope to pressure both the public and its representatives in government to enact legislation directly reflecting their particular concern. Extremists who oppose legalized abortion in the United States have attacked clinics and murdered doctors and other employees in hopes of denying women the right to abortion.

15. National governments have at times aided terrorists to further their own foreign policy goals. So-called state-sponsored terrorism, however, falls into a different category altogether. State-sponsored terrorism is a form of covert warfare, a means to wage war secretly through the use of terrorist surrogates as hired guns. The U.S.

Department of State designates countries as state sponsors of terrorism if they actively assist or aid terrorists, and also if they harbour past terrorists or refuse to renounce terrorism as an instrument of policy. The former Taliban government in Afghanistan is alleged to have sponsored al-Qaeda, the radical group led by Saudi exile Osama bin Laden.

### **Types of Terrorism**

16. Various attempts have been made to distinguish among types of terrorist activities. It is vital to bear in mind, however, that there are many kinds of terrorist movements, and no single theory can cover them all. Not only are the aims, members, beliefs, and resources of groups engaged in terrorism extremely diverse, but so are the political contexts of their campaigns. We have however identified six distinct forms of terrorism prevalent in the world today, namely:

- a. **Nationalist Terrorism.** National liberation is historically among the most potent reasons that extremist groups turn to violence to achieve their aims. Nationalist terrorists seek to form a separate state for their own national group, often by drawing attention to a fight for "national liberation" that they think the world has ignored. Examples are Irish Republican Army, Basque Fatherland and Liberty, Kurdistan Worker Party", Fatah (PLO) (Palestinian) and Irgun (Zionist).
- b. **Religious-Political Terrorism.** In the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, there has been a rise in what many analysts call religious terrorism. This is terrorism by those whose motivations and aims have a predominant religious character or influence. However, some analysts have argued that religion should be considered as only one incidental factor, and that so-called religious terrorism is primarily geopolitical - a transparent tactic designed to conceal political goals, generate popular support and silence opposition. Historically, religious terrorists come from many major faiths, as well as from small cults. Examples include Al Qaeda (transnational, Islamist), Militant messianic Zionists (transnational, Judaism) Aum Shinrikyo (Japanese; various influences, including Hindu and Buddhist), Klu Klux Klan (U.S.; Christian), Abu Sayyaf (Philippines; Islamist), Hamas (Palestinian; Islamist).
- c. **State-Sponsored.** State-sponsored terrorist groups are deliberately used by radical states as foreign policy tools, or as "a cost-effective" way of waging war covertly, through the use of "surrogate warriors" or "guns for hire". This is often a highly contentious issue, and there are long standing debates in the international sphere over a few states in particular. The support of guerrilla insurgents in Mozambique and Angola by the South African government in the 1980s is a classic example. Iran is an example of a state which has a record of being involved in assassination of exiled members of the opposition as well as support of terrorist organizations like Hezbollah. The US support of Contras in Central America in 1980s is another example.
- d. **State Terrorism.** State terrorism is where a state imposes undue force on a section of its population in order to suppress them and thereby commits a crime under international law. Indian actions in occupied Kashmir, Saddam Hussein's gas attacks on Iraqi Kurds and suppression of Blacks in Apartheid South Africa are obvious examples.

e. **Left-wing Terrorism.** Left-wing terrorists are out to destroy capitalism and replace it with a communist or socialist regime. Many of these groups arose in the last half of the 20th century, and many are now defunct. The most prominent included Baader-Meinhof Group (renamed Red Army Faction, defunct as of 1998) (Germany), Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), Red Brigade (Italy), Revolutionary Struggle (Greece), Shining Path (Peru) and Weather Underground Organization (United States).

f. **Right-Wing Terrorism.** Right-wing terrorists are among the least organized terrorists, often associated with neo-Nazi street rioting in Western Europe, especially in the early 1980s. These groups, often dominated by 'skinheads, attack immigrants and refugees while seeking to do away with liberal democratic governments and create fascist states in their place. Some acts that fall within this purview include lynching of blacks in the USA, violence against gypsies, refugees, and labour migrants in several European countries and the car bombing of the Federal office building in Oklahoma City in April 1995, to mention but a few.

### **Strategic Approach to GWOT**

17. GWOT is dependent on the strategic approach of the United States and the European Union. These two constitute the major actors in the GWOT. The strategic approach adopted by each actor is influenced by the strategic culture evolved over their experience on combating terrorism. Strategic culture is an analytical tool that tries to explain why under seemingly parallel conditions states behave differently. The historical experience of terrorism in Europe and the US has shaped their respective framework for decision making.

18. Accordingly, the Council of the European Union released its Action Plan on Combating Terrorism on February 13, 2006. It is organized around four major pillars: Prevent Protect, Pursue and Respond. The first pillar seeks to disrupt the activities of the networks and individuals in Europe who draw people into terrorism. The second pillar seeks to ensure the protection of military assets, supply chain, transportation, and borders, through the promotion of common European standards and intelligence sharing. The third "P" is equally focused on police and judicial cooperation, terror financing and limiting terrorists' access to weapons and explosives. The fourth and final approach, Respond, is focused on crisis management- how to deal with the aftermath of a terrorist attack.

19. The US, on the other hand, never accepted an appeasement strategy of the Europeans. Instead it adopted what came to be known as the "no blackmail, no concessions" policy. Thus the US National Strategy for Combating Terrorism published in 2003, calls for a "4D strategy": Defeat, Deny, Diminish and Defend. Quite distinct from the "Prevent" pillar of the EU approach, the American strategy aims to defeat terrorist organizations by attacking "sanctuaries; leadership; command, control and communications; material support; and finances. The strategy seeks to deny terrorist networks safe-havens, diminish the "underlying conditions" that spawn terrorism and defend the homeland. The terrorist attack of 9/11 and resulting GWOT led to a mixture of political, social, economic and military reactions around the world. These reactions or dimensions will be discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

### **Political Dimension**

20. The US National Security Strategy for GWOT is based on a distinctly American internationalism that reflects the union of her values and national interests. In other words, the US feels it has the power and influence to shape the world, including the internal dynamics of states. So interventionism is clearly an underlying theme in this dimension. Within the global political realm, the Strategy envisages the 'opening up' of societies across the globe and the building up of the infrastructure of democracy. In other words, the US will now actively intervene and use its resources to shape the political structures within states according to a US-centric notion of democracy and openness.

21. Obviously, this notion of thought would be resisted by most countries that are suspicious of the hegemonic intentions of the US and needs to change for a peaceful world. However, given the power of the global war on terror foreign-policy narrative, from the first years of the Bush administration to the early days of the Obama administration, the road to reform will be difficult. Neither the rhetorical nor the technical, incremental change of the sort the Obama administration has embarked on will be sufficient to undo the prevailing narrative or the intellectual and operational climate it breeds.

22. A further concern is the conflation of two separate countries, Afghanistan and Pakistan, into a single theatre of U.S. operation now called AFPAK. While there are some arguments in favour of taking a regional view, it will be important to keep in mind Pakistan's other national security obsessions, Kashmir and India, while pursuing this approach. Removing the war on terror lens from this landscape could provide an opportunity to examine anew the social, political, and ideological affiliations and motivations of actors on the ground, as well as the distinct regional, as opposed to global, objectives pursued by militant Islamists. This is not only the case in central Asia, but in the myriad other locations designated as potential or existing arenas of global war on terror operations.

### **Social Dimension**

23. The global reach of the GWOT has had far reaching effect on the fundamental human rights, religions and cultures. Behind the unity of the American people in the shock of September 11, a heightened sense of security has resulted with concerns reverberating throughout the world, which of course affects all citizens. Many are concerned about the crackdown of freedoms and civil liberties in various nations that has resulted because of this. Many are concerned that various countries around the world can also use this "war on terror" as an excuse to pursue more aggressive options or other policies that affect the rights of citizens. For example, the Amnesty International in October 2001, shortly after the September 11, 2001 attacks raised the concern that: "In the name of fighting 'international terrorism', governments have rushed to introduce draconian new measures that threaten the human rights of their own citizens, immigrants and refugees.... Governments have a responsibility to ensure the safety of their citizens, but measures taken must not undermine fundamental human rights standards.

### **Religious Dimension**

24. It was unfortunate that the declaration of global war against terrorism by the US was initially described as a crusade, because it revived the memories of centuries of conflict between the Christian west and the Islamic east in the middle Ages. The image has persisted despite repeated denial by the coalition leaders and reiteration at various levels that the war is not against Islam but against terrorism. The image has persisted for various reasons. These are:

- a. The foremost is the propaganda over the last decade or so about the surge of Islamic militancy throughout the Muslim world, the consequent identification of Islam in the public mind with violence, fanaticism and fundamentalism, the theorization about incompatibility of Islam with democracy, secularism, human rights, and modernism.
- b. The second reason lies in the fact that in the post colonial period, the USA seems to the east as the neo-colonial power, par excellence, which has sought to dominate the world in the name of freedom and democracy, control all economic resources, secure access to them on its own terms and exploit them for its own benefit. Mass resentment generated in the Muslim states, particularly where the ruling elite allies itself with its foreign partners, seen as masters, and indeed depends on foreign support for its survival, gives rise to anti-American sentiments.
- c. The third reason is the contribution of western experts who see the Holy Koran as the gospel of violence, project Islam as the religion of fanaticism which postulates a perpetual, unrelenting confrontation with non-Islam, promising its adherents rewards in the here-after, if they make the supreme sacrifice for the cause. This demonisation of Islam and vilification of Muslim communities generates fear, distrust, and suspicion on both sides of the divide, notwithstanding the fact that by and large millions of Muslims live peacefully and creatively in the USA, Europe and across the globe and that nearly all Muslim states have mutually supportive relations with the West.

### **Economic Dimension**

25. Within the economic dimension of GWOT, focus is on the financing of terrorism. This policy is already operational and Muslim charities have been one of the main targets so far. The operations in the middle east and south Asia led to the unprecedented and unsustainable rise in the price of crude oil to as high as \$147 which fell to below \$30 per barrel soon after. The effect of this price fluctuation had a rippling effect on mortgage facilities in the US. This in turn brought about the global recession of 2007 which has persisted till date.

26. As part of the effort to establish and sustain programs that will support GWOT, the US created the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) as the centerpiece of U.S. foreign assistance efforts, such as the Kerry-Lugar bill for Pakistan. This initiative, over the long term, offers the promise of adequately addressing the challenges of promoting the structures and institutions that are necessary to support economic growth and helping countries to generate the revenue they need to invest in security measures. All in all, the inclusion of economic goals within GWOT means that there will be an increasing politicization of the international economy, which in turn will be a challenge to the global trade and financial regimes.

### **Military Dimension**

27. It is the military dimension that shows up the doctrine of pre-emption most clearly. The notion of deterrence, which was the mainstay of strategic stability within the bipolar world, has been sidelined on the grounds that deterrence was effective only against a 'risk-averse adversary' which is no longer the case in the context of terrorists and failing and rogue states. With deterrence having been relegated to backstage, the strategic stability established over decades has been undermined. Thus GWOT threatens global and regional stability through its emphasis on preemptive interventionism. However, the most threatening feature of GWOT is the arbitrariness with which it permits military interventions. This posture could be emulated by regional powers such as India, China and Nigeria to embark on military adventurism over weaker neighbours.

### **GWOT on Developing World**

28. The terrorist act of September 11, 2001, brought a revolutionary change in the international security paradigm. As the world tried to adjust to the new security environment, the war against terror caused many implications to developing nations. The Middle East, the globe's most volatile region, now rage with enormous anger, and more violence and conflict than it did before the 9/11 terrorist attacks. Meanwhile, South Asia, the political birthplace of the Taliban and al-Qaeda, and home to two nuclear rivals engaged in a half-century-long hot-cold war, remains a cauldron of discontent.

a. **Influence of GWOT in Central Asian States.** The GWOT which has brought in external military forces into central and South Asia has added to the instability of the region. For the states of the region themselves, security concerns continue to predominate after 9/11. The introduction of foreign coalition troops in Afghanistan has destabilized the situation in the region for a number of reasons: First, it has upset the local balance of power amongst the states. Second, it may lead to even greater internal instability within the states because the governments have become far more authoritarian since 9/11. Third, given the strategic neighbours of the Central Asian States (CAS), including Iran and China, the entry of the US military within the region has posed new threats for these states because, the US military is on the borders of these states now. China has already expressed grave concerns over the long term US presence in Central Asia and the US-Iran antagonistic relationship will create instability for the CAS. With the growing importance of the strategic resources of the Caspian Sea, the present cooperation between Russia and the US in CAS may turn into competition thereby further aggravating the security scenario in the region. Unless the local situation stabilizes with the CAS themselves being able to fill the power vacuum left by the Soviet Union, the region will remain destabilized in the near future.

b. **The War on Terror Plunge South Asia into Turmoil** (Post-9/11). The parameters dividing South Asia from the neighbouring Asian regions have further weakened especially with both Pakistan and India becoming part of the international coalition's war on terrorism, and on account of the presence of external military forces not only in Central Asia but also in the Indian Ocean. The Indo-US agreement to jointly patrol the Indian Ocean from the Red Sea to the



Malacca Straits reflects the redefinition of India's strategic environment to effectively include the whole of Asia.

c. **Finance Generation of Terrorists Groups** The terrorist organizations generate finances for their organization through international links. These organizations engage in a number of ventures that continue to bring them massive revenue. Although this phenomenon is not a peculiar to a one organization but also to other transnational groups as well. Modern insurgent groups are developing the ability to raise funds in one theatre, operate in another and fight in a third theatre. It was evident that the funds generated from illegal ventures have superseded the funds generated domestically or internationally. Money is invested in legitimate ventures that make it difficult for security and intelligence agencies to monitor their investments, accounts, transfers and investments. When money is collected by covert means the money is in fact spent on to procure weapons.

### **GWOT on Muslim World**

29. The "global war on terrorism", waged by a primarily US -British coalition, has deeply hurt and antagonized millions of Muslims the world over. Its effects on the Middle East stand further magnified after Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 2006. These issues sharply polarized Arab opinion against the US and Israel while generating unprecedented anger and hostility among the world's Muslims. The global war on terrorism targets "Islamic terrorism" almost exclusively. Till recently, of the 36 organizations on the US State Department's banned list, 24 were Muslim. There was no Christian, Buddhist or Hindu groups. Most of the freedom movements/insurgent groups were being dubbed as terrorists organizations. Unfortunately almost all had links to the Muslim communities/insurgencies. Therefore, nation states found a cassis belie to crack down in the garb of GWOT without any rational use of force. This further alienated the Muslims all over the world. Washington's tactics towards Iran have further antagonized Muslims, especially because the US presumes Iran's guilt is in respect of its nuclear programme, although it hasn't the slightest intention of giving up its own nuclear arms. Israel's failure to substantially weaken Hezbollah in Lebanon complicates US plans to weaken pro-Iranian forces in the Middle East.

### **Future Implications of GWOT**

30. The international war against terror declared by President Bush in response to the 9/11 attack is the struggle to mitigate the poisonous sting of terror and diminish it to marginal proportions is at one of its peak in the present day. The main difficulty in regard to the battle against terror in the arena of international relations stems from the political considerations of countries that refrain from cooperating in and committing themselves to this war. Conflict of interest between various blocks, based upon different political and economic goals, constitute these main considerations. In spite off relentless effort put by the USA and its allies, is the international support on global war on terror increasing or decreasing? Let us have an insight look.



31. At the strategic and grand strategic level terrorism is being fought by many means--through diplomatic, military, financial, intelligence, investigative, and law enforcement actions. USA is taking the lead role on the diplomatic front both home and abroad to combat terrorism. They are also working closely with other international agencies and organizations to shut down terrorist financial networks, provide humanitarian aid, and to investigate terrorist organizations and activities and bring terrorists to justice. But the question remains, how far is the success rate? Probably the answer is not very satisfactory. Because, the justice can not exist without respect for human rights. Though America acknowledges human rights and insists that the fight against terrorism is a fight to preserve the non-negotiable demands of human dignity, the rule of law, limits on the power of the state—and equal justice but her actions in the real ground contradict such fine words. Taken together, the American's anti-terrorism practices represent a stunning assault on basic principles of justice, government accountability, and the role of the courts.

32. The terrorists represent no nation. The terrorists operate in shadows, conspire in secret and attack without warning. As such the world community should and must revisit the tactics and techniques of combating terrorism. In this unipolar world the only superpower United States must avoid selective judgement and view the problems of all nation states in equal eye whether those nations have oil reserve or not under the ground. The killings and massacres of Hutu and Tutsis in Rwanda and Burundi should be treated the same way of the Israelis once killed by Hizbullah or Hamas group though both the nations differ in their skin black and white.

33. Terrorism is hybrid and complex in nature and scope, even across the continents by non-state actors. Countering this multi-headed phenomenon requires a multi-pronged, multinational, and sustained policy by the governments across the globe. One of the characteristics of the prevailing environment is that deprivation and an unjust political and socio-economic dispensation rapidly give rise to frustration. The consequent perception of helplessness is sufficient to motivate individuals and groups to adopt violence as an expression of their anger. The amount of money and human resources that USA is spending to combat terrorism in Afghanistan, if the same would be spent to provide food, shelter, medical support, education and above all the assurance of basic needs the outcome could have been different. But the Americans may not do that, neither they intend to do so. Because they may have hidden strategy behind the displayed strategy, they may have hidden agenda behind the spoken agenda. Transferring of oil and hydrocarbon reserve from the Central Asian Republics through the warm water using Afghanistan as a corridor could be one of those. So the basic question remains, are we really honest and sincere to combat terrorism or we are exploiting the umbrella of combating terrorism to materialize our own objectives and interests

### **Conclusion**

34. Terrorism is an unconventional warfare. There are no fronts, no armies, and no battlefields. The solutions therefore will not come from militaries, which are largely designed for fighting other armed forces. The solutions will come from new approaches that address the whole issue, not just the political and economic components. This is about individual people, their values and aspirations – and cultures, some of which have not changed much over centuries. Different people and groups will require different approaches – one size will not fit all. The new solutions will be complex and sophisticated and necessarily not look like the past. But if we are going to safely make it through this extraordinary, historical transition, we must not do the old things – we must invent new ones.

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**MOOTW MODULE**

**Disaster and Disaster Management**

**MOOTW-5**

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## **DISASTER AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

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**TOPIC-1**

**DISASTER AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

**DISASTER**

**General**

1. Memories of the 1988 floods were still fresh when on the night 29/30 April 1991 an estimated 138,000 people died in a cyclone followed by floods. These swept a swath of destruction from Cox's Bazar in the east to Khulna in the west. Today, natural disasters are a part of the environment in which we live. Though most people now understand that disasters like flood, cyclone or earthquakes are not arbitrary expressions of the wrath of God, yet they are not fully prepared to help themselves when it occurs. The recent disasters however have given us clearer perceptions and taught ways to overcome worst effects through positive responses.

2. While a nationwide search for appropriate strategies to mitigate or control disaster was on, the Armed Forces played its supportive role in disaster relief operations. In many cases, the military took control of disaster situations managing through its existing organizational set up. Repeated participation in managing disasters have helped in achieving proper perceptions away from myths.

**Disasters – Its Meaning**

3. Disasters may take many forms, and occur as a result of one or more of a wide range of events, both natural and those induced by man. The duration of these events may range from a few seconds to many years. The severity of the effects of events will vary according to the degree to which man has created an environment susceptible to damage, that is, an environment in which life and property are at risk. Disaster, then means- not only the commonly perceived effects of sudden natural events - earthquakes, tropical storms, floods, volcanic eruptions etc, but also the effects of drought, crop failure and other events which are slow to develop. Disaster is a term also used to describe the accidental damaging or destructive effects of men's normal activities. These include, but are not to, radiation accidents, oil spills, atmospheric contamination and transport accidents. Finally, the deliberate acts of man - war, civil strife, and riot, all bring about conditions in which relief has to be provided to innocent sufferers and which will later call for rehabilitative reconstruction measures.

4. A useful definition of disaster has been proposed which includes both the physical event and the social and economic consequences. An event, concentrated in time and space, in which a society (or a community) undergoes severe danger and incurs such losses to its members and physical appurtenances that the social structure is disrupted and the fulfillment of all or some of the essential functions of the society is prevented. A more specific definition, which is restricted to sudden events. A major incident is a serious disruption to life, arising with little or no warning, causing or threatening death or serious injury to, or rendering homeless, such numbers of persons in excess of those which can be dealt with by the public services operating under normal procedures, and which calls for the special mobilisation and organization of those services.

### **Prevention and Preparedness**

5. Disaster prevention and preparedness consist of a wide range of measures both long- and short-term, designed to save lives and limit the amount of damage that might otherwise be caused by the event. Prevention is concerned with long-term policies and programmes to prevent or eliminate the occurrence of disasters. The corresponding measures are taken in such fields as legislation, physical and urban planning, public works and building. Preparedness is not limited only to the short-term measures which are taken during a warning period before the impact of a disaster event. It must be supported by legislation and be concerned with operational planning, education and training of the population at large, and technical training of those who will be required to help in a relief operation, stockpiling of supplies and emergency funding arrangements. The more effectively these tasks are carried out in advance, the more readily will it be possible to take also the action necessary during the emergency phase itself and in the later phases of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

6. The state of disaster preparedness in a country is a measure of the willingness and capability of the country and its people to take the various steps needed to safeguard lives and property during any warning period which may be granted, as well as in the post-disaster phase. Sometimes, no proper prior arrangements are made, and only at the time of disaster will national government officials decide if civil authorities will be in charge of emergency activities or whether military officers will be appointed with authority over local government officials and other public and private organizations involved in the relief operations in a disaster area. In yet other societies, both centralized and 'decentralized, the military forces have been given a distinct supporting role, and will, respond only to specific requests for help from the civil authorities in charge of relief activities. In any case, it should be born in mind that the military form only a small proportion of the country's manpower resources, and too great reliance upon them may, therefore, be unwise and in deed wasteful of other resources.

7. An organization for disaster prevention and preparedness involves a variety of different services and skills all of which must work harmoniously together. If one part of the system fails, other elements could be seriously handicapped. There is, of necessity, a high degree of interdependence between the various components. However, the system should be so designed that if one element does fail, the organization, although weakened, will continue to function and provide the service required.

### **Myths**

8. Some of the myths in modern societies about disasters are as under:

- a. People will probably panic when faced with great threat or danger often in the form of wild flight with no consideration for others.
- b. If threatened, individuals do not run, they will become disorganised, hysterical and at best, uncertain and erratic.
- c. Others are immobilised by major crises and the impact will leave large numbers of people dazed traumatised.
- d. Because of these and other handicaps local organisations will not be able to perform effectively in handling emergency tasks.

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- e. This, personal and social disorganization provides the conditions for antisocial behaviour, such as looting.
- f. Community morale becomes very low in disaster stricken areas and there is a reluctance to reopen business and industry.
- g. People who have experienced disasters in the past will always know the appropriate actions to be taken in the future. Officials will also know without prior explanation or training, what precaution should be taken when they are warned of an impending dangerous situation.

### **Realities**

9. In reality we find a different situation. These are as follows:

- a. Most people do not panic. People often stay in a potentially threatened area rather than move out of it. Research studies do not bear out media reports of thousands fleeing these areas. There is also a difference between panic and flight behaviour which includes taking care of others. Panic episodes are usually localised and of short duration. Mutual aid seems to be a characteristic of disaster situations.
- b. Individuals will usually take whatever protective measures they can for themselves and their families. Moving out of the danger zone is obviously a rational way to behave. In general, behaviour under threat is not hysterical. Although it may be uncertain because there is absence of information.
- c. Most people are not immobilised by disaster. A form of shock reaction called 'disaster syndrome' has sometimes been observed, but it does not appear in large number of people and is usually only of short duration. In general, victims react in a positive manner and do not wait around for assistance from outsiders or organisational aid. Even in the most massive disasters, formal agencies, appear to contact only a small fraction of the victims. People turn to family friends then to the various groups in the community. Only afterwards do they seek from official agencies.
- d. Local organisations are not usually overwhelmed by disasters. The amount of destruction in relation to resources may be quite low. Most emergency organisations are able to function reasonably well although the demand on them are much higher than normal. There are very few instances of some becoming incapacitated by the conflict of family vs work. Most are able to make personal assessments and adjust to them.
- e. Reports of looting have been much exaggerated. There are certainly isolated cases of looting and other exploitative, behaviour such as selling food at inflated prices but that appears to be exceptions. In fact, there is usually a temporary reduction in the awareness of class differences in society during the disaster period and this produces a lessening of personal conflict.
- f. Morale is not usually low in these communities. In the short term there is usually an increase in collective morale, non-victims always outnumber the victims and suffering is not an isolated affair.

g. Experience shows that well informed public and trained officials are always better to-respond against a disaster than ill-informed and ill-trained. The myth that the experience is an effective teacher and the countries which regularly have to face natural catastrophe are better prepared to cope with them has been proved, to be a false idea.

## **DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

### **What is Disaster Management?**

10. Disaster management is a process or strategy dealing with minimizing impact at all level when any type of catastrophic event takes place.

### **Goals of Disaster Management**

11. Following are the goals of Disaster Management:

- a. Reduce/minimize, the potential losses from hazards.
- b. Assure prompt and appropriate assistance to victims of disaster and
- c. Achieve rapid and effective recovery

### **Principles of Disaster Management**

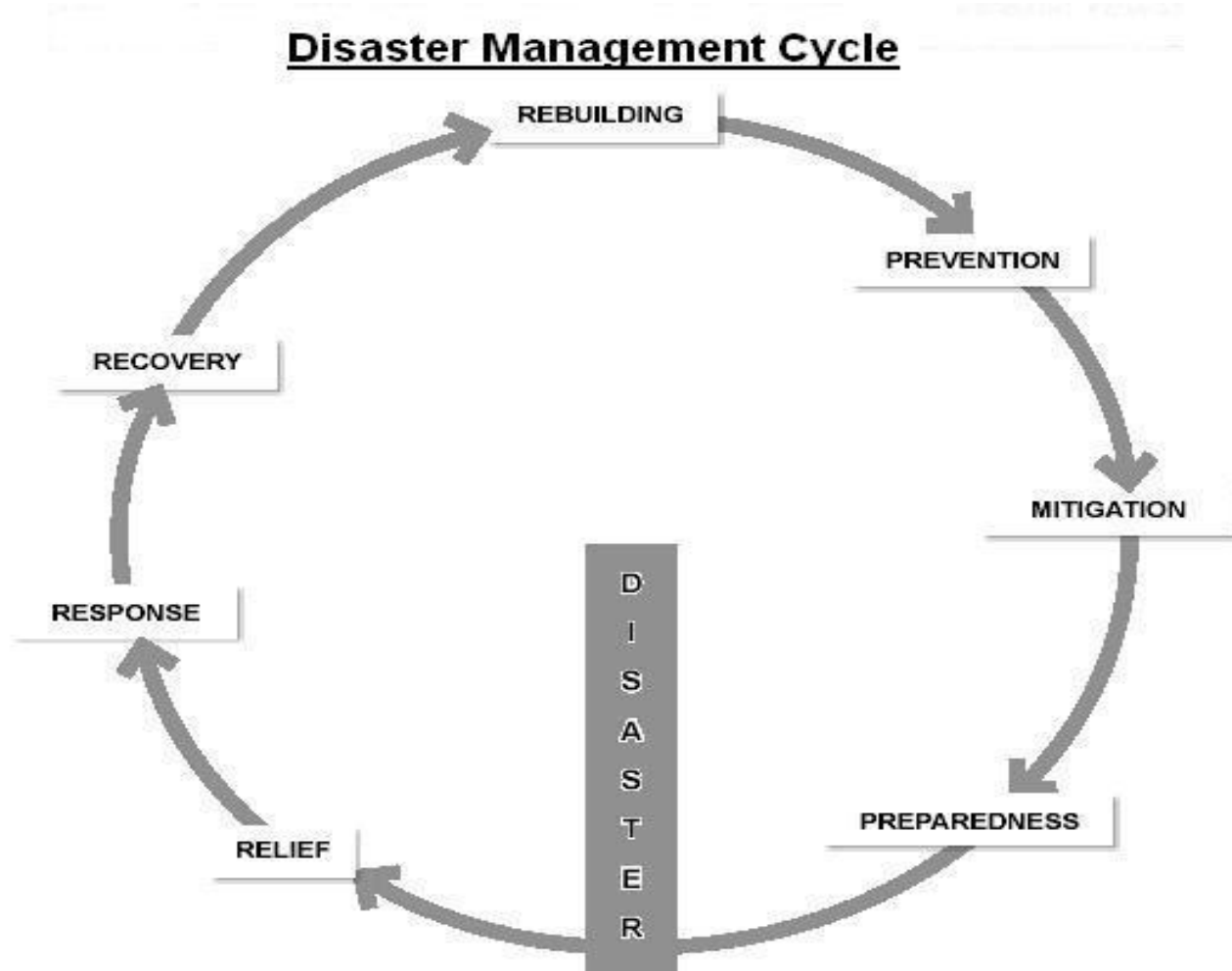
12. Following Principles are normally followed for Disaster Management:

- a. **Comprehensive.** Consider and take into account all hazards, all phases, all stakeholders and all impacts relevant to disaster.
- b. **Progressive.** Anticipate future disasters and take preventive and preparatory measures to build disaster-resistant and disaster-resilient communities.
- c. **Risk-driven.** Use sound risk management principles (hazard identification, risk analysis, and impact analysis) in assigning priorities and resources.
- d. **Integrated.** Ensure unity of effort among all levels of government and all elements of a community.
- e. **Collaborative.** Create and sustain broad and sincere relationships among individuals and organizations to encourage trust, advocate a team atmosphere, build consensus, and facilitate communications.
- f. **Coordinated.** Synchronize the activities of all relevant stakeholders to achieve a common purpose.
- g. **Flexible.** Use creative and innovative approaches in solving disaster challenges.

- h. **Professional.** Value a science and knowledge-based approach; based on education, training, experience, ethical practice, public stewardship and continuous improvement.

### **The Disaster Management Cycle**

13. The disaster management cycle, often, is portrayed in various forms. The important factor, however, is that the format should indicate that disaster and its management is a continuum of inter-linked activity; it is not a series of events which start and stop with each disaster occurrence. A model of the disaster management cycle used in rapid onset disasters is as illustrated below:



14. **Prevention.** Action within this segment is designed to impede the occurrence of a disaster event and/or prevent such an occurrence having harmful effects on communities or key installations. The following are usually classified as preventive measures.

- a. The construction of a dam or levee to control flood- waters so that the latter cannot adversely affect people, buildings' and other installations, livestock means of production and subsistence, and soon.



b. Controlled burning-off in a bushfire-prone area prior to the high fire risk season. This action can remove potential fuel and actually prevent or if it does start, prevent it from reaching threatening proportions.

c. Some forms of legislation can also be regarded as prevention; for instance, land-use regulations which ensure that communities are not allowed to develop on vulnerable sites, such as the disaster-prone areas of a flood plain.

It is worth noting that some countries tend to use the term prevention/ mitigation as a combined heading for action within these two segments.

15. **Mitigation.** Action within this segment usually takes the form of specific programmes intended to reduce the effects of disaster on a nation or community. For instance, some countries regard the development and application of building codes (which can reduce "damage and loss in the event of earthquakes and cyclones) as being in the category of mitigation. Other countries may regard such building codes as being in the category of prevention; recent developments in earthquake-proof buildings has no doubt influenced this outlook. The term mitigation more generally implies that whilst it may be possible to prevent some disaster effects, other effects will persist but can be modified or reduced provided appropriate action is taken. The foregoing points suggest that, under some circumstances, the term prevention/mitigation may be more suitable for some countries than utilizing prevention and mitigation as two concepts and activities. The following actions or programmes are generally regarded as coming under the heading of mitigation:

- a. Enforcement of building codes.
- b. Land-use regulations.
- c. Safety regulations to high-rise buildings control of hazardous substances, etc.
- d. Safety codes governing land, sea and air transport systems.
- e. Agricultural programmes aimed at reducing the effects hazards on crops.
- f. Systems to protect key installations, such as power supplies and vital communications.
- g. Developments in infrastructure, such as the routing of new highways away from disaster-prone areas.

16. **Preparedness.** Preparedness is usually regarded as comprising measures which enable governments, organizations, communities and individuals to respond rapidly and effectively to disaster situations. Examples of preparedness measures are:

- a. The formulation and maintenance of valid, up-to-date counter-disaster-plans which can be brought into effect whenever required,
- b. Special provisions for emergency action, such as the evacuation of populations or their temporary movement to safe havens.
- c. The provision of warning systems.

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- d. Emergency communications
- e. Public education and awareness.
- f. Training programmes including exercises and tests.

One aspect of preparedness which is not always given adequate priority is individual and/or family preparedness. In many circumstances where government resources and emergency services are limited, such individual and family preparedness may be vital for survival. Some disaster management cycles may divide the preparedness segment into sub-segments such as:

- a. **Warning**. The time or period when a hazard has been identified but is not yet threatening a particular area (e.g. notification that a cyclone exists but is a long distance away).
- b. **Threat**. The time or period when a hazard has been identified and is assessed as threatening a particular area (e.g. a cyclone is tracking towards that area).
- c. **Precaution**. Action taken after receipt of warning to offset effects of disaster impact. Such action might include:
  - (1) Closing offices, schools, etc.
  - (2) Bringing emergency power generators to readiness.
  - (3) Cutting crops to avoid total loss from high winds and heavy rain.
  - (4) Making safe boats and vehicles.
  - (5) Taking household precautions, such as storing emergency water supplies.

An advantage in including these sub-segments is that it provides some indication of the possible sequence of events/action leading up to disaster impact.

17. **Disaster Impact**. This segment is self-explanatory, being the point in the disaster cycle at which a disaster event occurs. For instance, when a cyclone strikes a country or Flood occurs in a country. The impact point of warning may vary. Like-

- a. An earthquake may give no warning and its impact time can be short, yet the result can be very severe indeed.
- b. A cyclone may provide a long warning period and its Impact time (i.e., the time during which it has destructive and damaging effects) can be protracted. This may be particularly so if the cyclone passes directly over a given area, or backtracks as may sometimes occur.

18. **Response.** Response measures are usually those which are taken immediately prior to and following disaster impact. However, for ease of representation, the Response segment is shown (see Fig 2) as following directly after Disaster Impact; and this is, in fact, the time when most response measures are applied. Such measures are mainly directed towards saving life and protecting property, and to dealing with the other effects caused by the disaster. Typical measures include:

- a. Implementation of plans,
- b. Activation of the counter-disaster system.
- c. Search and rescue.
- d. Provision of emergency food, shelter, medical assistance etc,
- e. Survey and assessment
- f. Evacuation measures.

The segment is sometimes called Emergency Response, to indicate that it is a fairly short period (ie the 2-3 impact)- when emergency measures are necessary to deal with the Immediate effects of a disaster and when, perhaps; a State of Emergency or State of Disaster may have been declared by government. It may be worth noting here that it is sometimes said that all disaster-related activity which follows impact (including measures of relief, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction) in fact constitute response. However/ for a user handbook" it is more convenient and practicable to divide response from recovery.

19. **Recovery.** Recovery is the process by which communities and the nation are in returning to their proper level of functioning following a disaster. The recovery process can be very protracted, taking 5-10 years, or even more. Three-main categories of activity are normally regarded as coming within the Recovery segment. These are:

- a. Restoration.
- b. Rehabilitation.
- c. Reconstruction.

Typical activities include:

- a. Restoration of essential services.
- b. Restoration of repairable homes and other buildings/installations.
- c. Provision of temporary housing.
- d. Measures to assist the physical and psychological rehabilitation of persons who have suffered from the effects of-disaster.

- e. Long-term measures of reconstruction, including the replacement of buildings and infrastructure which have been destroyed by the disaster event.

Post-disaster review should also be included as part of the recovery process, it should take place as soon as practicable after the disaster event.

20. **Development/Re-building.** The Development segment provides the link between disaster-related activities and national development. Its inclusion in the disaster cycle is intended to ensure that the results of disaster are effectively reflected in future policies in the interests of national progress. For instance, to produce the best possible benefits by :

- a. Introducing improved and modernized building systems and programmes.
- b. Utilizing international disaster assistance to optimum effect.
- c. Applying disaster experience in future and development programmes.
- d. Using any other appropriate to a particular situation.

At the same time, this linkage should be utilized to ensure that national development does not create further disaster problems, nor exacerbate existing ones

### **Application to Practical Disaster Management**

21. It is suggested that individual countries should choose the form of disaster management cycle "which is most appropriate to their needs. Apart from its obvious value in 'providing a Visual aid' for those who are involved in the study of disaster and In disaster management, the disaster cycle can have various practical applications. For instance, in:

- a. **Timing Programmes.** These programmes tend to concentrate mainly on the various aspects of preparedness, response and recovery. Use of the disaster management cycle helps to facilitate understanding of not only the important relationship between these three vital aspects but also their connection with other disaster-related activities. The cycle can also have other training application. For example, it can be used during exercise briefings to illustrate the 'precise point, within the total disaster management process, at which an exercise is set.
- b. **Programmes of Public Education and Awareness.** For these programmes, the cycle can be used in much the same way as for training programmes. It could be especially useful for:
  - (1) Disaster education in schools
  - (2) 'Heightening. Public awareness. (through posters or television programmes) prior to high risk seasons, such as a cyclone season or flood season.

c. **Day-to-day Disaster Management Activities.** The cycle could be an effective reference and calendar against which to check the progress, of disaster management at various levels of government; for instance, development of plans progress in preparedness measures,," review by the National. Disaster Council and so on.

d. **Maintaining Government Impetus Behind Disaster Management.** The cycle could be an effective tool during periodic briefings for Cabinet and/ or those Ministers who have key responsibilities for disaster management, especially to show where deficiencies need to be remedied.

#### **The importance of integrated assessment in Disaster Management Cycle**

22. To provide relief and aid, many institutions work in isolation which leads to omission, duplications in research and implementations, piecemeal results and ultimately turns to lack of accountability. As such, an integrated approach that includes biodiversity, ecosystem, livelihood and economic valuation is recommended to ensure that a holistic picture is obtained during the Disaster Management Cycle.

**TOPIC-2**

**ARMED FORCES ROLE IN THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

**Production**

1. The contribution which military forces can make in dealing with disaster has long been recognized in many countries throughout the world. This contribution has usually been under some form of official arrangements for aid to the civil power, as laid down in national constitutions or special legislation.

2. However, experience has shown that if military forces are to be fully effective in his context, their capabilities must be fully understood by relevant counter-disaster authorities; also, their roles and responsibilities must be clearly defined in counter-disaster plans.

**Capabilities**

3 The organization and management systems of military forces make them well united for operations under disaster conditions. In addition, many of their normal [activities parallel those in public emergency services. Thus military forces can offer invaluable support in engineering, communications, transport, rescue, emergency medical services, field sanitation, cooking, water supply and so on.

4. The units available to provide these services are deployed throughout the country and close to centers of population, which are where disaster may have its most significant effect. These military forces quick reaction capability and can respond rapidly, taking with them their own management, communications and administrative systems in a self-contained, self-sufficient and highly mobile form. They are well trained in the individual skills necessary to perform their professional and functional activities and are practiced in collaborative and co-ordinate action under their own flexible management systems.

5. Add to this the capability to sustained operations away from their home base in all weathers by day and by night and one sees clearly the potential inherent in any military organization for effective disaster relief operations.

**Constraints**

6. Although armed forces do possess the capabilities described above, it is often the case that there is lack of adequate arrangements in legislation to ensure that they are readily available to support the civil community and administration in response to disasters arising from natural or man-made causes. Matters are usually complicated the fact that armed forces are outside the normal chain of command and communications which link the system of central and local government and the supporting public and emergency services. The situation may be made more difficult a military commanders may have a different set of responsibilities, and loyalties from those of the local government officials and administrators requiring their support. Also there is the complication of a different set of financial controls and authorities, budgeted and accountancy, procurement and supply systems.

7. In many countries military commanders at all levels are unlikely to be practiced operations with civilian authorities and public services and unused to their system decision making, authority and responsibility. There is likely to be incompatibility equipment (radio communications, for example) and little experience of collaboration the achievement of a common task.

8. A further factor is the justifiable wariness which civil government in many countries has of military coups and take-over of government. A situation created by major disaster is one frequently leading to political instability, providing opportunities possibly even the requirement, for the military to assume authority and responsibility. Examples exist where the military and civilian authorities have been in competition demonstrate their superior capabilities in responding to disaster situation. Nevertheless it can be argued that the most effective way to avoid such dangers is integrate the capabilities of a country's military forces with the civil authority's together with the supporting public services, at all stages and all levels of counter misuse planning and preparations.

9. This may well require some degree of legislation and financial provision but the benefits to the administration and the people will be much greater than any bureaucracy inconvenience created. Not only do these military forces make a major contribution disaster relief operations but the resources of their technical units, particularly engineers, can make major contributions in disaster prevention.

#### **Sources of Military Assistance in Disaster**

10. **Sovereign Military Forces.** There are four principal sources from which assistance to the civil communities are likely to be available. The first of the self sovereign national forces, is clearly the most readily available and, most importantly\* can, as a result of their involvement in pre-disaster planning and preparedness, most effectively integrated in meeting the responsibilities of the civil administration its supporting public emergency services. The regular, full-time military force probably best trained and equipped for this role but, it is equally probable that it may have other responsibilities and even operational commitments which constrain its availability when its assistance is most needed. The arguments, therefore, for national militia, that is part-time military forces, to have a significant role in counter-disaster action are strong. They undoubtedly have the advantage of being a part of the community in which they are located, and have a good and current knowledge of local resources, the operational area, the disaster threat and its implications. Their officers will know and be known by the officers of the local civil authority, public and emergency services. All these will lead to effective degrees of co-ordination and collaboration rising from the knowledge of the capabilities, requirements and constraints affecting the various parts of these various resource availabilities. On the debit side, militia forces lack the skills and equipment of regular forces and may also lack technical training. Key members of the force may themselves become victims of the disaster or in disaster have family or personal commitments which prevent their availability when most needed. Nevertheless the role which their organization and training, location and local commitment can play in disaster is likely to counterbalance these deficiencies.

11. **International Collaboration and Aid.** Currently and historically there is evidence of the collaboration and coordination which can be achieved in the groupings of military forces in

alliances between friendly powers. Although there is much evidence of the effectiveness of such collaboration in military operations, there is also evidence of such collaboration in disaster. For instance, when the 'Herald of Free Enterprise'<sup>1</sup> sank in 1989 off the Belgian coast, the levels of collaboration between military units from Belgium and the United Kingdom with civilian emergency services were a most significant element in the effectiveness of the rescue operation. Similar levels of co-ordination between naval and air forces of NATO countries and civilian rescue services were of a very high level during rescue operations after a disastrous oil rig fire in the

### **Military Forces From Friendly Countries**

12. There have been examples in the past of military assistance, principally in the form of transport aircraft and helicopters being sent from friendly countries to aid disaster stricken countries. But the introduction of foreign army unit accompanied by large quantities of equipment requisite much more careful planning and detailed arrangements. It does and can work but the examples and occasions are few and have been beset by problems. After the terrible cyclone which struck the then East Pakistan in 1970 elements of a commando brigade from U. K. which were embarked in an aircraft carrier with their helicopters, went ashore and worked in the immediate post-disaster relief operation. During catastrophic flood of 88 in Bangladesh, Iraqi helicopter fleet worked very effectively to supply relief materials to the distressed people. During the recent disaster of April 1991, US Forces under operations Sea Angels shouldered a major responsibility in post disaster relief operations in Bangladesh. At the same time British forces and Japanese civil defence personnel actively participated in immediate post disaster management in addition to helicopters provided by India, Pakistan and China.

### **The Nature of Military Assistance in Disaster**

13. The nature and extent of military assistance in disaster will obviously depend on the combination of in-country and overseas forces which are available. However, the following are typical examples:

- a. **Administration.** Provide specialists to assist local governments in co-ordination activities of various departments and to liaise with outside agencies providing emergency support.
- b. **Communication.**
  - (1) **Local Communications.** Provide and operate military type communications within the disaster area and headquarters site.
  - (2) **Intra Disaster Area Communications.** Provide and operate military-type (mobile and tactical) communications within the disaster area.
  - (3) **Inter Area Communications.** Provide and operate inter-area communications between the disaster area and governmental and/or commercial communications access points outside the disaster area.



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- (4) **Communications Administration.** Specialists to assist local officials in supervision, operation and re-| establishment of all forms of public communications and communication.
- c. **Debris Clearance.** Provide earthmoving equipment, with operators, to clear debris from damaged areas and roadways.
- d. **Evacuation.**
- (1) **Medical Evacuation.** Provide helicopter evacuation of casual ties with in-flight medical treatment and/or surveillance to medical treatment; facilities from outlying areas inaccessible to ground vehicles, Provide ground ambulance evacuation of patients.
- (2) **Normal Evacuation.** Provide helicopter evacuation of people from outlying inaccessible, or endangered areas and also provide ground evacuation for large number of people.
- e. **Search and Rescue.**
- (1) **Aerial Search and Rescue.** Provide a co-ordinated wide ranging search using fixed and rotary wing aircraft to find and remove persons to safe areas or rescue centers.
- (2) **Mobile Search and Rescue.** Provide a co-ordinated search and rescue service using ground or water transport to locate and remove persons to safe areas or rescue centers.
- f. **Food.**
- (1) **Mess Feeding.** Provide field-types mess facilities operated by military personnel and issue emergency subsistence,
- (2) **Water Supply.** Provide water for emergency drinking and cooking purposes. Provide a water-hauling capability and chemicals for water purification.
- (3) **Food Administration.** Supervise the storage, transportation and distribution of consumer goods and commodities made available by the Government and other agencies.
- g. **Health, Medical and Sanitation.**
- (1) **Mass Burial** Provide personnel and equipment to supervise and carry out mass burial.
- (2) **Decontamination.** Provide trained personnel and equipment to contain, neutralize or destroy hazardous materials and decontaminate the disaster site.

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Provide security during the operation and maintain control over the site until such time as relieved by competent authority.

(3) **Field Sanitation.** Provide trained specialists to plan and supervise health education programmes to include basic sanitation, personal health and field sanitation team training.

(4) **Emergency Medical.** Provide early care to injured or sick by treatment.

(5) **Emergency Hospitalization.** Provide hospital facilities to personnel when temporary hospitals are established by armed forces medical sea/ices.

(6) **Preventive Medicine.** Provide professional consultation services support and training in the fields of medical epidemiology and medical zoology, sanitary engineering, and veterinary aspects of zoonosis and food-borne disease control. Perform mass immunizations as required.

(7) **Medical Sorting.** Receive, sort and provide emergency or resuscitative treatment for patients until evacuated.

(8) **Insect and Rodent Control.** Conduct field surveys, investigate and evaluate significant environmental health factors. Provide control of significant disease reservoirs in the civilian population and indigenous animals.

(9) **Veterinary Service.** Provide food inspection service, zoonosis disease control and emergency veterinary treatment.

(10) **Health Administration.** Provide specialists to assist and advise local government in establishing programmes for the control, treatment and prevention of existing diseases. Provide measures for protection of food and water supplies and in supervising maintenance of public health facilities and records.

### h. **Housing And Shelter.**

(1) **Emergency Housing.** Provide housing at military installations! having facilities in excess of operational requirements.

(2) **Emergency Construction.** Erection of tented camps and temporary shelter for public administrative officer etc, utilizing military personnel. Provide engineer troops effort for emergency construction, when directed. Construct flood/cyclone, shelter, embankments etc under rehabilitation programme.

j. **Pollution Control** Provide if requested, resources to assist in controlling a| spill of oil or other hazardous materials in navigable waters.

### k. **Protection of Life, and Property.**

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- (1) **Maintenance of Law and Order.** When authorized by proper authority, provide specialized military police units to assist local police agencies in maintenance of law and order.
- (2) **Prevention of Looting and Plundering.** When authorized by proper authority, provide active military forces to assist local civilian authority in prevention of looting and plundering within the disaster area.
- (3) **Police and Fire Departments.** Provide specialists to assist and advise local government administration in supervising the activities police departments and fire departments within the disaster area.

### **l. Streets, Roads and Bridges.**

- (1) **Emergency Repair.** Clear and make emergency repairs of streets, roads and bridges utilizing engineer troops. Replace damaged bridging with temporary types, i.e, floating and/or panel bridges.
- (2) **Public Works Administration.** Provide specialists to assist and advise local government in supervising operations of public works department within the disaster and in co-ordinating the utilization of resources provided by other agencies.

m. **Transport and Traffic Control** Provide transport for the movement of personnel and supplies, utilizing military vehicles, for the accomplishment of primary mission. Provide boats and flood reserve parties. Ensure smooth move of emergency vehicles by controlling traffic.

- (1) **Restoration of Utilities.** Provide limited engineer troops support in the repair of water, sewer and low level voltage systems.
- (2) **Emergency Power Supply.** Provide generators from available military resources. Construct limited low voltage distribution systems.
- (3) **Damage Assessment.** Provide personnel, with surface or air transport as required, to establish the location, nature, and extent of the emergency. Determine the type and amount of military resources required to supplement civilian efforts.
- (4) **Explosive Disposal.** Provide the capability to neutralize the hazards existing in explosive ordnance which because of unusual circumstances present a possible threat to operations, installations, personnel or material. This includes the detection, identification, field evacuation, rendering safe recovery, evacuation and disposal of explosive ordnance which has been fired, dropped, launched, projected or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard.
- (5) **Emergency Flood Control.** Provide specialized engineer equipment (with operators) such as bulldozers, road graders, front loaders, scrapers,

rollers, dump trucks and cranes. Also furnish units to provide a work force for filling and construction of emergency barriers.

- f. Transportation of emergency supplies including water, food, animal fodder, emergency shelter, etc.

15 **Regional and International Level.** The successful introduction of foreign, albeit allied and friendly armed forces in disaster relief operations, depends upon careful consideration of the relief tasks, the implications and support needs which such foreign forces may require. Problems concerning immigration, customs clearance, health requirements, logistics support and costs should be considered and the necessary arrangements made as part of the national disaster preparedness plan. Even if arrangements and agreements are not finalised at this planning stage, a detailed analysis of the implications and requirements should be made so that a checklist can be prepared of action necessary when disaster strikes. The national armed forces headquarters is clearly the level of responsibility at which such studies and planning should take place. They should also be responsible for identifying and training liaison officers for attachment to visiting armed forces unit.

**TOPIC-3**

**BANGLADESH ARMED FORCES ROLE IN DISASTER RESPONSE**

1. In addition to performing its tasks of meeting external threat Bangladesh Armed Forces have been often diverting much attention to counter disasters.- traditionally the natural enemy. Sometimes they have acted in support of disaster relief operations as directed by government authorities and at other times have shouldered the total responsibility of disaster management. Of late, the armed forces had a number of involvements in disaster mitigation activities, Handling of the cyclones of 1985 and 1988, floods of 1987 and 1988, storm surge of 1991 and the train-accident of 1989 reinforced its ability in planning and executing rescue, evacuation, relief and rehabilitation operations. The role of Bangladesh Armed Forces have been outlined in the "Emergency Standing orders for Flood" and "Standing Orders For Cyclone" prepared by concerned ministries in the year 1984 and 1985 respectively. The standing orders have been based upon action plans submitted by the various ministries and concerned agencies. Both these orders have elaborately covered the likely tasks of all concerned departments and have been used in disaster prevention and mitigation.

**Role of Armed Forces Division**

2. The Armed Forces Division of Bangladesh plays a vital role in the Disaster Management process. It plays the following roles:

- a. Delineating the role and responsibility of concerned agencies.
- b. Coordinating the employment of Armed Forces.
- c. Coordinate the relief work of three services.
- d. Identify the worst affected areas and setting priority.
- e. Monitoring air movement and collecting feedback.
- g. Any additional responsibilities assigned by the govt.

**Advantages of Employing Armed Forces**

3. The employment of Armed forces in Disaster Management provides the following advantages:

- a. Effective chain of command
- b. Quick reorganizing capability to undertake any task.
- c. Ability to provide various transportation facilities.
- d. Ability to provide good and effective medical treatment and engineering facilities.

## **Role of Bangladesh Army**

4. **Role.** The role of Bangladesh Army has been defined in three stages i.e., pre-disaster, during disaster and post disaster stages. In the pre-disaster stage physical involvement of army personnel is rather insignificant. At this stage AHQ (MO Dte) maintains close contacts with Flood Forecasting and Warning Division and Meteorological Department to get early warning about the disaster. At the pre-disaster stage, deployment may however, take place to the earmarked places which are likely to-be cut off during disaster. The specified roles of Army at various stages of disaster are as under:

a. **Pre-Disaster Stage.**

- (1) Identify the places which are likely to be affected by disaster.
- (2) Issue warning orders to all concerned.
- (3) Brief all ranks on relief, rescue and rehabilitation and their impending tasks.
- (4) Maintain constant contact with concerned organizations and carry out necessary co-ordination.
- (5) Maintain and prepare necessary equipments which will be required for relief and rescue operations. Procure additional equipments, from available sources.
- (6) Mobilize troops if necessary to the places which are likely to be cut off during disasters.
- (7) Organize and earmark a Task Force' of following elements in each formation to act as disaster control team:
  - (a) A full infantry company.
  - (b) An engineer platoon.
  - (c) A platoon strength of doctors and medical assistants.
- (8) Earmark a reserve force for reinforcement if necessary.
- (9) Establish disaster control cell at appropriate levels.
- (10) Establish contact with local administration. Coordinate all actions as regards rescue, evacuation, relief and rehabilitation operations

b. **Disaster Stage.**

- (1) Deploy troops in the affected areas.
- (2) Carry out rescue, relief and rehabilitation operations in coordination with local civil administration.
- (3) Employment of troops will be mutually decided by the local civil authority and the local force commander, if not otherwise specified.

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- (4) Collect information from affected areas. as much as possible and determine immediate requirement of relief materials and process the same in normal chain of command.
- (5) Collect, transport and supervise distribution of relief materials in the affected areas.
- (6) Organise medical team and direct their activities.
- (7) Establish, coordinate and supervise functioning of relief camps.
- (8) Arrange drinking water and take appropriate measures to prevent epidemics.
- (9) Assist local administration in maintenance of discipline and law and order situation amongst the affected people.
- (10) Maintain close contact and carry out coordination with Bangladesh Air Force and Bangladesh Navy for transportation of relief materials including food, medicine, clothing etc.
- (11) Carry out coordination with "Disaster Situation and Relief Activities Monitoring Cell" and concerned ministry for the allotment of emergency funds.
- (12) Direct any other action felt necessary from the humanitarian point of view.

c. **Post Disaster Stage.**

- (1) Provide assistance to local administration in all their relief and rehabilitation efforts in the affected area,
- (2) Determine the actual damage and recommend priority for rehabilitation works.
- (3) Undertake repair works of important roads and restore communication in close coordination with roads and highway division.
- (4) Assist in the construction/reconstruction of temporary shelter, houses, schools, madrasas etc.
- (5) Assist the civil administration in all possible ways and continue all such efforts till situation returns to normal.
- (6) Recommend any other measures to be undertaken by the government.

5. **Constraints for the Army.** In performing the above duties Army also experienced following difficulties;

- a. Due to shortage of officers, army camps could not be established in all the affected Thanas.

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- b. Due to shortage of speed boats and inadequacy of country boats relief ] activities were hampered.
- c. Shortage of wireless sets delayed passage of information,
- d. Shortage of initial supply of medicines were felt.
- e. Troops had to live on limited administrative support due to shortage of means of transportation.
- g. For pure drinking water most of the tubewells had to be sunk very deep.
- h. Shortage/non-availability of accommodation/flood shelters for distressed people were felt.
- j. Continuous influx of people from other non-affected areas, created problem in preparing list of affected people.
- k. Shortage of fuel for cooking were also felt.
- l. Non-availability of helicopters for the commanders restricted their mobility.
- m. Shortage of construction materials impeded the reconstruction programme.
- n. Clothing, cooking utensils etc were not enough to meet the requirement.

### **Role of Bangladesh Navy**

7. **Role.** Whenever, a warning of disaster is received, actions are initiated as per the laid down procedures. Besides each ship and establishment in turn has it's own standing orders detailing the action plans. There are check lists for various actions necessary at all levels, starting from a department or group in a ship or establishment. Since disaster also affect the ships and establishments, certain preventive measures have to be taken to safeguard life and properties. Specific roles are as under;

- a. While the safety of naval personnel and naval property is ensured, ships and establishments also co-ordinate with local authorities to prepare medical, relief teams and ships for despatch to the affected areas. Sometimes if the local authorities fail to provide the necessary relief materials like medicines or food stuff in time, those are issued from the existing stock and ships and teams despatched without delay. Those being replenished later.
- b. In case of cyclones, particularly so when it is accompanied by a tidal surge, ships have to be sent to sea to search for survivors and rescue seamen and those washed away into the bay.
- c. Naval ships are also sent to transport relief goods and teams to the l offshore islands.
- d. Since Navy is the only organisation which has highly skilled personnel for manning and operation of all kinds of watercraft, they also man and operate relief boats.



e. Most Naval ships/craft are fitted with good communication equipments, therefore, it can act as a communication link to the inaccessible islands. During floods naval ships of shallow draught are used to rescue marooned personnel and transporting relief materials to the affected areas.

8. **Search and Rescue Operations.**

a. In accordance with International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea 1974, every coastal country is required to ensure necessary arrangements to be made for coast watching and rescue of persons in distress at sea and around its coast. Accordingly, apart from the cyclones and flood, Navy also has to carry out search and rescue operations, in case ships, craft or boats are in distress. Very often naval ships on patrol pick up survivors from the capsized or sunken fishing boats, trawlers and coasters etc. Naval divers also assist in recovering/ salvaging personnel or bodies from sunken vessels, launches, buses and even aircraft.

b. This really means that, it is not only during the major disasters that BN has to act. Throughout the year,-disasters of various kinds do take place, where Navy is called upon to assist.

9. **Difficulties.** During the disaster relief operations in the past following difficulties shortcomings were experienced:

a. **Lack of Hydrographic Surveys.** Most part of Bangladesh coastline in the south and south west was surveyed in 1930. Since then no survey has been carried out. Therefore, navigation of ships in those areas is very difficult and risky, if not impossible. There are no pilots available in those areas who could guide the ships. The most difficult part is that the silt in those areas shift very frequently, therefore, the depth of water is never known for sure. Besides, there are many islands which are not even marked on the charts or maps. Operation of vessels in those areas is very risky because mere grounding could damage the underwater fittings and make it inoperative thereby defeating the very purpose for which it was sent. However, recently the Government has undertaken a major project to carry out aerial photography, mapping and charting of the entire coastal belt.

b. **Lack of Navigational Aids.** There are no navigational marks or aids in those areas. BN ships carry out simultaneous survey and then proceed. This process is very time consuming and unnecessarily delays the speed of advance and delays the badly needed supplies/relief teams, the situation is even worse during floods when even the rivers and canals can not be differentiated from the fields or roads.

c. **Lack of Communications.** In most of the small islands there are no means of communication, except for physical inspection and reporting. Therefore it is essential to reach the islands soon after the disaster. It is only after physical verification that the actual situation can be assessed and necessary relief sought. This delays the whole process and can be easily avoided with good communication.

d. **No Suitable Craft.** At present there is no suitable craft with any agency of the government, except the Navy, which can operate safely in very shallow waters, particularly in uncharted waters in the southern part of Bangladesh and villages and cities during flooded conditions. All the boats that are available have under-water propellers fittings which get damaged very easily.

## **Role of Bangladesh Air Force**

10. **Role.** The Bangladesh Air Force fits into the National Disaster Management and Relief system through its broad role of 'Aid to Civil Power'. At normal times, the BAF is tasked to carry out Search and Rescue (SAR) for the Civil Aviation Authority of Bangladesh. So the SAR assets are always ready to undertake disaster relief. Over the recent years, this facility has also been extended to the shipping agencies in the Bay of Bengal. The BAF assets have in the past been utilised for medical evacuations of both civil and defence personnel from far flung areas. Role of BAF during various stages are as under:

### **a. Pre Disaster Stage.**

(1) **Pre-Positioning of Equipment and Material.** Before anticipated periods of disasters, every attempt is made at the national level to preposition equipment and material at vulnerable areas. These may at times be insufficient and specialized equipment are needed at a short notice. Transportation of these may take a long time by surface means. The BAF has medium transport aircraft, which can carry these items to convenient airfields. Alternately, the load can be carried internally or under slung by our medium lift helicopters. Obviously, the size and weight of such equipment will be restricted by the capacity of these aircraft and their numbers. Aviation fuel is also stored in forward areas for quick re fuelling before an anticipated disaster.

(2) **Evacuation Plan.** The BAF supplement other agencies in case of evacuation of local population from a threatened area. In many cases, air lift by BAF helicopters may be the only alternate for distressed people isolated and otherwise in inaccessible locations, Again, the scops of airlift will be restricted by the number of helicopters available and the distance to the nearest landing area.

(3) **Resource Mobilization.** During emergency, the magnitude of the disaster both in terms of human sufferings and damage will obviously determine the types of action to be followed. Each situation being different would require a different solution. BAF helicopter, transport aircraft and manpower are kept standby and are mobilised to react to an emergency at a short notice.

(4) **Warning.** Even though the warning of an impending disaster situation is the prime responsibility of the civil and local administrations, there may be areas which would require special warning effort in addition to radio broadcast. The BAF can help in three basic ways:

- (a) Land at threatened areas and inform people.
- (b) Distribute leaflets.
- (c) Broadcast through powerful loudspeakers attached to helicopters. Meteorological directorate and the air defence radars of the BAF play an important role in forecasting and correctly evaluating weather.

### **b. Disaster Stage.**

(1) **Survey and Assessment.** Disaster survey and assessment is the key to disaster management. Air assets provide the fastest means of disaster survey and assessment. This is primarily because these assets are not restricted by

damage sustained to surface lines of communication. They are also the fastest means of reaching an area and once there, due to their inherent flexibility, they can easily go from one area to another. Transport aircraft can also cover vast area in a short time enabling the persons or experts carried to get a bird's eye view of the affected area. Helicopters offer an advantage of landing at various places to get a more 'on hand' information. These aircraft transmit and return at high speeds with these informations which can then be disseminated immediately triggering the correct response. Extensive use of BAF helicopters for survey and assessment by management experts can give a first hand feel of a situation.

(2) **Rescue.** The BAF helicopters are ideally suited to carry out rescue expeditiously. However, as these assets are limited, care should be taken not to duplicate effort if the rescue can be carried out by other means. Helicopters would be most effective in rescuing people from otherwise inaccessible areas- Such rescue is done by either landing at a suitable area or by hoisting people on board from areas submerged.

(3) **Evacuation.** Efforts are limited and is done to react to an extreme emergency situation. The BAF helicopters offer the most rapid means of injecting trained personnel from various agencies to cope with complicated situations in a disaster area which reduce the necessity of subsequent evacuation. For example, trained medical units and their equipment are speedily transferred to with injuries and health hazards.

(4) **Relief Operation.** Emergency relief to families and individuals constitute an important part of relief operations. This helps the local administration and supplements their effort. In the past it was seen that the use of air asset had a tremendous psychological and physical effect in mitigating the sufferings of people in disaster areas. Suitable air assets are controlled by the Armed Forces Division who plan the type of load and the area where it has to go as well as the frequency required to sustain the effort on ground. Such loads consist of food, clothing, tents, medicine as well as the movement of trained manpower. BAF helicopter and aircraft play vital role in transportation of men and material by its mobility and capability.

(5) **Public Information and Social Welfare Services.** The immediate impact of the use of BAF asset in a disaster area is the psychological impact. People in the stricken area more or less immediately hear or see helicopter and transport aircraft operating in the skies. They know that the Government is aware of their plight and that relief and assistance is a couple of hours away. This moral boosting is essential to deal with post disaster shock and for the public in getting prepared to receive assistance,

(6) **Communications.** During disasters the normal communication network and surface lines of communication are invariably degraded, Again it is the helicopter, which assists in speedily deploying repair teams of communication equipment, like HF sets. Throughout the period of operations they form an excellent source of feed back to the executive agency regarding the effect of relief operations undertaken as well as keeping a check on either improvement or deterioration of the scene of disaster.

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c. **Post-Disaster Stage.**

(1) The requirement of air asset in the post disaster re-construction period is limited. Missions are taken up to recover trained team deployed at remote areas or to recover specialised equipment etc. Post disaster activities by BAF primarily handle much needed medical supplies to avert mainly epidemics and to cure infectious diseases. BAF helicopters; provide an important means of communication to executives for supervising the re-construction and re-settlement work.

11. **BAF Assets.**

a. **Aircraft.** The BAF has various agencies and equipment that have been utilised in the past for disaster management. Some of the assets with their capabilities are shown as under:

- |     |                    |   |                                      |
|-----|--------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| (1) | Transport Aircraft | - | Photo recce and survey.              |
|     |                    | - | Evacuation from a close by .airfield |
|     |                    | - | Airdrop of relief material.          |
|     |                    | - | Para drop of specialised teams.      |
|     |                    | - | Disaster warning.                    |
| (2) | Helicopter         | - | Survey.                              |
|     |                    | - | Evacuation.                          |
|     |                    | - | Load drop from the air.              |
|     |                    | - | Disaster warning.                    |
|     |                    | - | Rescue.                              |
|     |                    | - | Recovery of deployed teams           |

(3) The recce aircraft and the BAF radars are additional BAF assets for these purposes.

b. **Skilled Manpower.** One aspect often overlooked but definitely a deciding factor is manpower. A pool of highly trained and dedicated personnel of the BAF are used during disasters. They range from medical teams to technicians who assist in the turn around and tarmac activities of foreign aircraft. Supply personnel to assist in logistics and administrative personnel to ensure the smooth achievement of the task.

12. **BAF Limitations and Resource Constraints**

a. **Weather Restrictions.** The utilisation of air assets is dependant on good weather. Aircrew cannot carry out their tasks if weather conditions are not favourable. While the helicopters can operate in adverse weather conditions, the captain is the best judge of his own and his aircraft capabilities. The load lifting capability of an aircraft depends on outside temperature, surface wind, humidity etc. During the monsoon, the cloud base and visibility normally form the restricting weather phenomenon. Air assets are limited and expensive and the impact of the mission should be weighed before pressing them into operations in adverse weather,

- b. **Limited Aircraft.** The BAF has an acute shortage of helicopters and transport aircraft. It is at times difficult to cover up if the area affected is large. At times, friendly countries provide a number of their helicopters in Bangladesh to augment the BAF resources. These assets, however, have a rigid schedule for maintenance and this is to be borne in mind that quite often many of them remain on ground for maintenance because of extensive flying. The number game become more complex because of the low load lifting capabilities of aircraft vis-a-vis surface transportation.
- c. **Manpower.** The limited space in the BAF tarmac, remains occupied and ground crew are taxed to their limit. Maintenance and repair works are also carried out on those foreign aircraft which disturbs the maintenance scheduling of BAF aircraft. BAF aircrew are detailed with foreign aircrew to assist them in navigation and dealing with air control agencies to ensure that relief activities proceed smoothly.
- d. **Expenditure.** Use of aircraft for transportation and other missions are extremely expensive as compared to surface means. It is, therefore, imperative to correctly analyse if missions allocated to air assets can be carried out by other agencies. The inherent capabilities of speed and flexibility of air assets should therefore be carefully exploited.
- e. **Training.** The Airforce activities are always done as team work. Our crew are trained to fly in adverse weather conditions, even with limited aids. The transport crew are efficient to carry out SAR in the sea and on land successfully. The medical team and SAR crew remain standby and respond on the shortest possible time. They are also trained frequently on hoist operation of water both inland and from the sea. Large and bulky loads are also routinely under-slung by the helicopters.

### **Disaster Control Organization**

#### **13. Disaster Control Cell.**

- a. **Establishment.** immediately on declaration by the government, disaster control cells are activated at the Services Headquarters as necessary, to monitor, supervise, control and coordinate the disaster related activities both within and outside the organization. A cell is also established in the Armed Forces Division (AFD) to monitor situation and relief activities. This cell at AFD centrally coordinates all relief and rehabilitation activities with all services headquarters, different ministries and all other civil agencies.
- b. **Organization.** Each cell will be manned by an officer and required number of troops round the clock. The disaster control cell are also established at different levels i.e. Area, Sub Area, District/Thana levels.
- c. **Responsibility.**
- (1) Establish telephone and wireless communication with disaster control cells at higher and lower headquarters as soon as possible.
  - (2) Exchange all information on disaster.

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(3) Collect all necessary information on relief and rehabilitation activities in own area of responsibility and display those in the cell. Following information may be necessary:

- (a) Map of area of responsibility showing disaster affected area(s).
  - (b) Communication arrangement and distance chart.
  - (c) Alternative communication arrangements.
  - (d) List of essential items which can be used for relief and rehabilitation works and location of their availability.
  - (e) Location of hospitals and other medical facilities in own area of responsibility. Location of army medical team(s) and related information.
  - (f) Upazilla/Union wise population strength.
  - (g) Location and description of relief camps their communication and Administrative arrangement.
  - (h) Quantity of relief materials available and their area wise daily/fortnightly/monthly distribution.
  - (j) Demand for relief materials.
  - (k) Location of helipad in own area of responsibility.
- (4) Send daily situation reports.
- (5) Maintain close contact with civil authority and coordinate relief activities.
- (6) Send demand for relief goods and arrange its collection.

### 14. **Prime Minister's Relief Godown.**

a. **Establishment.** To ensure speedy and timely response with adequate relief materials Prime Minister's relief godowns have been established at regional basis under Area Headquarters. These are located at Bogra, Comilla, Jessore, Rangpur, Ghatail And Jalalabad Cantonment

b. **Management.**

- (1) The godown will be run by the respective area headquarters
- (2) Area headquarters in coordination with the local administration will determine the relief needs and send demand to the Central Relief Godown at the Prime Minister's Secretariat
- (3) Relief materials will be collected from the Central Relief Godown and later distributed either by hired or military transports. In case of hired transport, cost "will be paid out of contingency fund.
- (4) To ensure smooth functioning and to maintain all the necessary documents, a committee as under may be formed:

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- (a) 1 x Officer (Major).
  - (b) 1 x JCO and 5 x Other ranks.
  - (5) Documents for collection and distribution of relief materials are maintained.
  - (6) Area Commanders can distribute food staff to the disaster affected people. On the otherhand, tent, blanket, tin etc are to be distributed as per the instruction of the Chief Coordinator of Central Monitoring Cell.
- c. **Relief Materials.**
- (1) **Food Staff.** Rice, Atta." Dall, Chira, Sugar, Milk Powder Salt, Biscuit etc can be preserved in the godown.
  - (2) **Clothing.** Sari, children's wear, blanket, old clothing, etc.
  - (3) **Construction Material for House.** Tin, pillar for the homestead, wire etc.
  - (4) **Medicine** Life saving drugs, water purification tablet, first aid box etc.

### **Conclusion**

15. Faced with the frequent occurrence of disasters, major agencies both IGO ad NGO found constant need for cooperation and coordination in the sharing information and relief response among themselves. It is understood that if each agei acts separately, the result is duplication of work. One of the need for coordination relief supplies is the rapid circulation and sharing of information between major rel organizations. The other aspect is joint disaster preparedness studies and projects. A well defined plan, a roster of trained and dependable workers, a stockpile of relief supplies, a thorough knowledge of the funding situation and an interlocking series of Supporting agreements with governments and organizations are all necessary conditions of effective action. Organizational solidarity in disasters improves efficiency and thereby the protection to those needing it. Not only has solidarity resulted in delivery of valuable material aid, it has also become an active moral force and a means of bringing pressure to recognize the existence of a disaster and the need for outside

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**MOOTW MODULE**

**Aid to Civil Power**

**MOOTW-6**

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## **AID TO CIVIL POWER**

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**TOPIC-1**

**EMPLOYMENT OF ARMED FORCES IN AID TO THE CIVIL POWER**

**Introduction**

1. "Aid to the Civil Power" is the action taken by troops in internal security while the civil authorities are in control. This aid is rendered both in peace and in war time.

**General Principles.**

2. The following general principles are followed in Bangladesh while deploying troops in Aid to Civil Power:

a. The use of troops in aid of the civil power for the prevention or suppression of disorder is a function of the Government and, whenever possible, their employment should be authorized by the Government.

b. In emergencies, and when time does not permit of a reference to the Government, a local civil authority may also make a requisition direct to the nearest military authority. The local military authorities will comply with such requisitions and military support will always be given. But whenever troops are called out at the instance of a local civil authority, the latter should report the fact to the Government without delay.

c. It is essential that the mechanism of the civil Government should be maintained as long as possible; consequently every effort will be made by the civil authorities to retain control with the civil resources at their disposal. This does not, however, preclude the timely co-operation of military forces in the role of immediate re-enforcement or when, in the opinion of the civil authority, a display of force may restore confidence or avert an outbreak.

d. The normal day-to-day duties of preserving order of protecting property and handling local disturbances rest on the civil police and other civil forces employed under the civil government. If, in the opinion of the civil authorities, such forces are likely to prove inadequate for this task, they may call on the military for assistance as a preventive and precautionary measure. The stage at which the civil forces will be reinforced by regular troops will be decided by the local civil authorities in consultation, if possible, with the military commander.

**Use of Troops as a Preventive or Precautionary Measure**

3. If the civil authorities have reason to think that a disturbance is likely to occur which will be beyond the power of the police to control, it is their duty to requisition military assistance, first, as a preventive measure and, secondly, in order that they may have sufficient force available to deal with the disturbance should it materialize. In civil disturbances the presence of troops has an adverse effect, and their early appearance frequently results in the arrest of a dangerous movement before it has had time to develop. The early arrival of military support also tends to raise the morale of the police.

### **Use of Troops In Active Measures**

4. The civil authority may call upon troops for the actual dispersal of unlawful assemblies. Active measures may include, under certain circumstances, patrolling and the use of military piquets in cordons or in 'quartering' localities.

### **Retention of Troops**

5. Troops may be retained in aid of the civil power during the restoration or maintenance of order after disturbances have occurred. While it is undesirable to employ troops longer than is necessary, it must be realized that the presence of troops may prevent a recrudescence of disorder. The decision as to retention must depend on the exigencies of the situation which may often extend beyond the immediate seat of the trouble.

### **Instruction for calling out Troops**

6. The following principles will be observed in calling out troops in aid of the civil power:

- a. Troops should not be employed in aid of the civil power for periods of over 10 days without the sanction of the Government.
- b. It is only in exception circumstances that troops should be employed in labour disputes for purposes other than the prevention or suppression of disorder arising out of such dispute, and then only with the consent of the Government as a general rule.
- c. Except in cases of extreme urgency the power to request the military authorities to send regular troops from one station to another is, under authority of these Instructions, vested in the Government.
- d. When there are no troops in the area affected, the District Officer should telegraph for troops to the Government, indicating the nature of the disturbance and the kind and number of troops likely to be required. In cases of extreme urgency he should telegraph to the military authorities direct, repeating to the Government.

### **Control**

7. It is a principle that the control of measures for the suppression of disturbances should remain in the hands of the civil authority as long as possible, even if troops have been requisitioned; that is, until Martial Law is proclaimed.

### **Co-operation between Civil and Military Authorities**

8. The success of all Military measures in aid of Civil Power depends upon the co-operation between the civil and military authorities. Successful co-operation is only

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achieved when there is mutual confidence and understanding. Therefore it is important that, in peace time, the officers responsible for administration and maintenance of law and order and the officers of the Army should know each other and have knowledge of each other's duties. The officers of each district should be fully conversant with the procedure for calling of military aid and should have a clear understanding of the roles of the army and the police in emergencies requiring military aid. Plans to meet likely contingencies should be prepared by the local civil authorities and the local military commanders in fullest collaboration.

### **Troops not to use Police Methods.**

9. Troops when employed on internal security duties will not employ police methods or be armed with police weapons. The active employment of troops in aid of the civil power is the last resort of a civilized government and, when employed in that contingency, they make use of the lethal weapons with which they are armed, at the discretion of the officer on the spot. Troops when patrolling an area should be accompanied by a police representative or magistrate so that they may thereby be empowered to affect arrests and take other action as may be necessary.

### **Dispersal of Unlawful Assemblies**

10. The law on the subject of the dispersal of unlawful assemblies are summarized briefly as follows :

a. **Request by a Magistrate.** Any magistrate or officer-in-charge of a police station may order an unlawful assembly, or an assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, to disperse. If it cannot otherwise be dispersed, the magistrate of the highest rank present may cause it to be dispersed by military force, and for this purpose, may require any commissioned or non-commissioned officer in command of soldiers to disperse it.

(b) **Use of Minimum Force.** In so doing the officer must use as little force and do as little injury to person or property as may be consistent with the object of dispersing the assembly or, of arresting, or detaining members of it.

(c) **Military Officer Sole Judge of Action Necessary** When a Magistrate is present and requires a military officer to disperse an unlawful assembly, the absolute discretion lies with the military officer as to the manner in which the necessary action should be taken. He is the sole judge of the action necessary, though this must be limited to the purpose indicated, namely, the dispersal of the crowd and the arrest of offenders.

d. **Magistrate may Request Cessation of Action.** The Magistrate may order the military to cease action when he thinks the required object has been attained. Where, however, the safety of the troops is manifestly endangered, the Magistrate will not order discontinuance of action.

- e. **Action when Magistrate not Present.** In case of serious emergency when communication is not possible with any Magistrate and public security is endangered by any assembly, any commissioned officer may himself disperse the assembly by military force, and may arrest any persons in it.
- f. **Warning before action is taken.** The law does not prescribe that before military force is employed to disperse a mob a formal warning should be given or any interval allowed between the warning and the firing. But the Government has laid down that warning ought to be given "wherever possible". When a commissioned officer acting without a Magistrate, to employ force, he also should give such warning as is possible.
- g. **Written Confirmation of Orders.** Though the law does not insist that instructions by a Magistrate to disperse an unlawful assembly should be in writing, nevertheless he should, as soon as possible, in order to avoid subsequent questions, confirm his verbal instructions in writing retaining a copy himself.
- h. **Protection of officers and non-commissioned officers.** No prosecution can be undertaken against an officer or non-commissioned officer for action taken by him, either when obeying the requisition of the Magistrate, or acting on his own initiative.
- j. **Protection of Other Ranks.** As regards troops who act under the orders of their officer, there is complete protection for any act done in obedience to any order which they are bound to obey; and so long -as they are obeying such order, they are not deemed by law to have committed an offence.
- k. **Action after firing is stopped.**
- (1) Police usually act vigorously against the dispersing mob and clear the locality. Troops (usually the reserve sections ) may follow in close support of police and use rifle butts on the mob, if police are ineffective. No serious injury should be inflicted on a mob which is dispersing.
  - (2) Immediate steps should be taken to succor the wounded rioters. If possible, names and addresses should be recorded in the diary. It is most important that the best possible arrangements for first aid, medical attention and evacuation to hospital of injured rioters should be made.
  - (3) Empty cases should be recovered and the number of rounds fired counted, checked and recorded in diary.
  - (4) It may be desirable to retain important witnesses. The Magistrate should advise on this point.
  - (5) All prisoners should be handed over to the police.

l. **Resumption of Control by Civil Power.** When he considers the required object has been achieved, the Magistrate orders the military commander to cease action. This order should be given in writing ("Military assistance no longer required"); it is important that the signature and the time should be recorded.

### **Maintenance of essential services**

11. The circumstances under which troops may be employed on the maintenance of essential services on the occasion of public calamities or emergencies such as fires, earthquakes, floods or famines, and also during strikes or industrial disputes are as follows:

a. Troops can lawfully be requisitioned, to maintain essential services during strikes on following occasions:

(1) If and in so far as some military object, purpose or proceeding, is affected ; or

(2) If in the opinion of Government such a state of affairs has arisen that the safety of the community and the existence of the Government and its authority are endangered, and if to save the community the Government has decided to entrust any such vital services to military administration and control, for which purpose a Government Notification under section 2 (1) of the Armed Forces (Emergency Duties) Act, 1947 has been declared.

b. When a local civil authority requests for troops from the local military authorities, they will comply with the request only after the approval of the Army Headquarters. If in the opinion of the local military authority, the situation demands immediate action, he will, as far as possible, comply with the request and inform Army Headquarters immediately.

12. The strength and composition of the force, the arms and ammunition or equipment to be taken, and the manner of carrying out these duties by the troops are matters for the military commander alone to decide.

### **Aircraft in aid of the civil power**

13. **Nature of Actions.** Assistance in aid of the civil power to be rendered by Air Force on the following nature of actions:

- a. Reconnaissance,
- b. Maintenance of Communications,
- c. Propaganda dropping,
- d. Demonstrations for moral effect,
- e. Offensive action by:

- (1) Machine gun fire,
- (2) Bombing,

f. Such other action as circumstances may require.

14. **General Principles.** The general principles for employing Air Force are :

- a. Aggressive action by means of aircraft or aircraft armament is not contemplated.
- b. If the disturbances in respect of which the aid of the Air Force is required, involves the use or the attempted use of aircraft in opposition to the civil authorities, aircraft and aircraft armament be employed to the minimum extent necessary to terminate and prevent the unlawful use of the aircraft.
- c. The Air Force will not, therefore, be used to take action from the air against rioters on the ground, until Martial Law has been proclaimed or until a State of war has been declared to exist.
- d. The use of aircraft for the suppression of riots is justified only in extreme emergencies when conditions may arise rendering life and property exceptionally insecure.
- e. If the military forces are unable to render the full assistance required by the civil power, Air Force may be employed in an offensive capacity to take limited amount of offensive actions from the air, either independently or in co-operation with ground troops. .
- f. The responsibility for the employment of aircraft in aid of the civil power rests with the civil authority alone. No Air Force Commander will employ its aircraft in connection with the civil disturbances upon duties other than reconnaissance and communication save at the written request of the civil authorities.
- g. When circumstances are such that it is desired by the Civil authorities that the nature of the air action should be left to the discretion of the pilot, this will be clearly stated in the written request for air assistance.
- h. Should it become necessary to use the Air Force against civil disturbances, it will be the responsibility of the civil authorities to issue the necessary warning to the population going to be affected thereby.
- j. The civil authorities, when applying for aircraft to carry out evacuation operations, will provide in writing a definite programme of such evacuation in consultation with the Air Force Officer concerned. They will intimate precisely the numbers to be evacuated.

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k. If in times of civil disturbances it becomes necessary in a particular area or areas to place civil flying under control, action will be taken on the intimation of the local civil authorities.

l. If the use of aircraft for emergency duties is desirable and Air Force aircraft are not available, arrangements may be made to employ civil aircraft. Possible uses of civil aircraft are troop-carrying and reconnaissance, but in no circumstances will they be employed for offensive action.

15. When it is decided to employ civil aircraft for military purposes in the circumstances mentioned above, Army Headquarters should be informed by telegram. If required by the circumstances, an Air Force Officer would be sent as soon as possible to control flying operation.



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**TOPIC-2**

**Civil Military Relations**

1. Guest Lcture
2. Period - 2
3. Ref: DS Guide

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**MOOTW MODULE**  
**Law of Armed Conflict**  
**MOOTW-7**

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## **LAW OF ARMED CONFLICT**

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**TOPIC-1**

**LAW OF ARMED CONFLICT**

**Legal Background**

1. **History**. ROE originate from the Law of Armed Conflict, codified in 1899 and 1907 Hague Peace Conferences. This, in turn, is based on:
  - a. Basic principles, such as humanity and military necessity.
  - b. Custom or conduct of individual nations in conflicts (Customary Law).
  - c. Formal international agreements, such as treaties and resolutions.
2. **Principles and Requirements**. Principles of the law of armed conflict are same in land, sea or air warfare; differences in application only. The laws are international rules which govern the conduct of all armed conflicts; they are binding upon belligerents, neutral states and individuals - especially upon members of the armed forces, and apply whether or not war or conflict has been declared.
3. **International Agreements**. The following major International Agreements are in existence:
  - a. **Hague Conventions (1907)**. Outline the laws and customs of wars and conflicts on land; deal basically with fighting an enemy who is still fighting.
  - b. **Geneva Conventions (1949)**. Deal with the treatment of an enemy who has stopped fighting: wounded, sick, POWs (whether or not war has been declared) and civilians.
  - c. **Hague Draft Rules of Air Warfare (1923)**. These draft rules are not binding as they were never formally ratified, but they are nonetheless regarded as pervasive authority.
4. **Minor International Agreements**. The following minor International Agreements also apply:
  - a. Geneva Gas Protocol (1925) prohibiting the use of gases and bacteriological methods of warfare.
  - b. Biological Weapons Convention (1972) adding to the above more importantly.
  - c. Two Additional Protocols to the 1949 Geneva Conventions concluded at the Diplomatic Conference between 1972 and 1977, signed by, amongst others, the USA and UK but not yet ratified. These Protocols expand the Geneva Conventions, reiterate the need to give general protection to civilians, detail the duties of military commanders in this and related respects, and provide for the establishment of legal advisers to commanders.

## **International Law**

5. International law consists of the rules which the states apply in their relations with each other. Because of difficulty of enforcement, compliance with international law is based mainly on the mutual interests of states and for political and economic sanctions that may be imposed on states that do not observe the established law. International law forbids the use or threat of force in international relations except for:

- a. United Nations peace-keeping operations.
- b. Individual or collective self-defence when an armed attack occurs.

6. The law of armed conflict is a part of international law. It regulates the rights and duties of the belligerents if an armed conflict occurs, whatever is the cause of that conflict. The law provides protection and humane treatment of both combatants and non-combatants. It protects the basic rights of civilians, PWs and the wounded and sick. Observance by states of internationally recognised standards of behaviour helps the restoration of peace.

7. Because of the consistent failure of countries to recognise the existence of a state of war, the term "law of armed conflict" is strictly more accurate than "the law of war". The aim is to ensure the wider application of the law of armed conflict which applies if there is:

- a. A war; or
- b. Occupation of the territory of one state by another; or
- c. Sustained and concerted military operations akin to war.

## **Basic Principles of the Law**

8. The following basic principles of the law should be addressed:

a. **Military Necessity.** Military necessity allows the use of necessary force during an armed conflict to make the enemy submit. This does not mean that there are no limitations on methods and means of warfare. Military necessity is not an excuse for inhuman conduct nor for any activity prohibited by the law of armed conflict.

b. **Humanity.** Basic humanity prohibits the infliction of personal suffering or destruction of property which is not necessary for compelling the submission of enemy forces. For this reason, attacks directed solely against civilians are prohibited. This protection cannot prevent incidental civilian casualties although steps must be taken to reduce these as much as possible.

c. **Distinction.** Distinction means discrimination between lawful combatant targets and noncombatant targets such as civilians, civilian property, POWs, and wounded personnel who are out of combat. The central idea of distinction is to only engage valid military targets. An indiscriminate attack is one that strikes military

objectives and civilians or civilian objects without distinction. Distinction requires defenders to separate military objects from civilian objects to the maximum extent feasible. Therefore, it would be inappropriate to locate a hospital or POW camp next to an ammunition factory.

d. **Proportionality**. Proportionality prohibits the use of any kind or degree of force that exceeds the degree that is needed to accomplish the military objective. Proportionality compares the military advantage gained to the harm inflicted while gaining this advantage. Proportionality requires a balancing test between the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated by attacking a legitimate military target and the expected incidental civilian injury or damage. Under this balancing test, excessive incidental losses are prohibited. Proportionality seeks to prevent an attack in situations where civilian casualties would clearly outweigh military gains. This principle encourages combat forces to minimize collateral damage the incidental, unintended destruction that occurs as a result of a lawful attack against a legitimate military target.

### **Individual Responsibility**

9. Although international law is aimed mainly at regulating the conduct of States and their Governments, individual combatants are required to comply with the law of armed conflict. States and individuals benefit from compliance with the law. Not only are duties imposed by the law, but also rights are granted to individuals. Most important is the right of the combatant to employ force and to engage in violence which if done by a non-combat would be unlawful. If the responsibilities of a combatant are not lawfully carried out, his corresponding rights may be affected. The same principle applies to belligerent states and the civilian populations who are protected and defended by their armed forces.

### **Combatant Status**

10. **Combatants**. A combatant is one who is permitted by the law of armed conflict to take a direct part in an armed conflict on behalf of a belligerent state. Combatant status is very closely related to entitlement to PW Status. The following are entitled to combatant status:

a. Members of the organized armed forces, even if they belong to a government or authority not recognised by the adversary, if those forces:

(1) Are under a commander who is responsible for the conduct of his subordinates to one of the parties in conflict.

(2) Are subject to an internal disciplinary system which enforces compliance with the law of armed conflict.

b. Members of any other militias, volunteer corps or organised resistance movements if:

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- (1) They are subject to a system of internal discipline.
- (2) They have a fixed distinctive sign.
- (3) They carry their arms openly.
- (4) They comply with the law of armed conflict.

c. Members of a "levee en masse", that is civilians who spontaneously take up arms to repel an invasion without having had the time to form themselves into organised resistance movements or as parts of the armed forces, if:

- (1) They carry their arms openly.
- (2) They comply with the law of armed conflict.

### **Guerrillas and Commandos**

11. All combatants are required to distinguish themselves from the civilian population, usually by wearing uniform. However, where because of unusual combat conditions they are unable to do so, they do not lose their combatant status provided that they carry their arms openly:

- a. During each engagement.
- b. Quite visible to the enemy when deploying before attack.

12. These unusual combat conditions can only occur in occupied territory and during wars of national liberation. Even if combatants do not comply with the law of armed conflict they do not lose prisoner of war status unless they fail to carry their arms openly during deployments and engagements. 'Deployment' in this context means any movement towards the place from which the attack is to be launched.

### **Spies**

13. Spies are persons who, acting clandestinely or on false pretences, gather information in the territory of a belligerent with intent to communicate it to the enemy. Those captured while engaged in espionage do not have PW status but may not be punished without trial. If members of the armed forces gather intelligence in occupied territory they may not be treated as spies provided that they are in uniform. Even if not in uniform, members of the armed forces who were involved in spying cease to be spies as soon as they return to their own lines. If subsequently captured they cannot be punished for their previous spying activities.

### **Mercenaries**

14. Mercenaries are neither combatants nor entitled to PW status. A mercenary is a person who takes part in the conflict for private gain, who is not a member of any organised armed forces and has no connection with the countries involved in the conflict.

### **Military Non-Combatants**

15. a. Medical personnel, chaplains and civilians accompanying the armed forces are non-combatants. They may not take part in hostilities.
- b. Medical personnel and chaplains have a special status and are classified as non-combatant. They are protected from attack under the Geneva Conventions (as are medical facilities and medical transport). Their protected status must not be used as a shield for military operations.
- c. Civilians accompanying the armed forces such as war correspondents, supply contractors and members of labour units or of welfare services are not combatants. They must have an authority from the armed forces which they accompany and be issued with an appropriate identity card.

### **Civilians**

16. Civilians are all persons other than those defined in paragraphs 16 to 23 above. Civilians are protected from attack under the law of armed conflict. They lose their protection when they take part in hostilities.

17. It is forbidden:

- a. To kill or wound an enemy by treachery. This means tricking an enemy into believing that he is entitled to, or required to give, protection under international law, with intent to betray that confidence. The feigning of an intent to surrender or feigning non-combatant status are examples of treachery. Ruses of war, however, are permitted. They are acts intended to mislead an enemy but not inviting his confidence. They include the use of camouflage, decoys, mock operations and misinformation.
- b. To kill or wound someone who has surrendered, having laid down his arms, or who no longer has any means of defence. Those who have surrendered must be treated as PW (see Section 8) and there are special rules for the protection of enemy wounded and sick (see Section 6). This rule prohibits shooting at persons who are escaping from disabled aircraft. On the other hand, members of hostile airborne forces descending by parachute are legitimate military targets.
- c. To declare that no quarter will be given.
- d. To make improper use in combat of a flag of truce or of the enemy's national flag or uniform or the Red Cross or Red Crescent emblems.
- e. To use poison or poisoned weapons.



### **Protection**

18. a. "Attack" is any act of violence against an adversary whether in offence or defence, whether on one's own or foreign territory and directed at targets on land, whether from the land sea or air.
- b. "Military objectives" are:
- (1) Areas of land which either have military significance such as hills, defiles or bridgeheads or which contain military objects.
- (2) Objects which by their location, nature, purpose or use make an effective contribution to military action and whose total or partial destruction, capture or neutralization in the circumstances ruling at the time offers a definite military advantage. They include buildings, minefields, weapons, concentrations of troops and individual enemy combatants.
- c. "Civilian objects" are all objects which are not military objectives.

### **Rules**

19. The following rules apply:
- a. Military operations may only be directed against military objectives. Everything feasible must be done to verify that the target is a military objective.
- b. In the choice of weapons or methods of combat, care must be taken to avoid incidental loss or damage to civilians or civilian objects. If the resulting loss or damage would be excessive in relation to the concretes and direct military advantage expected, the operation must be cancelled or suspended.
- c. Effective advance warning must be given of attacks which may affect the civilian population, unless circumstances do not permit. Where a place is to be bombarded, the commander of the attacking force is to do all that he can to warn the authorities before commencing the bombardment, except in cases of assault or where surprise is an essential element of success. This only applies to bombardment of places where there are still civilians remaining.
- d. Civilians should be removed from the vicinity of military objectives so far as possible, and the belligerents should endeavour to avoid sitting their military installations near the civilian population.
- e. Family and private honour as well as religious convictions and practice are to be respected.

20. **Prohibitions.** It is forbidden:

- a. To attack the civilian population, individual civilians or civilian objects as a deliberate method of warfare.
- b. To compel enemy nationals to take part in operations against their own country even if they were in your service before the outbreak of hostilities.
- c. To attack or bombard undefended towns, villages, dwellings or buildings.
- d. To commit pillage, even if the town or place concerned is taken by assault.
- e. To carry out reprisals against protected persons or property..
- f. To starve civilians as a method of warfare.
- g. To direct attacks at objects indispensable for the survival of the civilian population such as foodstuffs, crops, livestock and drinking water.
- h. To use methods of warfare which are specifically intended to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment. This rule does not prohibit the use of nuclear weapons against military objectives.
- j. To carry out indiscriminate attacks.

**Protection of Property**

21. It is forbidden to destroy or requisition enemy property unless it is militarily necessary to do so. In sieges, bombardments or attacks precautions must be taken to spare; as far as possible, buildings dedicated to religion, art, science or charitable purpose, historic monuments, important works of art, hospitals and places where sick and wounded are collected, provided that they are not being used for military purposes. Buildings of this sort should be distinctively marked, clearly identifying them as places to be spared. If a cathedral, hospital, museum or similar building is used for some military purpose then it may become a proper military target and there may be no alternative but to destroy it.

**Protective Emblems**

22. The letters PW and PG, standing for Prisoner of War and Prisonnier de Guerre, if painted on the walls and/or roofs of prisoner of war camps show that those camps have protected status and may not be attacked. The letters IC stand for Internment Camp. Under the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 civilians may in certain circumstances be interned for security reasons. Internment Camps are, of course, protected and free from attack.

23. The red crescent and red cross on white backgrounds are the protective emblems for the medical services. Persons, units or establishments displaying either sign are protected from attack.

24. The white flag, or flag of truce, indicates no more than an intention to enter into negotiations with the enemy. It does not necessarily mean a wish to surrender. The party showing the white flag must stop firing and if so the other party must do likewise. There is no obligation to receive a flag party, which may be sent back. The flag party may not be attacked and on completion of its mission must be allowed to return to its own lines. The Hague Rules provide for the flag party to consist of the envoy, flag bearer, interpreter and trumpeter, bugler or drummer. In modern warfare the latter may be replaced by a radio operator and the flag party may well travel in a vehicle flying the white flag.

### **Reprisals**

25. Under customary law reprisals are permitted to counter unlawful acts of warfare. They can only be taken if:

- a. They are intended to secure legitimate warfare.
- b. Prior warning is given.
- c. They are in proportion to the violation complained of.
- d. They cease when the violation complained of ceases.
- e. They are ordered at a high level.

26. Reprisals are an unsatisfactory way of enforcing the law. They tend to be used as an excuse for illegal methods of warfare with a danger of escalation through repeated reprisals and counter-reprisals. The Geneva Conventions and Protocol I prohibit reprisals against prisoners of war; the wounded, sick and shipwrecked; medical and religious personnel; buildings and equipment; enemy civilians in territory controlled by a belligerent; cultural objects; objects indispensable for the survival of the civilian population; the natural environment; and works containing dangerous forces.

### **Non-Hostile Relations with the Enemy**

27. It is within the legal competence of an officer to arrange a temporary cease-fire for a specific and limited purpose, for example to permit the collection or evacuation of the wounded. Any such action should be reported to higher authority. Absolute good faith is required in all such dealings with the enemy. Any other type of cease-fire or armistice could have far-reaching political or military consequences and needs the prior approval of higher authority.

### **Protective Zones**

28. The law permits various zones to be set up for the protection of people from hostilities. They include hospital, safety, neutralized and demilitarized zones and non-defended localities. Generally they are protected from attack and military operations. They will be set up by higher authority who will publish the details and the rules to be observed.

### **Prohibited Weapons**

29. The following are prohibited in international armed conflict:
- a. Explosive or inflammable bullets for use against personnel.
  - b. Dum-dum bullets.
  - c. Poison or poisoned weapons.
  - d. Arms, projectiles or material intended to cause excessive injury or suffering.
  - e. The first use of gas and chemical weapons.
  - f. Bacteriological weapons.
  - g. Weapons (other than nuclear weapons) intended or which may be expected to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment.

### **Wounded And Sick On Land, Medical Personnel And Chaplains**

30. The rules are contained in the First Geneva convention of 1949 as revised by Protocol I and cover the wounded and sick of the armed forces (and certain others), medical units, medical personnel, medical buildings and material, medical transport, chaplains, the Red Cross/Crescent emblem, implementation of the Convention and suppression of violations.

### **Wounded and Sick**

31. The wounded and sick are protected and must be humanely treated. Murder or violence to the person are strictly prohibited. Sick and wounded members of the opposing forces must not be tortured or subjected to biological experiments or abandoned without medical care. Priority in the order of medical treatment is decided only for urgent medical reasons. Women are to be treated with all consideration due to their sex.

32. Combatants are required to search for and collect the wounded and sick and to search for the dead and prevent their being despoiled. Arrangements may be made between the parties to permit the removal, exchange and transport of the wounded left on the battlefield. Similarly the passage of medical and religious personnel and equipment to the battle area is permitted.

33. Requirements are laid down for keeping records of the wounded, sick and dead. Provision is made for the handling of the dead. Cremation is allowed only on religious grounds or for imperative reasons of hygiene. Military authorities must allow the local population and relief societies to collect and tend the wounded and sick. No one is to be molested or convicted for having nursed the wounded or sick or for having acted in accordance with medical ethics. Captured enemy wounded and sick combatants are PW but are evacuated initially through medical channels.

34. **Medical Units.**

- a. Protection from attack is given to fixed and mobile medical units and to medical transport eg ambulances. They must not take part in hostilities and if they do it may result in protection being forfeited.
- b. Medical units can be military or civilian and include medical depots and pharmaceutical stores as well as hospitals and treatment centres.

35. **Medical Personnel.**

- a. Medical personnel are those exclusively assigned to medical units. They are to be respected, protected and not attacked.
- b. Medical personnel may carry and use small arms for their self-defence and for the defence of the wounded and sick in their care.
- c. Military medical personnel who are captured are not prisoners of war. They may be "retained" for the sole purpose of providing medical care for PW of their own forces. While detained they are entitled to the protection of the PW Convention. They have direct access to the camp authorities and must be allowed access to PW in outside detachments.
- d. Military personnel who may have medical duties to perform on a temporary basis, eg regimental stretcher bearers, may not be attacked while performing medical duties. On capture they become PW but are to be employed on medical duties if the need arises.

36. **Use of Enemy Medical Resources**

- a. Military medical resources - medical material which is captured from medical units is to be reserved for the care of wounded and sick. Buildings, material and stores must be used for medical purposes unless urgently required for military purposes and alternative arrangements are made for treatment of the wounded and sick. Materials and stores of mobile and fixed medical units are not to be intentionally destroyed.
- b. Civilian medical resources may not be requisitioned so long as they are needed for the treatment of the civilian population.

**Medical Emblem**

37. The distinctive emblem of the Red Cross or Red Crescent is to be displayed on the buildings and equipment of the medical services, but in the case of military units may be camouflaged on the order of the local tactical commander. Medical personnel must carry a special identity card and arm-band bearing the emblem.

### **Medical Aircraft**

38. Helicopters are increasingly used for the evacuation of the wounded. Medical aircraft are protected in the same way as other medical transports, but, having regard to the range of anti-aircraft missiles, the problems of identification are greater. Overflight of enemy-held territory without prior agreement will mean loss of protection.

### **Religious Teachers**

39. Religious teachers or chaplains attached to the armed forces have protected status and may not be attacked. They will not be armed. If captured they may be "retained" to meet the spiritual needs of PW of their own forces.

### **Prisoners Of War**

40. The Third Geneva Convention of 1949 is to some extent a restatement of the basic principles of international law relating to PW. Its provisions are interwoven with those of the other three Conventions. There are 143 Articles in the Convention together with 5 annexes, including a model agreement for repatriation of wounded and sick PW.

a. **Duration.** PW status starts at the moment of capture and continues until final release and repatriation.

b. **Entitlement.** Only the following are entitled to be treated as PW:

1. Those having combatant status.
2. Civilians who accompany the armed forces, such as war correspondents and welfare personnel, provided that they are duly authorised.
3. Merchant sailors and crews of civil aircraft - provided that they do not qualify for more favourable treatment under other provisions of international law.
4. Persons belonging or who have belonged to the armed forces of the occupied territory if the occupying power considers it necessary by reason of their allegiance to intern them.
5. Persons in one of these categories who have been received by a neutral or non-belligerence power and who are required to be interned under international law.

If there is doubt about the status of a captured person, he should be treated as a PW until his status has been determined by higher authority.

### **Basic Protection of Prisoners of War**

41. It is important to remember that PW are in the hands of the enemy State, and NOT the individuals or units which capture them. PW must at all times be humanely treated. Any unlawful act or omission by the Detaining Power causing death or seriously endangering the health of a PW in its custody is prohibited and will be regarded as a serious breach of the Convention. PW are entitled in all circumstances to respect for their persons and their honour. Specific mention is made of women in this respect. PW must be provided with free maintenance and medical attention. There must be no adverse discrimination on account of race, nationality religious belief or political opinions.

### **Beginning of Capture**

42. When questioned a PW is bound to give his full name, rank, service number and date of birth so that his identity can be established and his next of kin informed of his capture. To this end every state is required to issue to each subject who is liable to become a PW an identity card containing this minimum information. A PW is not required to provide any further information and no physical or mental torture nor any form of coercion may be used to obtain it. PW should be searched and disarmed and their military papers and equipment removed. A PW is entitled to keep his identity card, his personal property, decorations, badges of rank, articles of sentimental value and military clothing and protective equipment such as steel helmets, gas masks and NBC clothing. Money and valuables may only be taken on the order of an officer for safe keeping. A receipt must be given. PW shall be evacuated as soon as possible after their capture to camps which are not unnecessarily exposed to danger. The evacuation and movement of PW must be carried out humanely. Sufficient food and water, clothing and medical attention must be provided.

### **Internment**

43. Usually PW are interned. But they may be released on parole if this is allowed by the law of their own state. Parole is release in exchange for an undertaking not to take any further part in hostilities.

### **Conditions of Internment**

44. Some of the most important rules on internment are:

- a. PW camps must be located on land, not in prison ships, and afford every guarantee of hygiene and health.
- b. The Detaining Power must inform other parties to the conflict of the location of PW camps and mark them so that they are clearly identifiable from the air.
- c. The accommodation which is provided for PW shall be of a similar standard to that for the forces of the Detaining Power who are billeted in the same area.

d. Food sufficient in quantity, quality and variety to keep prisoners of war in good health must be provided. Food must not be restricted as a form of collective punishment.

e. PW must be provided with adequate clothing including footwear and working clothes.

f. PW must be allowed to send a capture card to the protecting power and to their next of kin no later than the time of their arrival in a PW camp. The Convention contains detailed rules about further correspondence.

45. **Medical and Religious Facilities.**

a. PW, other than officers, may be required to work. Non Commissioned Officers may only be required to do supervisory work. Officers may not be compelled to work, but if they ask for suitable work they should be given.

b. Apart from work connected with the administration of the camp, a PW may be required to do work within the following categories:

- (1) Agriculture.
- (2) Industry involving production of raw materials and manufacturing, excluding metallurgic, machinery and chemical industries.
- (3) Public works and building operations which have no military character or purpose.
- (4) Transport and handling of stores which are not military in character or purpose.
- (5) Commercial business and arts and crafts.
- (6) Domestic service.
- (7) Public services having no military character or purpose.

c. PW may not be required to do work that is unhealthy or dangerous (eg clearing mines).

46. **Discipline.**

a. All PW must salute the PW camp commandant. Soldiers salute officers of the Detaining Power. Officers salute officers of the Detaining Power of higher rank.

b. PW are subject to the military law of the Detaining Power.

c. Disciplinary punishment may only be ordered by the PW camp commandant or an officer to whom he has delegated his power.



- d. The disciplinary punishments which may be imposed on PW include a fine of up to 50% of advances of pay, loss of privileges, 2 hours of daily fatigues (not applicable to officers) and confinement. In no case may disciplinary punishment be inhumane, brutal or dangerous to health, nor may the duration exceed 30 days.
- e. Where trial of a PW by court-martial is contemplated, the Protecting Power must be notified of all particulars at least 3 weeks before the opening of the trial.
- f. No PW may be tried or sentenced for an act which is not forbidden by the law of the Detaining Power or by international law in force when the act in question was committed.
- g. No PW may be convicted by court-martial without having had an opportunity to present his defence and the assistance of a qualified advocate or counsel.

### **Protecting Power**

47. The Protecting Power is a neutral State appointed to ensure that the Convention is observed. The Protecting Power's duty is to safeguard the interests of the parties to the conflict. To achieve this the Protecting Power may appoint delegates to carry out its duties. The Protecting Power has various functions, notably to inspect PW camps and to deal with prisoners' appeals for help in correcting any violations of the Convention by the Detaining Power. If no neutral Protecting Power has been appointed, its functions can be exercised by the ICRC or some other humanitarian organisation, subject to the consent of the parties to the conflict concerned.

### **Prisoners' Representative**

48. An important spokesman for PW in dealing with the Detaining Power, Protecting Power or the ICRC is the PW representative. He is usually the senior PW officer. If there is no officer detained in the PW camp the prisoners' representative is elected. However, the representative elected must be approved by the Detaining Power before he has the right to commence his duties. In all cases the prisoners' representative must have the same nationality and speak the same language as the PW whom he represents.

### **Repatriation**

49. PW must be released and repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities. In exceptional cases arrangements may be made for the repatriation during hostilities of the seriously wounded or sick, unless hospital treatment in a neutral country is possible.

### **Protection of Civilians in Enemy Hands**

50. The Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 was a significant development in the law of armed conflict. Although the Hague Rules contained some provisions relating to occupied territory, there were, before 1949, no detailed rules protecting civilians who were in the

hands of a belligerent state of which they were not nationals. The 1949 Civilian Convention gives them protection.

51. **General Provisions**

- a. Safety Zones. Safety zones may be set up to contain hospitals, shelters for the wounded and sick, the old and infirm, children under 15 years of age, expectant mothers and mothers with children under 7 years of age.
- b. Evacuation. A local cease-fire may be arranged for the removal from besieged or encircled areas of the cases. Evacuations can also be ordered for military reasons or for the security of the population.
- c. Protection for Civilian Hospitals and Staff. The protection traditionally reserved for the Army Medical Services is extended to civilian hospitals and staff.
- d. Free Passage of Relief Supplies. The free passage of medical and hospital stores and objects for religious worship is guaranteed as well as essential food and clothes for children expectant mothers and maternity cases.
- e. Child Welfare. Parties to the conflict are to care for children under 15, orphans and those separated from their families. They are not to be subjected to political propaganda.
- g. Family News. The parties to a conflict are to assist members of families to keep in touch with one another and if possible to reunite families.

**Protected Persons.**

52. Protected persons are those who at any time and for any reason are in the hands of a party to the conflict of which they are not nationals. The most common categories are enemy nationals in ones own territory and the population of occupied territory. An obligation is imposed on belligerents to deal humanely with protected persons. Violence, torture, biological experiments, pillage, intimidation or coercion to obtain information, the imposition of corporal or collective punishment and the taking of hostages are forbidden.

In all circumstances the person, honour, family rights, religious convictions, manners and customs of protected persons should be respected. The question of honour of women is specific. There must be no rape, no enforced prostitution and no indecent assault.

**Treatment of Enemy Aliens**

53. Enemy aliens who wish to leave must, so far as possible, be permitted to do so. The Convention ensures the humane treatment of those who remain. Unless security reasons necessitate controls such as internment, they must be allowed to lead a normal life. There are detailed rules on conditions of internment.

### **Occupied Territories**

54. The provisions of the Convention which deal with the administration of occupied territories are extensive. The aim is to ensure that the occupying power will respect the basic human rights of the people who live in the occupied territory. The destruction of property is forbidden except where absolutely necessitated by military operations. In general terms, the occupying power must care for the civilian populations. Regulations control the conditions of internment if it is necessary for security reasons to intern any members of the civilian population.

### **Service Discipline**

55. Military personnel are required to obey lawful commands but must not obey unlawful commands. There is no defence of "superior orders". If a soldier carries out an illegal order, both he and the person giving that order are responsible. A captured soldier who has committed war crimes can expect to be dealt with according to the military law of the Detaining Power or by a war crimes tribunal. However, he does not lose PW status.

### **Internal Armed Conflicts**

56. Internal disturbances and tensions such as riots and isolated and sporadic acts of violence are not armed conflicts as a matter of law nor are terrorist crimes. Armed conflict is a state of affairs equivalent to war. Before an insurgency can amount to an internal armed conflict the insurgents must have such control over part of a State's territory as to enable them to carry out sustained and concerted military operations; in other words there is a civil war. In the event of a civil war, the 1949 Geneva Convention provides:

a. That persons out of the fighting because they are not taking a part in hostilities, or because they are wounded or have surrendered, or have been detained must be treated humanely and without adverse discrimination. This means that they:

- (1) May not be subjected to any form of violence.
- (2) May not be made hostages.
- (3) May not be degraded or humiliated.
- (4) May not be sentenced without proper trial.

b. That the wounded and sick shall be collected and cared for.

c. Humanitarian organisations such as the ICRC may lend their services and the parties to the conflict are encouraged to agree to a wider application of the Geneva Convention.

### **Conclusion**

57. Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions lays down additional rules for the protection of detained persons, the wounded and sick, the civilian population and for regulating penal processes. It does not, however, give PW status to detainees. These rules are similar to those contained in the United Nations International Conventions and the European Convention on Human Rights.

## **TOPIC-2**

### **RULES OF ENGAGEMENT**

#### **Introduction**

1. During periods of peace or tension, actions taken by one nation against another can be misinterpreted; in the worst case, such actions can lead to an outbreak of hostilities between the nations. At the same time nations have an obligation to protect their own forces during the difficult period before a war actually breaks out. Rules of Engagement (ROE) are provided to help commanders make sensible and rapid decisions in situations short of war. Once war breaks out, the situation is more clear-cut and decision-making on engaging the enemy is much easier, although, of course, military actions are still subject to International Law and Convention.

2. ROE apply equally to the land, sea and air scenarios and it is essential that officers at all levels that are likely to be involved, however tenuously with ROE, have a clear understanding of their nature, and the political and legal implications underlying their formulation.

#### **Background**

3. The conduct of military operations is circumscribed by the provisions of international and national law. The former includes the principles set out in the United Nations Charter and in the Hague and Geneva Conventions, the provisions of treaties and agreements to which nations are a party, beside the tenets of customary international relations. National law includes both the law of the country concerned, to which its forces are always subjected wherever they may be serving, and the law of the particular country to which a force may be deployed. Guided by this legal framework, it is for ministers to decide on the deployment and commitment of the country's armed forces and to set the parameters within which those forces can operate. Rules of Engagement are the means whereby ministers provide political direction and guidance to commanders at all levels governing the application of force. They are approved by ministers and may only be changed with ministerial authority.

4. ROE defines the degree and manner in which force may be applied and are designed to ensure that such application of force is carefully controlled; ROE are not intended to be used to assign specific tasks or as a means of issuing tactical instructions. In passing orders to a subordinate, a commander at any level must always act within the ROE received but is not bound to use the full extent of the permissions granted.

5. ROE are usually written in the form of prohibitions or permissions. When they are issued as prohibitions; they will be orders to commanders not to take certain designated actions: when they are issued as permissions they will be guidance to commanders that certain designated actions may be taken if the commanders judge them necessary or desirable in order to carry out their assigned tasks. The ROE are thus issued as a set of parameters to inform commanders of the limits/constraints imposed or freedom permitted when carrying out their assigned tasks. The conformity of any action with any set of ROE in force does not guarantee its lawfulness, and it remains the commanders responsibility to

use only that degree of force which is necessary, reasonable and lawful in the circumstances.

### **Definition**

6. Rules of Engagement are directives that a government may establish to delineate the circumstances and limitations under which its own ground, naval and air forces will initiate and continue combat engagement with enemy forces.

7. Rules of engagement are required for certain operational tasks and control of air defence resources like interceptors, SAMs and AAA in peacetime, and in periods of tension or limited conflict when it is necessary to supplement or modify the normal guidance with detailed rules to ensure that the conduct of the Military Commander is accurately related to the needs of the specific political situation, or any changes in this situation. Some definitions of terms of ROE are at end of this topic.

### **Factors to be Considered**

8. In considering a decision to use force or threatening conduct to achieve a given aim, various factors must be considered. They include:

- a. The National Political Policy.
- b. The Legal Aspect.
- c. The Enemy's Capabilities.
- d. The Enemy's Intentions.
- e. Our Own Capability.
- f. Deterrence.

These factors are discussed below.

9. **The National Political Policy.** National Policy is overriding and must be concisely stated in order that military commanders have a clear background from which to frame their military policy. There are 3 possible courses:

- a. **To Escalate.** Escalation involves taking such reprisal action to enemy attack that the level of tension is raised to a new threshold in order to force the enemy to withdraw or to apply extra force himself, ie, taking up a more threatening posture.
- b. **To Maintain the Status Quo.** Maintaining the status quo involves keeping the situation at its present level by matching act for act, ie, dealing with trouble as it occurs.
- c. **To Reduce Tension.** To reduce tension involves avoiding, as far as possible, being provoked into using force, ie, avoiding trouble as far as possible.

10. **The Legal Aspect.** While the use of force in peacetime is generally in opposition to the Rule of Law, there are occasions when a particular aspect of International Law may be overriding. This might include a prohibition of entry into another country's territorial water, or airspace, or over her borders; perhaps with the intention to avoid dragging another party into the conflict. Under this heading, guidance may also be given as to whether International Law may be broken, and in what circumstances.

11. **Enemy Capabilities.** Is the enemy's capability such that we can afford to allow him to commit a Hostile Act before retaliating? In other words, is our survivability at stake if he strikes first? If this is the case, then his intentions become of overriding importance, while if his capability does not give him the initiative, then the problem is eased.

12. **Enemy Intentions.** As stated above, in some circumstances, an enemy's intentions must be gauged when considering Rules of Engagement and Hostile Intent must be clearly defined. Between his extreme options of overt aggression, or "self-defence", there are 3 relevant tests that would be prudent to apply:

a. **Mistake.** Has he mis-identified our units, or have we mis-identified his? On many occasions errors in identity and navigation have resulted in Mistaken Hostile Intent and force being used.

b. **Surveillance.** Is his interest limited to surveillance? If so; does this constitute sufficient reason for retaliation?

c. **Provocation.** Are his actions intended to harass and possibly provoke a response? If so, is this for a military reason (eg baiting a trap) or for a political end?

13. **Our Capability.** Beyond the obvious preliminary assessment of our force's ability to retaliate effectively to enemy attack, or to pre-empt such an attack, it is important to decide whether the enemy can also cope with the resulting (possibly escalated) situation. Related to this is the degree of control and communication between threatened units and higher command. Ideally, the authority to use force should be held at a level where political/military consultation can quickly take place. If he is closely supervised, a sentry can be given fairly simple rules to follow because he would be able to report back quickly if complications develop. On the other hand, ships and aircraft may well have their communications disrupted by jamming. Unless special measures are taken to safeguard these communications, their instructions must contain an element of blanket approval for specific action without recourse to higher authority.

14. **Deterrence.** The military aim normally includes an element of deterrence and the Rules of Engagement should be balanced against the importance of the deterrence being effective. The enemy is more likely to be deterred from hostile action by rules which evidently permit retaliation, than, for example, by a posture of self-defence.

### **Further Action**

15. **Conflict.** In applying the factors discussed above to a threatening situation, there will inevitably be some conflict between them; the most obvious being a situation where a pre-emptive attack is indicated for military reasons but is prohibited by national policy. In such

an instance, it is important that the penalty in accepting such an overriding political directive is made clear to higher command levels.

16. **Review**. The Rules of Engagement applicable during a state of tension will no longer apply once hostile acts have occurred on both sides. Furthermore, as the tension is increased by incidents over a period, it will be necessary to review the rules frequently in the light of the changing situation.

### **Purposes of ROE**

17. The ROE is established for the following purposes:

- a. Means by which politicians control the military's application of force.
- b. Designed to ensure that the conduct of military commanders - at all levels - is accurately related to the requirements of a specific political situation.
- c. Provide guidance to commanders on freedom of action and the manner in which force may be used.

### **Prerequisites of ROE**

18. ROE must :

- a. Be clear, precise and tactically realistic.
- b. Contain and explain enough of the philosophy behind the political policy, and the policy itself, to enable commanders to deal correctly with unforeseen circumstances.

### **Content**

19. Three tiers of ROE:

- a. **Political Policy**. Determined at ministerial level and issued to provide background for commanders. Three standard policies, expressed in shorthand terms are:
  - (1) Alpha - De-escalation.
  - (2) Bravo - Maintenance of the status-quo.
  - (3) Charlie - Escalation: to take the initiative even if this involves increasing the level of action or use of force.
- b. **Military Policy**. States the policy to be followed by subordinate commanders and the priorities required, if circumstances change.
- c. **Detailed Rules**. These amplifying instructions control the actions of subordinates within the limits and spirit of the military policy. They are of 3 types:

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- (1) Instructions, for example, 'is to'.
- (2) Authorizations, for example, 'is permitted'.
- (3) Prohibitions, for example, 'is forbidden'.

Such detailed rules usually indicate the most appropriate political policy to aid local interpretation and initiative.

### **Examples**

#### 20. **General Rules**

Designation	Military Policy	Political Policy
Nnn	Aircraft Captains are to respond to any aggression with tactful firmness and are to exhibit a determination to meet any escalation but are not to exceed that carried out by the enemy.	Bravo: The present tension should not be allowed to deteriorate further when reacting to harassment.
Remarks: Enemy action may be that of a junior commander and not an accurate reflection of national intent.		

#### 21. **Specific Rules.**

Designation	Detailed Rules Instructions	Political Policy
nnn	Warning shots from aircraft are permitted.	Charlie: Risk of escalation is acceptable within declared constraints.
Remarks: Military Policy : Minimum force which may include the firing of weapons is To be used to attain the aim.		

### **Promulgation**

22. Shorthand political policies, specific rules and military policies are detailed in operational and tactical instructions issued in peacetime by controlling authorities. Implementation is ordered by brief signal referring to the document and numbered Rules (nnn above). Additions and exceptions may also be signalled, together with an appreciation of the political situation in amplification of the political policy.



23. ROE, based on International Law, are an indispensable part of the national defensive, deterrent posture and policy:

- a. They must be realistic, easily workable and credible to all sides.
- b. No ROE can lawfully prevent the sovereign right to take action in self-defence.

**Summary**

24. In sum, the Rules of Engagement may be defined at 3 levels:

- a. The political policy, and legal aspects.
- b. The military policy derived from the political policy and legal aspects.
- c. Amplifying instructions to units in the form of specific DOs and DON'Ts to cover all likely situations.

25. All rules must be kept under constant review by commanders, to ensure that instructions to units reflect the changing situation.

### **TOPIC-3**

## **RULES OF THE AIR ENGAGEMENT**

### **Introduction**

1. Since an airforce operates in a wide range of roles, the Rules of Engagement under which it operates will vary greatly. How complicated the rules become will depend on the aircraft's role and task, but even the pilot of a transport aircraft flying in an area where there is international tension must operate with a clear set of instructions in case of interception. This is a simple case and for the more aggressive roles the problems of laying down rules are far more complicated and the rules even more necessary.

2. Any aircraft has the potential, either by infringement of foreign airspace or by over-reaction to incursions by foreign aircraft, to rapidly increase international tension. Since it will normally be our intention to reduce tension or at the most to maintain the status quo, the Rules of Engagement will be directed at the use of minimum force. They must also allow for the fact that there are a variety of reasons for infringement by the other side, other than the wish for escalation, for instance a navigational error. The rules must cater for this.

3. In the air, it is difficult for a pilot to establish the intent of a possible hostile aircraft without allowing himself to become too vulnerable. Allowing that he can act in self defence, the pilot can hardly wait for the other side to open fire since in a missile engagement this will probably be fatal. The ROE applicable to a particular situation are therefore, likely to be related to the scale of activity. For instance, one, possibly hostile aircraft approaching our national airspace at high level may be considered an acceptable risk meriting an identification sortie, whereas multiple low level intrusions would be automatically declared hostile and destroyed. Where possible the rules should define such circumstances and indicate who has the authority to interpret them and to declare an intruder hostile and order attack.

4. The ability of a pilot to refer decisions and the final interpretation of the current rules to higher authority may not always be possible since communications may suffer from blank spots, equipment failure or jamming. The rules must, therefore, be comprehensive enough for the aircraft captain to be in no doubt of the correct course of action when he is out of touch.

### **The Role of the Air Defence Commander**

5. The rules of engagement to a large extent determine the steps an Air Defence Commander (ADC) must take to identify a possible hostile element before engaging. It is therefore, necessary to elicit the form of rules likely to be imposed during peace, periods of tension and general war:

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a. **Peace**. In peace, an ADC is unlikely to be authorised to engage an aircraft from a potential enemy country even if it is over the ADC's homeland unless it commits a hostile act, such as:

- (1) Opens its bomb doors or drops bombs.
- (2) Lands or drops troops.

b. **Period of Tension**. In a period of tension, the main concern of the government would be to do nothing that might exacerbate the situation. An ADC would, therefore, only be cleared to engage potential enemy aircraft if they behaved in a decidedly hostile manner, for example, they were armed and were heading directly towards a vital target at low level and high speed. However, even under these circumstances the air defence commander would, almost certainly, have to hold fire until the aircraft actually violated his borders or territorial waters.

c. **General War**. In general war, the ADC would have to be 'reasonably sure' that the aircraft was not friendly before engaging.

### **Identification During Peace**

6. In peacetime, the following considerations apply:

- a. The ADC's task is to ensure that there are no unauthorized flights over the country by foreign aircraft. He must, therefore, be reasonably sure of the identity of all aircraft approaching the frontiers.
- b. The air traffic flow into a modern industrialized country is likely to be heavy.
- c. Commercial pressures would permit only safety restrictions to be imposed on traffic flow and routing.

7. To intercept and visually identify every aircraft approaching the country would place an intolerable burden on fighter resources. However:

- a. All flights into a country have to submit flight plans.
- b. Flights by foreign aircraft into a country have to be given prior approval.

8. The ADC is also helped by the fact that:

- a. All allied military aircraft which may be required to cross international borders are fitted with IFF.
- b. Civil commercial aircraft which fly international routes are fitted with a transponder which is equivalent to military mode 3.

- c. Military IFF identifies the service, the present controlling authority and the aircraft type and tail number.
  - d. Civil aircraft transponders identify the present controlling authority.
9. **Categories of Unknown**. The main categories of unknown are:
- a. Commercial aircraft on whom the flight plan has been delayed.
  - b. Lost private pilots and defectors.
  - c. Enemy aircraft on training/reconnaissance/probe missions.

**Identification During Periods of Tension**

10. The ADC would have to positively identify all aircraft approaching the country. This raises a number of critical questions:

- a. Is IFF good enough to ensure positive identification ? Should the ADC accept that an aircraft giving the correct responses is friendly ? Could the aircraft have copied the codes being used by other aircraft ? IFF may be acceptable if the aircraft is following an approved flight plan and in contact with either an air defence or an air traffic radar unit.
- b. Should the ADC engage an aircraft not showing the correct codes or no IFF at all ? The answer is surely "No" ! Unless the aircraft conforms with sub-para a, all the ADC could do as a first step would be to scramble a fighter to identify the aircraft.

11. There are other measures that can be taken to reduce the load on the fighter force:

- a. Establish an ADIZ.
- b. Set up specific air corridors for air traffic within the ADIZ.

12. An ADIZ is an airspace in which special controls pertain to facilitate identification:

- a. The following rules would apply:
  - (1) Aircraft should only enter an ADIZ if they have received prior clearance.
  - (2) Aircraft entering an ADIZ without clearance are investigated by an armed fighter.
- b. To be able to carry out the threat of intercepting all aircraft violating an ADIZ, the boundaries should:
  - (1) Be inside high level radar cover at least.

- (2) Be within the fighter radii of action.
  - c. The value of the ADIZ is that:
    - (1) It should ensure that all friendly movements within the ADIZ are known.
    - (2) Because of (1), all unknown movements within the ADIZ are likely to be by aircraft belonging to the potentially hostile power.
  - d. An ADIZ is of most value and easy to enforce if over own territorial waters and/or territory and reasonably deep. They are of less value or difficult to enforce if fairly narrow or over international waters. In these instances the enemy could wear down the fighter force by frequent flight towards or into the ADIZ.
13. In addition to assisting with the identification problem and reducing the load on the fighter force, the establishment of an ADIZ might influence the conduct of a campaign in the following ways during a period of tension.
- a. Established too early it could heighten tension,
  - b. It adds another important factor for the potential enemy to consider. He knows that he has complete freedom of action outside the ADIZ. He also knows that if he enters he could escalate the situation.

### **Identification in General War**

14. In general war, there is likely to be frequent passage through our own lines by friendly aircraft outbound for or inbound from counter-air, interdiction or close support missions.
15. As has been concluded earlier, the only way to positively identify an aircraft is by visual inspection. If an ADC was required to do this:
- a. He would be unable to use his long/medium range SAM. (Short range SAMs could be used provided the ADC was happy with the crew's standard of recognition training).
  - b. Each fighter interception would take very much longer, target penetration would increase and the number of interceptions a fighter might be able to make on a particular raid could be reduced.
  - c. Fighter aircraft closing to identify fighter-bombers might well find themselves in a manoeuvring engagement. Such manoeuvres would certainly prolong the interception. They might even result in the loss of fighter aircraft.

d. Aircraft with long range head-on snap-down capability would be seriously affected. These aircraft have, or should have, the capability to engage several targets simultaneously but not if they have to close in to identify their targets first.

**IFF**

16. IFF is regrettably not dependable as yet. This raises further questions concerning air defence operations:

a. In a situation in which an aircraft is giving either a nil or an incorrect response should the ADC engage? It could be that:

(1) The aircraft is an enemy.

(2) The aircraft is a friendly one with either a u/s or an incorrectly set IFF.

The key to the situation is seen in track behaviour. If the aircraft is following laid down procedures on routing, height and speed for example, it should be investigated by a fighter; if it is not, the aircraft should be engaged without further ado.

b. In a situation in which an aircraft is giving the correct responses, can it be automatically assumed to be friendly? In this event:

(1) Could it be an enemy copying our codes ?

(2) Can we assume that the system of changing mode 3 codes regularly and frequently would overcome code copying ?

The key once again is track behaviour. If the aircraft is following laid down procedure, the ADC would be justified in assuming that it was friendly; if not he should scramble a fighter to investigate.

c. Would it be possible to positively control movements into and out of the battle area ? If this were instituted:

(1) Could the system cope with the likely volume of paper work ?

(2) Are adequate communications likely to be available?

(3) Is such a system likely to be too cumbersome and impose

unacceptable delays ?

d. Would it be possible to use either horizontal or vertical corridors ? In such a case:

- (1) Might they impose unacceptable restrictions on routing ?
- (2) Could the enemy identify and use them ?

17. As should have been concluded earlier, an ADC could not rely completely on IFF and strike/attack aircraft will have to accept some restrictions on their freedom, particularly on the return leg, if the defences are not to inflict heavy losses on our own aircraft.

### **General Air Defence Considerations**

18. Due to the difficulties surrounding the identification problem in the application of ROE the following important points need to be considered in the scenario:

- a. We should always try to defend in depth and have a mix of weapons; just as fighters are not the complete answer, nor are missiles.
- b. An effective AEW capability is essential if we are to be able to deal with the low level attacker successfully. It should be noted that the latest generation of attack aircraft are all optimised for low level operation.
- c. Whether we like it or not we are likely to have to work under very restrictive rules of engagement at least at the start of any future conflict. These rules will further tend to sway the balance in favour of the aggressor.
- d. Modern air defence equipment and weapons must have effective ECCM fits. Also, we should not forget that EW can be made to work for both sides.
- e. Unless we can find some answer to the identification problem we will not be able to utilize fully the capabilities of the next generation of interceptors. For example, the F4 has a head-on, snap-down capability against low level targets; the advanced fighters will have the same capability but against several targets simultaneously. These aircraft will only be able to exploit these capabilities if they are released from the requirement to identify their target positively before engaging.

## **Reading Material- 1**

### **Rules of Engagement - Definition of Terms**

1. **Sovereignty of Airspace.** International airspace is the airspace over the high seas or any unclaimed territory which is not clearly the subject of the sovereignty of any particular state. The Chicago convention (1944) provides that sovereignty of a state extends to the airspace above its territory (land mass and territorial water adjacent thereto). Sovereignty of a coastal state thus extends to the airspace over its territorial waters which a majority of states now claim to be 12 nautical miles as laid down by the UN law of the sea convention (UNCLOS) 1982.
2. **Air Defence Identification Zone (ADIZ).** An airspace of defined dimensions within which the ready identification, and control of aircraft is required.
3. **Intruder.** A potentially hostile unit, which may be operating in international waters and violating no law but which may be engaged in surveillance or intelligence gathering operations.
4. **Scramble.** This is the order given to launch an aircraft as quickly as possible, usually followed by mission instructions.
5. **Air Defence Alert (ADA).** Air defence resources, interceptors, SAMs and AAA are maintained in different states of readiness, termed alert states, to deal with intruders. Each alert state (Alert 5 etc) is identified by the maximum number of minutes allowed for the weapon system to get into action - an aircraft to get airborne after the order to 'scramble', a SAM system to perform missile launch, or an AAA system to engage the target.
6. **Interception.** Interception is action taken by a manned aircraft to establish contact to identify and/or engage an airborne object. Depending on the situation this could involve diverting an intruder from its track, flight path or mission, forcing it to land on friendly territory, or shooting it down if considered hostile.
7. **Harassment.** This is defined as a calculated act of a provocative nature, falling short of Hostile Intent, designed to inconvenience or alarm.
8. **Shadow.** This means to observe and maintain contact (not necessarily continuously) with an object. Shadowing may be overt or covert.
9. **Trail.** This means to detect and classify a target, and having done so, to successfully track the target until contact is considered lost.
10. **Lure.** This is to take active deceptive measures in order to attract the attention of an intruder, and move the intruder away from a sensitive area.
11. **Reconnaissance.** This is obtaining, through visual observation or the use of various sensors, information on the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy;



additionally, to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic or geographic characteristics of a particular area.

12. Surveillance. Surveillance is an operation conducted during peacetime and periods of tension aimed at building up and maintaining a comprehensive picture of the enemy's deployment, movement, or exercise activity at sea.

13. Mark. This is to maintain contact on a target from such a position that the marking unit is at short notice to take offensive action (ie, weapon systems may be employed effectively with minimum delay).

14. Counter Mark. This is to provide a direct means of countering the threat presented by a marker.

15. Intervention. Intervention is action taken to divert a ship or aircraft from its track, flight path or mission.

16. Buzzing. Action by an aircraft to emphasize its presence by flying low over a specific area or target.

17. Covert Action. Action carried out in such a way as to disguise or hide one's presence or purpose.

18. Hostile Act. Aggressive action against national or designated friendly forces, property or territory.

19. Hostile Intent. Action by a potentially hostile force, which appears to be preparatory to hostile act. It is not always possible to determine a given set of criteria which clearly define hostile intent. Examples of Hostile Intent by enemy units are given below:

- a. A missile-armed submarine which is on the surface, within weapon range and headed in the direction of a major unit, with its missile house open and its fire control radar energized.
- b. A surface ship which is within weapon range of a own major unit with its missile house open, its fire control radar energized and both radar and missile launcher pointing at the major unit.
- c. An aircraft which approaches a major unit in a known missile launch profile with its missile fire control radar energized and operating in either the acquisition or track mode.
- d. A submarine closing or being detected within 5000 yards of a major unit.
- e. An aircraft which carries out minelaying in international waters.

20. Hostile Unit. A unit which has committed a hostile act or is declared hostile by an authorised commander.

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21. Identification. Determination of the identity of a unit by means which include visual recognition, electronic interrogation, electronic support measures, acoustic information, track behaviour, flight plan correlation or hostile action.
22. Interrogation. Action taken in an attempt to determine identity.
23. Physical Harassment. Harassment which has the element of direct contact or risk of collision.
24. Positive Identification. Assured determination of identity by specified means.
25. Potentially Hostile Unit or Force. Unit or force of a State or Organization which has clearly stated or demonstrated its will to commit a hostile act against national interests.
26. Riding Off. Manoeuvring own unit between escorted unit (s) and opposing force to cause that force to turn away.
27. Self Defence. Action to protect oneself or one's unit when faced with "an instant, overwhelming need, leaving no choice of means and no moment for deliberation."
28. Simulated Attack. Action carried out when a unit manoeuvres into a firing or bombing position with necessary sensors energised and with weapons apparently ready to fire or drop.
29. Visual Illumination. Activation of an artificial light source to illuminate the target within the visual light spectrum.
30. Warning Off. Informing intruding units that their actions are interfering with operations and may lead to the taking of countermeasures.

## **Reading Material-2**

### **AIR LAW**

1. The mission of air forces is to fly and fight. To carry out this mission air force personnel need to know and understand the legal regime which affects air operations. After the Gulf War, General Colin Powell reinforced this point when he stated that decisions were impacted at every level, (the law of war) proved invaluable in the decision making process.

2. The legal regime which affects air operations is closely related to both the international law of armed conflict (which regulates the full spectrum of armed conflict) and the important body of law, known as, the law of the sea. Some basic legal concepts which impact on air operations are:

- a. Definitions of air law terms.
- b. History of air law.
- c. The Chicago Convention.
- d. State Aircraft.
- e. Air navigation issues.
- f. Rules of aerial warfare.

### **Definitions**

3. **Air Law**. That body of law governing the use of airspace and its benefits for aviation, the general public and the nations of the world. The major sources of air law are:

- a. Multi-lateral and bilateral treaties.
- b. National domestic law.
- c. Contracts between international agencies and companies.
- d. Customary international law.

4. **Airspace**. There is no authoritative definition as to the boundaries of airspace. The international practice is to recognise the uppermost boundary as being somewhere between the lowest altitude at which a satellite remains in orbit and the highest altitude at which an aircraft can fly. Consequently, the uppermost boundary is generally recognised as being somewhere between 50 and 80 kilometres above the earth's surface.

5. **Aircraft**. In the 1944 Chicago Convention, an aircraft is defined as any machine which can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air other than the reactions of air against the earth's surface. This definition includes:

- a. Fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft.
- b. Airships
- c. Gliders.
- d. Balloons.

It does not include hovercraft, cruise missiles or rockets.

### **History**

6. Since man first started exploiting the third dimension, the air above the surface of the earth, regulations have emerged to control its use. In 1794, the balloons of the Montgolfier brothers disturbed the local populace. As a result, the local authorities passed laws restricting the times during which the balloons could be used. Additionally, after balloons were used in the US Civil War for military purposes, the potential of air power was recognised. As a result, the French in the 1890's called for restrictions on the military use of aircraft.

7. Despite the provisions of the Hague Convention of 1897, which forbade the dropping of bombs from balloons, and the draft Hague Code of 1923 which placed restrictions on aerial warfare, no firm set of rules emerged to provide practical and authoritative guidance to military airmen. Consequently, the following issues arose during wars in which air power played a role:

- a. Limits on air bombardment.
- b. Definitions of legitimate military targets.
- c. The status of civil aircraft.
- d. Which laws of armed conflict (LOAC) were applicable to airmen.
- e. Determining when airmen were Hors De Combat (out of combat).

These issues gave rise to great controversy in relation to the lawful and moral boundaries on the use of air power. While some customary international law developed, it was only after Vietnam that the international community addressed that part of the LOAC relating to air power. This resulted in additional protocols to the 1949 Geneva Convention being established in 1977.

### **The Chicago Convention**

8. Because the international community recognised the benefits of civil aviation and the need to set some international controls, negotiations were entered into and, in 1944, a comprehensive code entitled the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago) was agreed upon. This multi-lateral treaty provided a set of fundamental guidance for the control

and development of international civil aviation. Signatories of this convention have grown from the original 50 to include almost every nation in the world.

9. The Chicago Convention developed some fundamental principles and concepts. The following is a list of some of these:

- a. Every nation has complete sovereignty over its own airspace.
- b. A basic distinction exists between civil and state aircraft.
- c. The convention applies only to civil aircraft.
- d. There are established freedoms of air navigation over areas not subject to territorial sovereignty.
- e. Civil aircraft can transit through national airspace without specific clearance, though landing rights for scheduled services may be subject to bilateral agreements.
- f. The International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) is the single international controlling authority for international civil aviation.

10. The Chicago Convention also set out some basic rules regarding national sovereignty. These included:

- a. No aircraft may enter national airspace without permission. Permission may be specific, for example diplomatic clearances for a flight; or general, for example, permission granted under a treaty.
- b. Every aircraft must identify itself in another nation's airspace.
- c. Any aircraft in another nation's airspace must obey all reasonable orders.
- d. Control by a territorial state cannot expose aircraft and occupants to unreasonable danger; and
- e. Subject to state laws, nations should allow an aircraft to enter its airspace in an emergency.

### **State Aircraft**

11. State aircraft are not subject to the restriction of the Chicago Convention and cannot take advantage of its provisions. As a consequence, they are not subject to ICAO rules and procedures. Examples of state aircraft are military aircraft, customs and police aircraft, and VIP and mail carrying aircraft. Because state aircraft are not covered by the Chicago Convention, they must have diplomatic clearance to enter another nations' airspace. The basic rule for state aircraft is that they must conduct themselves with due regard to the safety and welfare of other air users. However, as a matter of policy and practice, most

military aircraft obey ICAO procedures for safety reasons, unless mission requirements dictate otherwise.

12. Military aircraft must be distinguished from civil aircraft. They are required to have visible external military and national markings. The additional protocols define military aircraft as those aircraft crewed by military personnel, registered on a military aviation register and destined to form part of the armed forces in conflict. There are specific provisions relating to the status and protection of medical aircraft in the protocols. Only military aircraft can engage in combat operations.

### **Air Navigation Issues**

13. As discussed previously, state aircraft need diplomatic clearance to transit through another nations' airspace. This means that aircraft have no right of innocent passage over territorial waters, like the rights all ships enjoy. Other than this, the freedom of the air can be exercised by all aircraft over the high seas, exclusive economic zones (EEZ), air defence identification zones (ADIZ) and flight information regions (FIR). FIRs are areas established by ICAO and are administered by national air traffic control authorities. They establish no sovereign rights, and state aircraft are not subject to control within them.

14. Nations can and do intrude into other nations' airspace. Some can be justified, others cannot. Some examples of justifiable intrusions are as follows:

- a. Intrusion based on duress or emergency.
- b. For national self defence eg, over flight of Cuba in 1962.
- c. Israel's flight into Entebbe.

It is important to note that the Israel attack against the Osirak nuclear reactor was justified on the basis of pre-emptive self defence, but this claim was not generally accepted by the international community.

### **Rules of Aerial Warfare**

15. Rules of aerial warfare have been slow to develop. However, those now in existence are detailed and wide ranging. Unfortunately, the area is plagued by controversy. It is beyond the scope of this precis to give a detailed analysis of these rules; however, it is important to introduce the three basic principles of aerial targeting. These three principles are as follows:

- a. The principle of humanity.
- b. The principle of military necessity.
- c. The principle of proportionality.

**These are the building blocks of LOAC.**

16. The principle of humanity recognises that there are limits to the methods and means of warfare. On humanitarian grounds certain targets are afforded special protection. This means they cannot be attacked unless certain conditions apply. Civilians and civilian objects are not subject to attack, nor are religious and cultural sites, hospitals, medical personnel, and military forces who are out of combat (for example, POWS, units who have surrendered, the injured and shipwrecked). The Geneva Convention and its additional protocols establish a body of law which sets out the protection given to these individuals and objects.

17. LOAC recognises that, in the pursuit of military objectives, the legitimate use of force may cause incidental injuries and collateral damage. Accordingly, the following guidance is crucial:

- a. Combatants can use that amount of force needed to achieve a military objective.
- b. Such use of force cannot be prohibited by LOAC.
- c. There must be the least possible expenditure of life feasible in the circumstances.
- d. The force used must be able to be regulated by the user.

Accordingly, military necessity recognises that lives will be lost and damage inflicted to private property, but such loss of life and damage must be incidental to the military mission. These LOAC principles accord with the three principles of war: maintenance of the aim, concentration of force, and economy of effort.

18. Proportionality is the requirement to balance the principles of humanity and military necessity. Military necessity cannot justify all use of force, for example, indiscriminate attacks are never justified. There are absolute boundaries. An air commander, while planning an attack, must weigh up the consequences of the attack with the value of the objective to be achieved. That is, the amount of death and destruction caused must be proportional to the military advantage anticipated. For example, it would be wrong to level an entire city simply because it had a few soldiers garrisoned there. However, it would be acceptable to specifically attack the barracks or any factories which manufacture weapons in the city. Additionally, Geneva Protocol provides specific guidance on all of these principles. Commanders have a heavy responsibility under LOAC, one which has been almost universally accepted by the nations of the world.

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**MOOTW MODULE**

**Media Interactions**

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## **MEDIA INTERACTIONS**

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**TOPIC-1**

**MEDIA AND THE MILITARY**

**Introduction**

1. The tenth edition of the Concise Oxford Dictionary defines 'media' as the main means of mass communication and includes TV, radio, and press collectively. 'Military' is defined as the armed forces of a country. The media is also termed as the fourth estate, the first three being the legislature, executive, and the judiciary. Both media and the military are unique institutions, important to a nation – the military for the survival and security of a nation and the media for providing information to the citizens of a nation, and also internationally. Now a day, science and technology have brought dramatic changes in the field of media and communication. Electronic broadcasting and satellite television has penetrated into the homes and changed the psychology and approach of the people to life and living. The media has shortened the gap between continents and remote corners of the world. The reach of the media power stretches to all centers of power without any political or international boundaries.

2. Information is an important tool in warfare. Both the opposing forces strive to know details about each other. Media is the only means for the outside world to know about the progress of any conflict. Thus, media has a very special relationship with the armed forces acts and their business today. During World War-II (WWII), 2600 correspondents were accredited over 4 years to report on 12,000,000 troops deployed world wide. Desert Storm in 1991 attracted 1600 reporters who covered 5,39,000 troops for 6 months in areas covered by Saudi Arabian Peninsula. The number of reporters from World War-II till the recent Gulf War indicate the importance of media in the conduct of war.

3. There need to be a balance between information-control by military and information-liberty of media. The relationship between the military and the media is changing due to revolutionary changes in the field of both print and electronic media. This scenario of change has shifted the balance towards the media in the process and thrown up a new series of challenges to the military. These challenges must be addressed by the military in order to derive maximum advantages in future war. The basic question to be asked and answered is : 'In the prosecution of war, what role media can perform and how will be the media-military environment?'.

4. Media coverage of war has never assumed great importance in Bangladesh, as she did not get any experience of a total war since 1971. Neither print nor audio-visual media outlet has special bureau for war coverage. There is no trained war correspondent to cover war situations. Moreover, there is no National Media policy as well as Armed Forces Media Policy for media coverage of war.

**What is Media ?**

5. **Media.** Media is the plural form of 'medium'. It is the means of transmission and expression through which information travel from the place of occurrence to the target audience or the recipients. It includes different outlets i.e.

newspaper, magazine, radio and television etceteras. Electronic Mail(E-mail) has also acquired an important place in the list of media.

6. **Categories of Media.** There are mainly three categories of media. These are pure visual, pure audio and audio-visual combination as explained below<sup>1</sup>:

a. **Pure Visual.** Newspapers, books, periodicals, leaflets, posters fall into this category. Its effectiveness is dependent upon the target audience.

b. **Pure Audio.** These media lend themselves to the transmission of brief, simple messages and personalization by using the human voice. It includes radio and loudspeaker.

c. **Audio-Visual Combination.** This category refers to television that has become the major source of reporting news. It has the greatest amount of general popular appeal.

7. **The Modern News Media.** Science and technology has brought dramatic changes in the field of communication and mass media. Television plays the major role in today's field of media followed by newspapers and radio.

a. **Television.** Television has become the major source of reporting news. Television pictures have greater immediate impact than text and it can report events as they are happening or immediately after. Since war reporting is concerned mainly with news, television has taken the lead in reporting wars. Reporting wars in television screen often lacks depth since many of the details can not be covered within the stipulated time. But the style of reporting is more dramatic, and it has allowed news to be used as entertainment.

b. **Newspapers.** Newspapers can be digested, re-read and items can more easily be referenced for later use. Newspapers and other publications bear the responsibility of recording history of events in details. Live coverage by television has changed the impact of newspaper in war coverage. Yet, it remains as record of history.

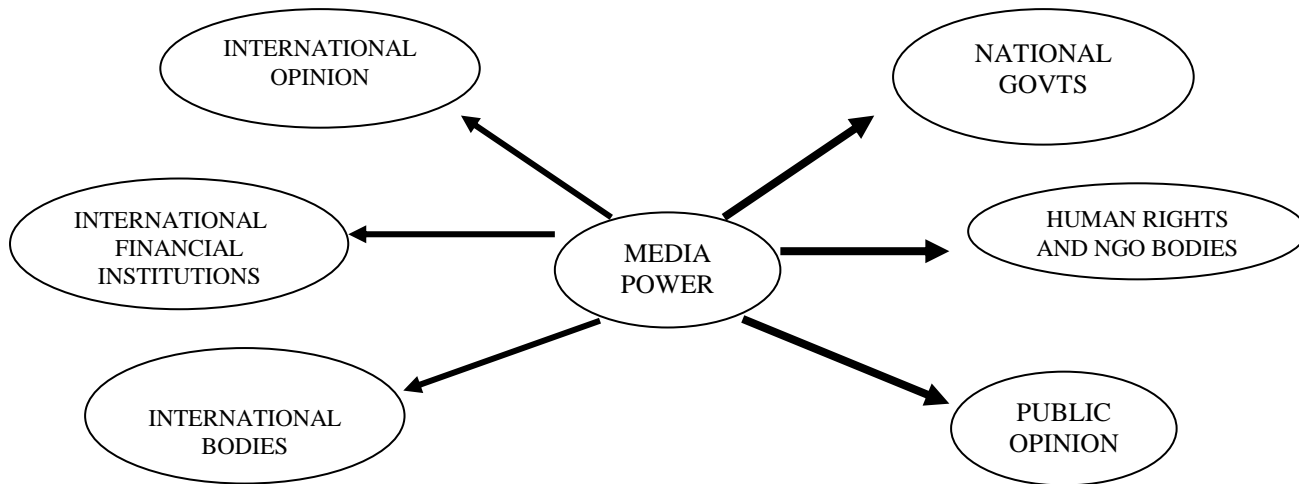
c. **Audio.** Radio has the capability of reaching the farthest and remotest corner of the world. It is widely used among people in areas where TV and other modern facilities could not reach or people are unable to afford those. The radio broadcast of Voice of America (VOA), BBC and other leading services have deep impact in the minds of people. During the conduct of war, radio becomes more reliable and readily available means of information.

d. **Internet/Fax.** Internet and fax have virtually diminished the physical distance in the field of communication. Internet gives the user a comprehensive knowledge about the subject he likes to browse. Fax is also one of the fastest means of communication.

### **Reach of Media Power**

8. Media has experienced a revolutionary change in both print and electronic media for the influence of modern science and information technology. The ever-expanding reach of the media has now achieved truly global dimension. The media today is not only

a means of providing news and information; it is in many ways, one of the most effective means of influencing and shaping the way we think and act. Thus the media has established its credibility as a key player in all spheres of life. The reach of the media power stretches to all centers of power without any political or international boundaries. The following figure illustrates the access of media power to various agencies.



**Figure-1 : Reach of the Media Power**

Source : Major General A N M Muniruzzamans, Military-Media Relationship in the Media, Bangladesh Army Journal, 25<sup>th</sup> issues, December 1996.

## Role of Media in Covering War

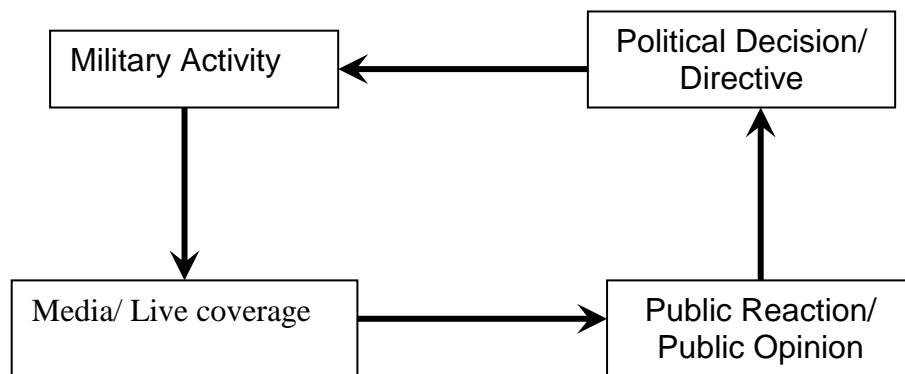
9. Media can perform wide variety of roles while providing coverage of war. Some of such roles are discussed below:

a. **Creating Public Opinion.** US President Abraham Lincoln said: "Public opinion is everything. With it nothing can fail, without it nothing can succeed." In a present scenario public opinion plays a crucial role in all decision making process. Today's war in media age is not only in the purview of political masters and their generals only. It is an activity of great magnitude that engulfs the whole nation. All its citizens are directly or indirectly in the war wherever it is fought. Public opinion is a major factor behind any war making decision. The media plays a key role as a principal source of information that the people need to form their opinion.

b. **Shaping Up The Future Battlefield.** Presumably future battlefield will be complex and chaotic. Media can help assist shaping up the future battlefield in manifold. Media can effectively reflect the public opinion behind any government decision. Propaganda is an essential element of psychological warfare, which is launched by media to set condition for battlefield. It can also bring international support in favour of the war effort. From the experience of 'Operation Iraqi Freedom' and its so-called 'Weapons of Mass Destruction', it is evident that media has even the capability to validate an unjustified war. The justification of waging

and continuing war can be substantiated by a well co-ordinated media coverage. Media is again an important tool to counter enemy's propaganda effort, which is very much expected in any battlefield environment. Media can cheer up own soldiers and people while dampen the spirit of adversaries by creating doubts about their cause and intention of the leaders.

c. **Media is a Force Multiplier.** Many military leaders have become aware that media coverage of their operations can be a force multiplier. Many military leaders have come to the conclusion that media coverage develops public awareness and the support of military units to a great extent. By creating public opinion of a nation, media can affect the political decision, which ultimately can influence the military course of action. America's withdrawal from Vietnam and Somalia were the examples of media compelling the political decision. That is why, after withdrawal from Somalia, John Shattuck, the then US assistant secretary of state for human rights and democracy argued 'The television got us in and television got us out'. Following flow chart (figure-2) illustrates media's such capabilities.



**Figure-2 : Media – Military Relation**

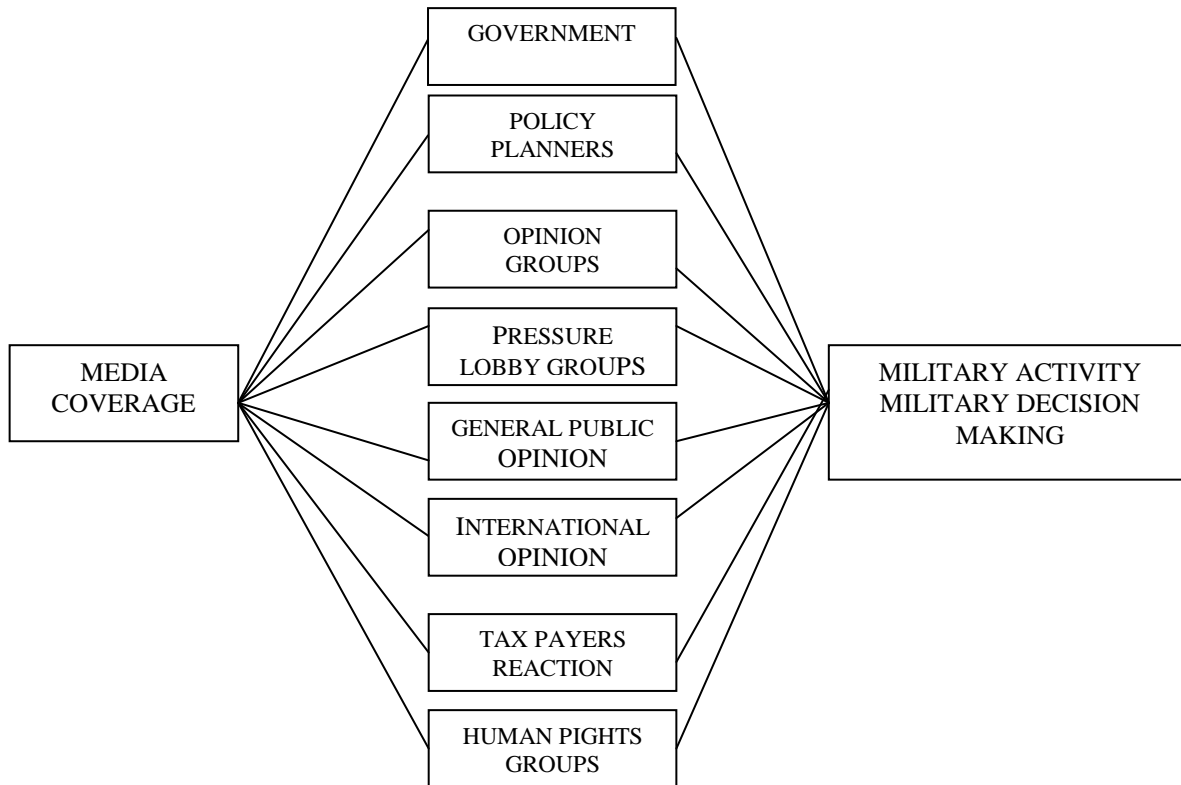
Source : Colonel Ashraf Abdullah Yusuf, the Armed Forces and the media : Bangladesh Perspective. National Defence College Journal, Volume 2, June 2003.

d. **Enhancing Morale of the Troops.** Media has the side benefit of enhancing the morale of the troops as well as of common people by informing them of the activities of the troops. Thus, if used prudently, media is indeed a Force Multiplier.

e. **Image Building of Armed Forces.** Media can contribute significantly to build the image of the Armed Forces through various means. In a democratic society the role of popular acceptance or approval of the armed forces is an important factor in the fulfilment of its given objective and mission. To create the right perception in the minds of the people, the military needs the right image to be projected through the media.

f. **Increased Accountability of Military Action.** Since the media has brought the war to the living rooms of millions of people, there is far greater

degree of transparency and accountability of military activity in the field. Instead of the narrow chain of accountability in the command channel the military also remains accountable for its actions directly to the whole nation through the media. It is also true that the media has provided bridge for interactive relation between the military actions/decision and the informed citizens/groups who in turn has forceful influence on subsequent decision on future military activity. Such influencing capability of media is illustrated in figure-3.



**Figure-3 : Influence of Media in Military Activity**

Source : General A N M Muniruzzaman Military-Media Relationship in the media, Bangladesh Army Journal, 25<sup>th</sup> issue, December 1996.

g. **Increased Exposure of Military Commanders.** Now a day, Military commanders in the field are put on the centre stage in the full glare of the media and are constantly answerable for their thoughts and actions. The constant glare of the media has also brought far greater pressure on the commanders in the field, as they are not only being seen by the people, their performance is also being constantly evaluated in their eyes. The output or the result of any military activity is constantly being gazed by the media for the consumption of the readers/viewers.

h. **Serving as a Channel of Communication.** The media can also serve as a channel of communication between leaders, and between leaders and their constituencies. Many analysts opine that Saddam Hussein's Gulf Crisis speeches and appearances over various media were directed primarily toward developing a stronger Arab constituency.

j. **Media Can Escalate/Deescalate Conflict.** The media can contribute to conflict escalation, either directly or indirectly. Experienced war reporters observe that sometimes the very presence of cameras will prompt the sides to start shooting. Terrorists often rely on the media. Terrorist attacks may be calculated to draw media attention, and to draw attention to their cause. The media can also contribute to conflict de-escalation. Many people believe that the media coverage of the conflict played a key role in turning U.S. public opinion against the war in Vietnam. Lack of popular support eventually forced the U.S. to withdraw from that conflict.

k. **Operational Deception.** The media is employed for operational deception as the part of war effort. In Gulf War, the media was used in the campaign to deceive Saddam Hossain to think that the coalition was preparing to liberate Kuwait from the Persian Gulf using sea borne assault by the marines.

l. **Media Coverage of Air War.** Air power is a very difficult phenomenon for the media. Most coverage has to consist of interviews with pilots and aircrew before or after the missions. AVTR recordings and gun camera clips cannot be released directly. Both the Allies in the Gulf War and Indians in Kargil resorted to doctoring video clips. The reality of air war evades the media war.

m. **Media With Advanced Technology.** Technology has had a tremendous impact on media. Now, reports can be filed from the venue direct to home offices by satellite. Video cameras can capture all the real-time details and the information can be transmitted as easily as a telephone call. Lap top computers coupled with digital camera can send images along with reports from one end to the other within fraction of seconds.

n. **Media Provides Selective Focus.** Media response to conflict is shaped/distorted by a number of factors. Visually dramatic, acute events (such as battles or bombings) receive more coverage, while longer-term, wide-spread situations (such as famine or poverty) get less. It was observed that while the Gulf War-1991 got extensive coverage, the deaths of huge number of Bangladeshis due to cyclone and spring flooding went virtually unreported<sup>ii</sup>. Similarly, the Iran-Iraq War was overshadowed by Soviet-backed Afghan civil war in terms of media coverage by US media.

p. **Gaining Intelligence.** Analysis of media report on defence related matters provide state of defensive preparation of a country. Many defence journals are published all over the world. Strength of defence personnel, state of equipment etc can be derived through all kinds of media. Dependence on computer network and internet can intensify such matter.

## **TOPIC-2**

### **MEDIA COVERAGE IN BANGLADESH ARMED FORCES**

1. **General Media.** Bangladesh has not experience a total war since 1971. Thus coverage of war by media agencies has never assumed great importance in Bangladesh. Neither print nor audio-visual media outlet has special bureau for war coverage. Most of the correspondents are not trained to cover war situations. Moreover, there is no National Media policy as well as Armed Forces Media Policy for media outlets on war coverage.
2. **Inter Services Public Relations (ISPR).** ISPR is responsible for coverage of defence related matters of all three services in peacetime. The ISPR directorate was established in 1972 as one of the 13 attached departments under Ministry of Defence (MOD) to serve the needs of the Armed Forces and other defence organisations in matters relating to information, publicity and press liaison. This organisation works as a bridge between defence services and other news media and defence related information is filtered through it. An Army officer of the rank of Lieutenant Colonel has been posted as the Director of ISPR. The Services intelligence Directorates provide necessary assistance to ISPR for news items basing on a revised policy guidelines and instructions of 1991. The ISPR at present does not posses any set guideline for war coverage. Moreover, it lacks in trained personnel and adequate equipment. As such, the present organisation is not completely capable of performing the functions entrusted on them.
3. **Limitations of the Existing System.**
  - a. **Organisational Limitations.** The organisation of present ISPR with its limited manpower and infrastructure is not compatible to perform the entrusted delicate and complicated media activities neither efficiently nor effectively. Presently, war reporting is based on international news agencies and TV reporting mainly.
  - b. **Policy Limitations.** There is no set policy from the government for principal media outlets on war coverage. Since the country did not experience any war after independence, this aspect is yet to be given due priority.
  - c. **Resource Constraints.** ISPR is in constraint of resources like modern audio-visual equipment, press and publication equipment, vehicles etc.
  - d. **PR in the Services HQ and Field Formation.** Field formations are not authorised to interact with media. Again, the Services HQ also does not have its own Public Relation department to interact with the media.
  - e. **Media Education for the Armed Forces Personnel.** The Armed Forces personnel lack media education for which media management has become a difficult task.
  - f. **Training of Media Men on Defence Matters.** There is no formal training on defence matters for media men to make them defence correspondents or



reporters. Therefore, there is no trained defence correspondent available at present.

### **Policy on Media Management**

4. A clearly defined Media policy should be formulated for Bangladesh Armed Forces, which will form the basis of media handling. The policy should spell out the procedure for media access in operational area and should cover both peacetime and war time conditions. Both the media and military commanders would know the basic policy, so that both parties know how much to give and receive in any event. The policy should also elaborately cover special situations like Low Intensity Conflict (LIC), UN peace keeping operations etc. It would need periodic review and updating to conform to the changing circumstances and needs.

### **Awareness of Defence Issues**

5. The Media should improve its awareness of defence related issues by making concerted efforts in conjunction with the press council. It must utilize every opportunity to interact with the defence services by way of seminars, courses and visits. The media people should be invited to military functions. Senior media personnel may be invited for advice and coordination for media projection.

### **Dealing with Media by Military**

6. Military commanders need to concentrate on issues of media and public affairs along with the operational issues. They should consider 'Information' as a new principle of war and deal accordingly. Media must be recognized as an equal partner working for the people in favour of military. Following are to be borne in mind while dealing with the media:

- a. Show positive attitude towards media.
- b. Have trust on media personnel.
- c. Set firm ground rules and enforce those.
- d. Do not speak off the record except to explain a point.
- e. Do not act in such a manner that media can react.
- f. Never overlook mistakes of the media and follow them up.

### **Restriction on Media Coverage**

7. In the interest of operational security and troop safety, certain restrictions should be imposed. Important information such as detailed Rules of Engagement, details of future plans/operations/strikes etc should be forbidden to both correspondents as well as photo journalists. Similar rules may be incorporated for Bangladesh Armed Forces.

## **Training**

8. Appropriate training may be imparted for both media men and Armed Forces members. The following training module may be followed in this regard:
- a. Media and Public Affairs course may be arranged in the military institutions like NDC, DSCSC, BIPSOT and Intelligence Schools etc for Armed Forces members. Officers may also be allowed to undergo orientation course from Press Institute of Bangladesh(PIB) on the media affairs for a suitable duration.
  - b. Training courses should be conducted for the media personnel including defence awareness programs and War Correspondents Course, which should be a compulsory prerequisite for accreditation as a defence correspondent.
  - c. Selected media men may be trained for specific tenure in the appropriate military institutions like BIPSOT, NDC etc about the defence related matters.
  - d. Media men may be attached to various units and formations during exercises and war games in peace time to cover the exercise maneuvers and submit related media brief.
  - e. Syllabus related with Media education may be incorporated in appropriate Armed Forces training institutes.

## **Organisational Restructuring**

9. Media is a battle-winning factor in today's war scenario. It may be considered as a combat support activity. As such, it is time to recognize the requirement of a separate branch/section in the Armed Forces Division (AFD) for exclusive handling of media.
10. Each Service should raise a Dte of PR at the Headquarter (HQ) level with adequate trained staffs who will be responsible for individual services affairs. The Services HQ shall have a representative (civilian staff officer) from Dte of AFPR who will assist in coordinating with the national Press media for publication and broadcasting. All matters relating to press release will be released through the Dte of AFPR.
11. Each Services Formation/Base/Flotilla would have one PR unit with necessary equipment and personnel. PR Staff officer at the rank of Lieutenant Colonel or equivalent may be appointed as the commanding Officer of the PR unit at the formation/base/lotilla level. He may be assisted by number of junior officers. These Public Relation Officers (PROs) would be under the operation and functional control of Dte of PR of Svc HQ. The duties of PROs would be as follows.
- a. Act as adviser to local formation commanders in matters relating to policies and activities that can be projected through publicity in the media.
  - b. Disseminate factual information to the press.
  - c. Maintain close liaison with editors, correspondents, audio-visual media and Central and Government Information officers.

- d. Organize press conferences, press briefings and interviews.
- e. Cover ceremonials, functions, visits and other important activities of the Services including aid to civil authorities.
- f. Co-ordinate with Intelligence officer to obtain security clearance of matters to be released/briefed.

## **Conclusion**

11. Media plays a vital role in everyday affair of present day world. With the technological advancement, development has taken place in all spheres of media i.e. visual, audio and audio-visual combination categories. Internet and fax have virtually diminished the physical distance in the field of communication. The prime responsibility of media is to inform people of the ongoing events and actions. In present world, television has taken the forefront in reporting major events including war. Newspaper is the next to television in war reporting and image building. Radio is a very popular and easily available media, which provide information with least expenditure. All these media outlets contribute largely in the conduct and fate of any war.

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