

SER No	CONTENT
(a)	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>LESSON PLAN : DM 1</u></b> <b><u>CIVIL DEFENCE ORGANISATION AND NDMA</u></b></p> <p>Period - One Type - Lecture Code - DM 1 Term - I (SD/SW)</p> <p><b><u>Training Aids</u></b></p> <p>1. Computer Slides, Charts, Pointer, Black Board &amp; Chalk. Time Plan</p> <p>2. (a) Introduction - 05 Min (b) Civil Defence Organisations - 15 Min (c) National Disaster Management Authority - 15 Min (d) Conclusion - 05 Min</p> <p><b><u>INTRODUCTION</u></b></p> <p>3. Civil Defence was first established in India on 24th October 1941. Two significant events took place after independence which gave a major fillip to Civil Defence in India. The first was the Chinese aggression in November, 1962 and the other was the Indo-Pakistan conflict in September 1965, when, for the first time after Independence, the nation was subjected to enemy air attacks. This led to considerable rethinking about the policy and scope of Civil Defence and as a result the Civil Defence policy, as it exists today, was evolved.</p> <p>4. Disasters disrupt progress and destroy the hard-earned fruits of painstaking developmental efforts, often pushing nations, in quest for progress, back by several decades. Thus, efficient management of disasters has, in recent times, received increased attention both, within India and abroad.</p> <p><b><u>AIM</u></b></p> <p>5. To acquaint the NCC Cadets about the Civil Defence Organisations and National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).</p> <p><b><u>PREVIEW</u></b></p> <p>6. The lecture will be conducted in following parts:- (a) Part I - Civil Defence Organisation and their Duties. (b) Part II - National Disaster Management Authority.</p> <p><b><u>PART I : CIVIL DEFENCE ORGANISATIONS</u></b> <b><u>General</u></b></p> <p>7. The Civil Defence Act of India was enacted by Parliament on May 1968. Today, Civil</p>

Defence' includes any measures, not amounting to actual combat, for affording protection to any person, property, place or thing in India or any part of the territory thereof, against any hostile attack, whether from air, land, sea or other places, or for depriving any such attack of the whole or part of its effect.

8. Civil Defence is a much misunderstood subject because, it is often confused with the air raid precautions taken during the war. There are many other measures necessary to deal with effects of direct and indirect raids and such measures cannot be disassociated from the Civil Defence measures. Civil Defence measures mainly consist of the following:-

(a) Protective Preventive Measures. Measures which may be taken before an air raid, such as dispersal of population and industries, camouflage, preparation of shelter, warning and training etc.

(b) Control Measures. Measures taken immediately after the raid, such as reconnaissance, reporting of damage and unexploded bombs, rescue of casualties, control of services, clearance of debris and extinguishing of fires.

(c) Restorative Measures. The measures which become necessary after an air raid include feeding, providing shelter and clothing, salvage of property, disposal of dead, disposal of unexploded bombs, control of infection and contamination, repair of damages caused to utility services etc.

### **CIVIL DEFENCE ORGANISATIONS**

9. Civil Defence is primarily organised on voluntary basis except for a small nucleus of paid staff and establishment which is augmented during emergencies. The present target of Civil Defence volunteers is 12.49 lakhs, out of which 6.0 lakhs have already been raised and 4.8 lakhs have been trained. These volunteers are administered and trained by 68 Deputy Controllers, 17 Medical Officers and 503 Civil Defence Instructors, which are full time paid posts.

10. National Level. At the national level, the Home Ministry is responsible for the Civil Defence. It has under its direct control, the Directorate of Civil Defence, headed by a Director General - usually a senior police officer, who is responsible to advise the Home Ministry on all matters relating to Civil Defence. The Civil Defence organization basically comprises of the Home Guards, NCC and the Fire-Fighting Units. Most of the central ministries have a civil defence cell

which gets activated during emergency and is responsible for rendering specialist advice pertaining to their respective ministries to the Home Ministry. In addition, The Ministries of Defence

and Railways are responsible for civil defence on properties owned or managed by them.

11. The Civil Defence Corps has the following 12 services in which volunteers are trained:-
- (a) Headquarters Service. This service works under control of Civil Defence.
  - (b) Warden's Service. It is a link between the public and the authorities. This service is responsible for organizing self-help parties, fire parties and to check light restrictions, report damages and guide homeless to the Rest Centres.
  - (c) Fire Fighting Service. They detect small fires and put out the same.
  - (d) Casualty Services. The functions of this service are:-
    - (i) Rendering first aid on the spot.
    - (ii) Providing transport to casualties for short distances.
    - (iii) To send various casualties for further treatment.
  - (e) Communication Services. This service is responsible for:-
    - (i) Receipt and dissemination of air raid warning.
    - (ii) Provision of co-ordination and control facilities.
    - (iii) Provision of communication between warden posts, control centres through messengers or telephone etc.
  - (f) Rescue Services. Their duty is to rescue the injured and personnel trapped under the debris.
  - (g) Welfare Services. It is responsible to supply information about missing and dead etc. to provide shelter, food and clothing and to arrange evacuation from vulnerable areas.
  - (h) Depot and Transport Services. It is this service which is responsible to send various services to the scene of the incident and provide the necessary transport required from time to time.
  - (j) Salvage Service. It is responsible to salvage the damaged property and keep it in safe custody.
  - (k) Corpse Disposal Service. This service is responsible for collection, identification and disposal of dead bodies.
  - (l) Supply Service. This service is responsible for planning, organizing and procuring necessary equipment for Civil Defence Services and its proper storage and quick distribution of equipment at the time of need.
  - (m) Besides the above noted services, the Civil Defence organisation will be required to set up Repair and Demolition Parties and make arrangements for the care of animals through

appropriate existing agencies operating in the town.

12. State Level Organisation. Each State and Union Territory government has, under the overall control of its Inspector General of Police, a Director General of Home Guards and Civil Defence. As in the case of the central government, he is a senior police officer and is responsible for controlling fire departments as well.

13. District Level Organisation. In a district, the District Magistrate is the ultimate authority on Civil Defence. He is designated as the Controller of Civil Defence. He is responsible for implementation of all Civil Defence measures by the district departmental heads such as Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, PWD Engineer, Publicity Officers etc. They are appointed by him as in-charge of various Civil Defence Services. He also constitutes an Advisory Committee out of the people possessing qualities of leadership and discipline who can arouse and sustain public interest in the Civil Defence Services.

(b)

## **PART II : NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NDMA)**

### **General**

14. India is vulnerable, in varying degrees, to a large number of natural as well as man-made disasters. 58.6 per cent of the Indian landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity. Over 40 million hectares of land (12 per cent of total land) is prone to floods and river erosion. Of the 7,516 km long coastline, close to 5,700 km is prone to cyclones and tsunamis. 10 per cent of the cultivable area is vulnerable to drought. Hilly areas are at risk from landslides and avalanches. India also has had a history of natural disasters in recent years. Thus the importance of Disaster Management in India.

15. On 23 December 2005, the Government of India took a defining step by enacting the Disaster Management Act of India, which envisaged the creation of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), headed by the Prime Minister. Organisation of NDMA

16. National Level. At the national level, the NDMA, will be the apex body for disaster management, and will be headed by the Prime Minister. The NDMA is mandated to deal with all types of disasters; natural or man-made. It will be responsible for laying down policies, plans and guidelines for Disaster Management and coordinating their enforcement and implementation for ensuring timely and effective response to disasters. In addition, it will also be responsible to:-

(a) Approve the National Disaster Management Plans and Disaster Management Plans of the Central Ministries/Departments.

- (b) Take such measures, as it may consider necessary, for the prevention of disasters, or mitigation, or preparedness and capacity building, for dealing with a threatening disaster situation or disaster. Central Ministries / Departments and State Governments will extend necessary cooperation and assistance to NDMA for carrying out its mandate.
- (d) Oversee the provision and application of funds for mitigation and preparedness measures. NDMA has the power to authorise the Departments or authorities concerned, to make emergency procurement of provisions or materials for rescue and relief in a threatening disaster situation or disaster.
- (e) Exercise superintendence, direction and control of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).
- (f) Lay down framework of broad policies and guidelines for working of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM).

#### 17. National Executive Committee (NEC).

- (a) The NEC is the executive committee of the NDMA, and is mandated to assist the NDMA in the discharge of its functions and also ensure compliance of the directions issued by the Central Government. The NEC is to coordinate the response in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster.
- (b) The NEC comprises the Union Home Secretary as Chairperson. The Secretaries various important Ministries/Departments of the govt and the Chief of the Integrated Defence Staff of the Chiefs of Staff Committee are members. Secretaries in the Ministry of External Affairs, Earth Sciences, Human Resource Development, Mines, Shipping, Road Transport & Highways, and the Secretary, NDMA will be special invitees to the meetings of the NEC.
- (c) The NEC is responsible to prepare the National Plan for Disaster Management based on the National Policy on Disaster Management. The NEC will monitor the implementation of guidelines issued by NDMA. It will also perform such other functions as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the NDMA.

#### 18. State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA).

- (a) At the State level, the SDMA, will be headed by the Chief Minister, who will lay down policies and plans for Disaster Management in the State. It will, inter alia approve the State Plan in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the NDMA, coordinate the implementation of the State Plan, recommend provision of funds for mitigation and

preparedness measures and review the developmental plans of the different Departments of the State to ensure the integration of prevention, preparedness and mitigation measures.

(b) The State Government shall constitute a State Executive Committee (SEC) to assist the SDMA in the performance of its functions. The SEC will be headed by the Chief Secretary to the State Government and will coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, the National Plan and the State Plan. The SEC will also provide information to the NDMA relating to different aspects of Disaster Management.

19. District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA).

(a) The DDMA will be headed by the District Collector, Deputy Commissioner or District Magistrate as the case may be, with the elected representative of the local authority as the Co Chairperson.

(b) The DDMA will act as the planning, coordinating and implementing body for DM at the District level and take all necessary measures for the purposes of DM in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the NDMA and SDMA. It will, inter alia prepare the District DM plan for the District and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, the State Policy, the National Plan, the State Plan and the District Plan.

(c) The DDMA will also ensure that the guidelines for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response measures laid down by the NDMA and the SDMA are followed by all the Departments of the State Government at the District level and the local authorities in the District.

20. Local Authorities. For the purpose of this Policy, local authorities would include Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), Municipalities, District and Cantonment Boards, and Town Planning Authorities which control and manage civic services. These bodies will ensure capacity building of their officers and employees for managing disasters, carry out relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the affected areas and will prepare DM Plans in consonance with the guidelines of the NDMA, SDMA and DDMA.

21. National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).

(a) For the purpose of specialised response to a threatening disaster situation or disasters/emergencies both natural and man-made such as those of CBRN origin, the Act has mandated the constitution of a National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). The general superintendence, direction and control of this force shall be vested in and exercised by the NDMA and the command and supervision of the Force shall vest in an officer to be appointed by the Central Government as the Director General of Civil Defence and National Disaster Response Force.

(b) Presently, the NDRF comprises eight battalions and further expansion may be considered in due course. These battalions will be positioned at different locations as may be required. NDRF units will maintain close liaison with the designated State Governments and will be available to them in the event of any serious threatening disaster situation. While the handling of natural disasters rests with all the NDRF battalions, four battalions will also be equipped and trained to respond to situations arising out of CBRN emergencies.

(c) The NDRF units will also impart basic training to all the stakeholders identified by the State Governments in their respective locations.

### **CONCLUSION**

22. Civil Defence and Disaster management is a important activity both during peace (natural disasters) or during war. NCC with its vast trained resource can play an important role and help in both, the Civil Defence and the Disaster management.