

Parul University

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE (DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE)

“Report - Visit To National Disaster Response Force [NDRF]”

-: GENERAL DETAILS :-

Course/Department	: Community Medicine Department.
Year	: 4 th year BHMS.
Date of Visit	: 22/07/2016.
Place of visit	: NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE [NDRF] , JAROD , VADODARA.
No. of Students	: 102.
Time	: 10:00AM to 2:00pm.
Name of leading teacher	: Dr. Zankhana Desai, H.O.D. – Dept. of Community Medicine.



4th B.H.M.S. students at NDRF centre with Dr. Zankhana Desai (H.O.D)

-: ESTABLISHMENT :-

- Two national calamities in quick succession in the form of Orissa Super Cyclone (1999) and Gujarat Earthquake (2001) brought about the realization of the need of having a specialist response mechanism at National Level to effectively respond to disasters. This realization led to the enactment of the DM Act on **26 Dec 2005**. The NDMA was constituted to lay down the policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management.
- The DM Act has made the statutory provisions for constitution of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for the purpose of specialized response to natural and man-made disasters. Accordingly, in 2006 NDRF was constituted with **08 Bns** (02 Bn each from BSF, CRPF, ITBP and CISF). As on date NDRF is having strength of **10 Bns**. Each NDRF Bn consists of **1149** personnel. Union cabinet has also approved the conversion/up-gradation of **02 Bns** from SSB.

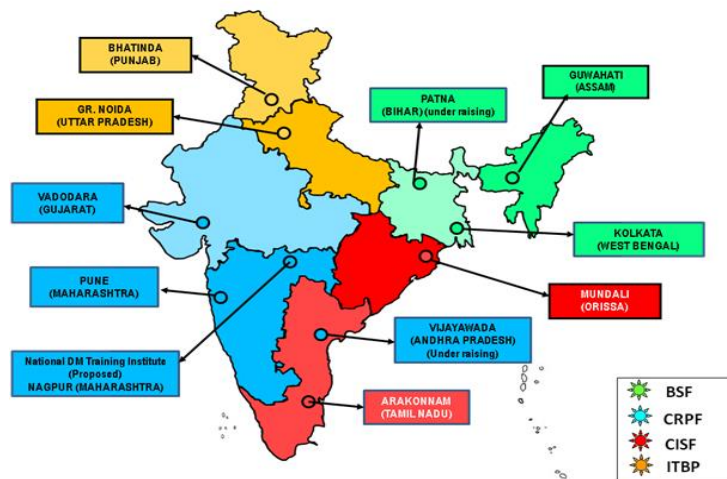
-: ROLE AND MANDATE OF NDRF:-

- *Specialized response during disasters*
- *Proactive deployment during impending disaster situations*
- *Acquire and continually upgrade its own training and skills*
- *Liaison, Reconnaissance, Rehearsals and Mock Drills*
- *Impart basic and operational level training to State Response Forces (Police, Civil Defence and Home Guards)*
- *Community Capacity Building Programme*
- *Public Awareness Campaign*
- *Exhibitions : Posters, Pamphlets, literatures*

-: DISASTERS :-

- *Natural Disasters*
 - *Floods*
 - *Tsunami*
 - *Earthquake*
 - *Cyclone*
 - *The Great Famine*

- **Men Made Disaster**
 - **Gas Leak**
 - **Chemical Explosion**
 - **Garbage Patch**
 - **Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill**
 - **Water Cyanide Contamination**
 - **Fire**
 - **Radiation Explosion**



NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT

1. Disaster management needs to be professionalized.
2. Risk management to be brought to the centre stage in all disaster mitigation plans.
3. All efforts for disaster management to be based on hazard and vulnerability analysis.
4. Communities and local governments to be made aware of the hazards and the vulnerabilities.
5. Communities and local governments to be involved in formulating disaster management plans.
6. The primary responsibility for disaster management to be that of the State Government, with the Union Government playing a supportive role.
7. Effective implementation of land use laws, building bye-laws, safety laws and environmental laws.
8. Hazard and vulnerability analyses should be made an essential component of all 3 crisis/disaster mitigation plans.



We are very thankful to **Mr. A. K. Chaubey- Deputy Commandant** and the **staff members of NDRF** for their kind co-operation during visit. They explained in detail about the disasters and its management. They emphasis that even little information regarding precautions and action to be taken at the time of disaster by people can give a big impact to minimize effect of it.

We are thankful to **Dr. Zankhana Desai** – H.O.D. – Dept of Community Medicine and **Dr. Poorav Desai** – Principal Jawaharlal Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College & Management of Parul Arogya Seva Mandla Trust for giving us this opportunity.

Report Prepared by –



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(Students of 4th BHMS – Academic Year 2016-17).
