



## National Cadet Corps: An overview

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### ABSTRACT:-

The NCC aims at developing character, comradeship, discipline, a secular outlook, the spirit of adventure and ideals of selfless service amongst young citizens. Further, it aims at creating a pool of organized, trained and motivated youth with leadership qualities in all walks of life, who will serve the Nation regardless of which career they choose. Needless to say, the NCC also provides an environment conducive to motivating young Indians to join the armed forces.

Keywords:-Risk- Dedication- Discipline- Hazard -Loss

### INTRODUCTION :

Disasters have been mankind's constant companion since time immemorial. Natural disasters continue to strike unabated and without notice. The previous decade, International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (1999-2000), was dedicated to promoting solutions to reduce risk from natural hazards. The decade, on the contrary, ended with more deaths from more disasters, involving greater economic losses and more human dislocation and suffering. It was then realized by the international community that the dedication of a decade to the core issue could not be expected to solve the repercussions of centuries of mismanagement and of passive fatalism before the vagaries of nature. Natural disaster is a high impact phenomenon, which has potential to wipe out years of development in a matter of few minutes or hours or over an extended period of time. Although disasters cannot be prevented fully, their impact can be reduced with better disaster management strategies aided by latest technological development. Natural processes, such as cyclones, weather systems and snowmelt, can cause floods. Failure of levees and dams and inadequate drainage in urban areas can also result in flooding. Although loss of life to floods during the past half-century has declined, mostly because of improved warning systems, economic losses have continued to rise due to increased urbanization and development.

India is one of the most disaster prone countries of the world. It has had some of the world's most severe droughts, famines, cyclones, earthquakes, chemical disasters, mid-air head-on air collisions, rail accidents, and road accidents. India is also one of the most terrorist prone countries. India was, until recently, reactive and only responded to disasters and provided relief from calamity. It was a relief craven disaster management system. India also has world's oldest famine relief codes. In recent times, there has been a paradigm shift and India has become or is becoming more proactive with emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness.

A Disaster is event triggered by natural or man-made causes that lead to sudden disruption of normalcy within society, causing widespread damage to life and property. Disruptions in India caused by frequent disaster due to earthquakes, landslides, droughts, floods and cyclones, and occasional man-made tragedies like the gas leak at Bhopal have stirred the nation's imagination.

### DISASTER TERMINOLOGY

#### **HAZARD**

Potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

Hazards are classified on the basis of the origin i.e. Natural (geological, hydro meteorological and biological), human induced process (environmental degradation and technological hazards). Hazards can be single, sequential or combined in their origin and effects. Each hazard is characterized by its location, intensity, frequency and probability.

#### **DISASTER**

A catastrophe, mishap, calamity in any area, arising from natural or man made causes, which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering, damage destruction of, property, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area. Impacts of Disasters are:-

- a) Loss of lives

- b) Loss of property and infrastructure
- c) Damage to livelihood 4
- d) Economic Losses
- e) Environmental Damage-Flora & Fauna
- f) Sociological & Psychological after effects
- g) Civil Strife

### **RISK**

Probability of harmful consequences or expected losses (deaths, injuries, property, livelihoods, economic activity disrupted or environment damaged) resulting from interaction between natural or human-induced hazards and vulnerable conditions Risk – Hazard X Vulnerability

### **VULNERABILITY**

The conditions determined by physical, social, economic, and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards. Vulnerability can be due to the following factors:-

- a) Geographic and Environmental
- b) Physical
- c) Social
- d) Economic
- e) System

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## **DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

Disaster Management is a continuous and integrated process of planning, organising coordinating, and implementing measures which are necessary for Prevention of danger or threat of any disaster Mitigation or reduction of risk, capacity Building, Preparedness Prompt Response, Severity or Magnitude assessment, Evacuation, Rescue, Relief, Rehabilitation & Reconstruction.

### **PREVENTION**

Prevention means activities to avoid the adverse impact of hazards and means to check from turning into disasters. Examples: avoiding construction in seismically active areas, landslide prone areas and flood planes.

### **MITIGATION**

Mitigation means various structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation and technological hazards.

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## **MULTI-HAZARD APPROACH BY GOVERNMENTS AND CONCERNED AGENCIES**

In the recent past, government response to natural disasters has progressively improved in terms of its effectiveness. This is chiefly due to the emergence of well organized administrative machinery, presence of Relief Manuals at district level, predetermined allocation of duties and recognized public of an integrated policy at national level has led to overlooking of some of the vital aspects of disaster management. Presence of such a policy helps clearly define government's approaches on a continuing basis. It also provides for an appropriate legislation and associated regulations in this regard besides an overall national competence and self-reliance vis-à-vis international initiatives.

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