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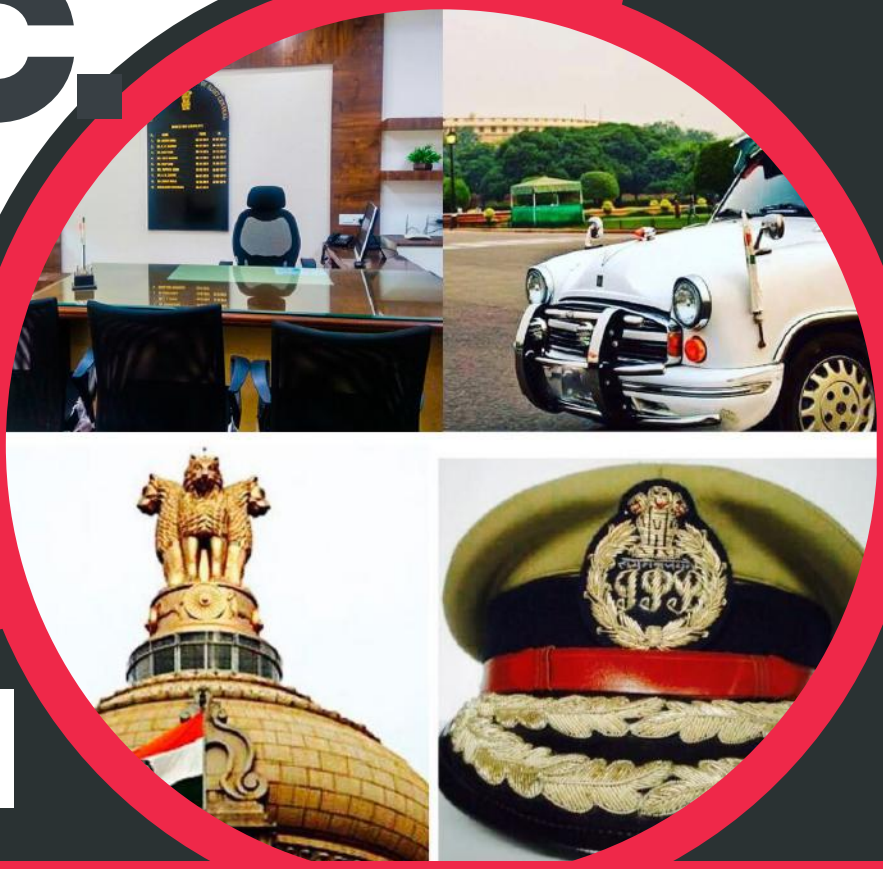

LATEST EDITION

HANDWRITTEN NOTES

PRE+ MAINS

General Study paper - 3

Part – 5 Disaster Management and Internal Security

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UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (U.P.S.C.)

GENERAL STUDY PAPER – 3

Part – 5 Disaster Management and Internal Security

PREFACE

Dear Aspirants, Presented Notes ***"UPSC – CSE (PRE + MAINS)"*** *have been prepared by a team of teachers, colleagues and toppers who are expert in various subjects.*

These notes will help the Aspirants to the fullest extent possible in the examination Of Civil Services conducted by the ***UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (UPSC).***

Finally, despite careful efforts, there may be chances of some shortcomings and errors in the notes / So your suggestions are cordially invited in Infusion notes.

Publisher :-

INFUSION NOTES

Jaipur, 302017 (RAJASTHAN)

Mob. : 01414045784, 8233195718

Email :- contact@infusionnotes.com

Website: http://www.infusionnotes.com

Whatsapp Link - https://wa.link/5keqjl

Online Order Link - https://bit.ly/upsc-ias-notes

PRICE - .....

EDITION – LATEST (2022)

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CHAPTER – 1

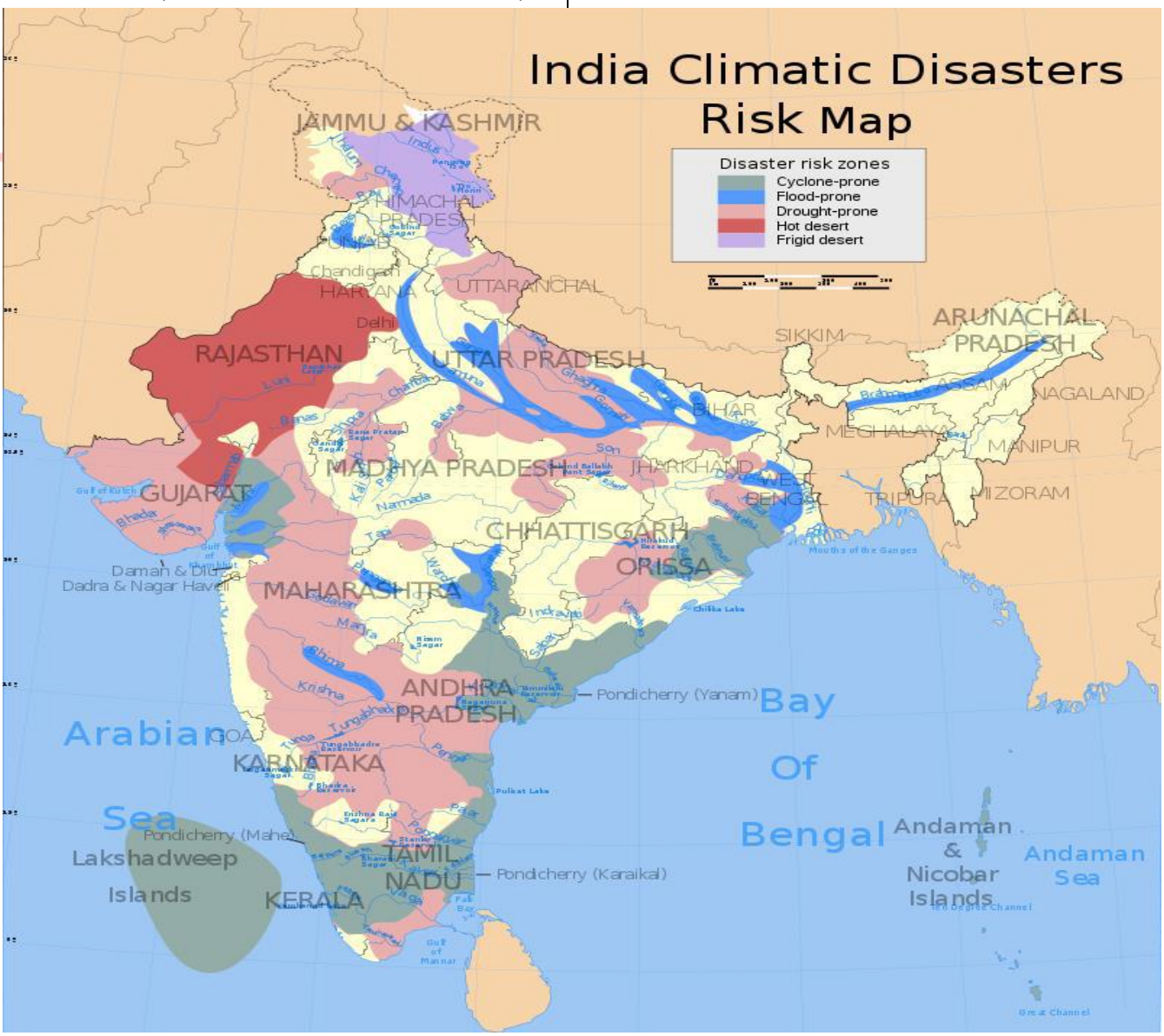
DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN INDIA

Loss of life and property due to these disasters have been steadily mounting throughout the world due to inadequate technology to combat disasters, rise in population, climate change, and continuing ecological degradation. The global efforts to manage disasters have proven to be insufficient to match the frequency and magnitude of natural disasters.

What is a Disaster?

A disaster is defined as a disruption on a massive scale, either natural or man-made, occurring in short or long periods. Disasters can lead to human, material, economic or environmental hardships, which can be beyond the bearable capacity of the affected society. As per statistics, India as a whole is vulnerable to 30 different types of disasters that will affect the economic, social, and human development potential to such an extent that it will have long-term effects on productivity and macro-economic performance.

The various disaster-prone zones in India can be inferred from the map below:



Disasters can be classified into the following categories:

- **Water and Climate Disaster:** Flood, hail storms, cloudburst, cyclones, heat waves, cold waves, droughts, hurricanes.
- **Geological Disaster:** Landslides, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tornadoes
- **Biological Disaster:** Viral epidemics, pest attacks, cattle epidemic, and locust plagues
- **Industrial Disaster:** Chemical and industrial accidents, mine shaft fires, oil spills,
- **Nuclear Disasters:** Nuclear core meltdowns, radiation poisoning
- **Man-made disasters:** Urban and forest fires, oil spill, the collapse of huge building structures.

What is Disaster Management?

The Disaster Management Act of 2005 defines Disaster Management as an integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary for-

1. Prevention of threat of any disaster
2. Reduction of risk of any disaster or its consequences
3. Readiness to deal with any disaster
4. Promptness in dealing with a disaster
5. Assessing the severity of the effects of any disaster
6. Rescue and relief
7. Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

Agencies involved in Disaster Management

- **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA):-** The National Disaster Management Authority, or the NDMA, is an apex body for disaster management, headed by the Prime Minister of India. It is responsible for the supervision, direction, and control of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).

- **National Executive Committee (NEC):-** The NEC is composed of high profile ministerial members from the government of India that include the Union Home Secretary as Chairperson, and the Secretaries to the Government of India (GoI)like Ministries/Departments of Agriculture, Atomic Energy, Defence, Drinking Water Supply, Environment and Forests, etc. The NEC prepares the National Plan for Disaster Management as per the National Policy on Disaster Management.

- **State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA):-** The Chief Minister of the respective state is the head of the SDMA.The State Government has a State Executive Committee (SEC) which assists the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) on Disaster Management.

- **District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA):-** The DDMA is headed by the District Collector, Deputy Commissioner or District Magistrate depending on the situation, with the elected representatives of the local authority as the Co-Chairperson. The DDMA ensures that the guidelines framed 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.

- **Local Authorities:-** Local authorities would include Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), Municipalities, District and Cantonment II Institutional and Legal Arrangements Boards, and Town Planning Authorities which control and manage civic services.

Biological Disasters:

Definition: The devastating effects caused by an enormous spread of a certain kind of living organism that may spread disease, viruses, or an infestation of plant, animal, or insect life on an epidemic or pandemic level.

1. **Epidemic Level** – Indicates a disaster that affects many people in a given area or community.

2. **Pandemic Level** – Indicates a disaster that affects a much larger region, sometimes an entire continent or even the whole planet. For example, the recent H1N1 or Swine Flu pandemic.

Biological Disasters –

1. **The nodal Ministry for handling epidemics** – Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
   a. Decision-making
   b. Advisory body
   c. Emergency medical relief providing

2. **The primary responsibility of dealing with biological disasters is** with the State Governments. **(Reason – Health is a State Subject).**

3. **The nodal agency for investigating outbreaks** – National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD)

4. **Nodal ministry for Biological Warfare** – Ministry of Home Affairs (Biological warfare is the use of biological agents as an act of war)

Biological Disasters – Classifications

Charles Baldwin developed the symbol for biohazard in 1966.

The US Centres for Disease Control classifies biohazards into four biosafety levels as follows:

1. **BSL-1:** Bacteria and Viruses including Bacillus subtilis, some cell cultures, canine hepatitis, and non-infectious bacteria. Protection is only facial protection and gloves.
2. **BSL-2:** Bacteria and viruses that cause only mild disease to humans, or are difficult to contract via aerosol in a lab setting such as hepatitis A, B, C, mumps, measles, HIV, etc. Protection – use of autoclaves for sterilizing and biological safety cabinets.

3. **BSL-3:** Bacteria and viruses causing severe to fatal disease in humans. Example: West Nile virus, anthrax, MERS coronavirus. Protection – Stringent safety protocols such as the use of respirators to prevent airborne infection.

4. **BSL-4:** Potentially fatal (to human beings) viruses like Ebola virus, Marburg virus, Lassa fever virus, etc. Protection – use of a positive pressure personnel suit, with a segregated air supply.

Legislations for prevention of Biohazards in India:

CHAPTER – 3

CYCLONE DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN INDIA

Cyclone Disaster Management encompasses mitigation and preparedness measures for cyclones. India has a long history with cyclones. The location of India in the north Indian Ocean makes it vulnerable to tropical cyclones. In 2019-20, India witnessed multiple cyclones including Amphan, Nisarga, Nivar, etc.

A Brief About Cyclones:

The storms caused by wind blowing around the low-pressure areas are called cyclones. Similarly, storms around the high-pressure areas are called anticyclones. There are types of cyclones:

1. Tropical Cyclone

- The storms that originate over a warm tropical ocean are termed as tropical cyclones.
- Low atmospheric pressure, high winds and heavy rainfall are characteristics of these types of cyclones.
- Parts of the Atlantic region, pacific ocean, Indian ocean witness tropical cyclones affecting Gulf Coast of North America, northwestern Australia, and eastern India and Bangladesh along with other areas.

2. Temperate Cyclone

- These are storms that occur outside the tropics.
- These are referred to as extratropical cyclones. Other names are frontal cyclones and wave cyclones.
- They occur in polar regions, temperate and high latitudes.

Cyclones in India:

India witnesses cyclones in the North Indian Ocean Cyclone Season usually between April and November. The Indian coastline length is around 7516 km and it is noted that 5770 km of coastline is vulnerable to natural hazards including cyclones. The east coast of India is more prone to cyclones than the western coast.

In Indian History, there have been various cyclones that made headlines due to their effect on the country.

The list of some important cyclones of India is given below:

1. Bhola Cyclone – 1970

- It struck Bangladesh (Then, East Pakistan) and West Bengal in 1970.
- It was the strongest cyclone of the 1970 North Indian Ocean Cyclone Season.
- It is considered as the deadliest cyclone causing around 3-5 lakh deaths.

2. Odisha Cyclone – 1999

- It was a very severe cyclonic storm that struck Thailand, Bangladesh, Myanmar and India.
- As the name suggests, Odisha was the most affected Indian state.
- According to the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)'s data, around 9887 people lost their lives in this cyclone.

3. Cyclone Fani – 2019

- After the Odisha Cyclone 1999, it was the second strongest cyclone to strike Odisha.

a. It is a weather warning that is issued by the IMD to aware people ahead of natural hazards.
b. The four colours used by IMD are Green, Yellow, Orange, and Red.

Recently, in December 2020, IMD's DG announced the introduction of a dynamic and impact-based cyclonic warning system. IMD will work with NDMA, INCOIS and various state governments to successfully introduce this system.

CHAPTER – 4

CYCLONE

A cyclone is any low-pressure area with winds spiralling inwards. Cyclones rotate anti-clockwise in Northern Hemisphere and rotate clockwise in Southern Hemisphere. The process of Cyclone formation and intensification is called Cyclogenesis.

Types of Cyclone:

There are various types of cyclones depending on the type of prevailing low-pressure system.

1. Tropical cyclone
2. Extratropical cyclone
3. Tornadoes

Cyclones are not only present on Earth but also spotted on other planets like Mars, Jupiter, and Neptune. The Great Red Spot is the hurricane on Jupiter which is going on from 340 years. Great Black Spot was spotted in the Southern Hemisphere of Neptune.

How is a Cyclone formed?

When it comes to the formation or strengthening of a cyclone, Cyclogenesis plays a crucial role. It is an umbrella term to identify several different processes that result in a cyclone. Tropical cyclones are formed over warm ocean water near the equator. Warm moist air near the surface of the ocean rises upwards. This creates a low-pressure area near the surface. This results in the movement of cooler air from surrounding areas into the low-pressure area.

Now even this cool air becomes warm and moist and rises up. The above cycle keeps continuing. The warm moist air which rises up, cools the water in the air, resulting in the formation of clouds. This whole system of clouds and winds spins and grows. This entire cycle continues resulting in a cyclone. When the winds reach a speed of 63 mph, it is called a tropical storm, when the winds reach a speed of 119 kmph it is called a tropical cyclone or hurricane.

How are Cyclones addressed in Different Locations?

Cyclones are addressed by different names in different locations.

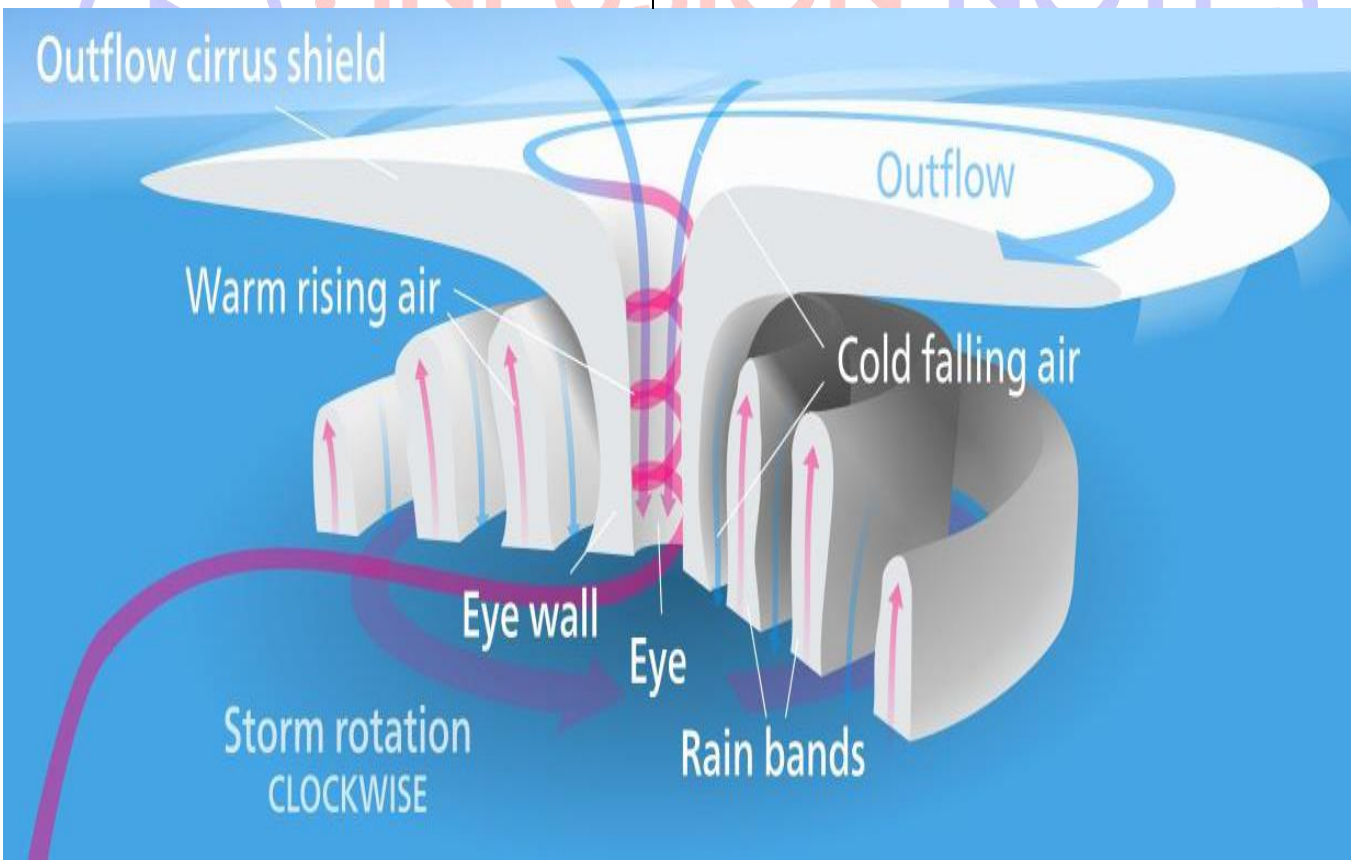
1. Hurricanes – In the Atlantic and Eastern Pacific.
2. Typhoons – In Southeast Asia
3. Cyclone – In the Indian Ocean and Western Pacific around Australia.

How are Cyclones named?

Lists and names of Cyclones are maintained and updated by an international committee of the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO). The original lists had only names of women. In 1979 men's names were also included. Names of men and women are used alternatively. Six lists are used in rotation. Hence the list used in 2020 will be used again in 2026. If the storms have wreaked havoc on a country, then the names will not be repeated due to reasons of sensitivity. Examples are Katrina in the USA (2005), Sandy in the USA (2012), Haiyan in the Philippines (2013), Irma, and Maria in the Carribean (2017).

Tropical Cyclones:

1999 Odisha Cyclone was termed as a super cyclone. It was one of the most intense tropical cyclones.



What is a tropical cyclone?

- Tropical cyclones are regarded as one of the most devastating natural calamities in the world.
- They originate and intensify over warm tropical oceans.
- These are ferocious storms that originate over oceans in tropical areas and move over to the coastal areas causing violent winds, very heavy rainfall, and storm outpourings.

Names of cyclone in different regions

They are known as:

- Cyclones in the Indian Ocean
- Hurricanes in the Atlantic
- Typhoons in the Western Pacific and the South China Sea
- Willy-willies in Western Australia

Conditions for the formation of Tropical Cyclone:

The conditions that favour the formation and intensification of tropical cyclone storms are:

- Large sea surface with a temperature higher than 27° C
- Presence of the Coriolis force
- Small differences in the vertical wind speed
- A pre-existing weak- low-pressure area or low-level-cyclonic circulation.
- Upper divergence above the sea level system.

Formation of Cyclone

- The energy that strengthens the storm comes from the condensation process in the towering cumulonimbus clouds, surrounding the centre of the storm.
- With an uninterrupted supply of moisture from the sea, the storm is again strengthened.
- On reaching the terrestrial region the moisture supply is cut off and the storm dissipates.
- The place where a tropical cyclone cuts the coast is called the landfall of the cyclone.
- A landfall is frequently accompanied by sturdy winds, heavy rain and mounting sea waves that could threaten people and cause damage to properties.
- Cyclones which cross 20 degrees North latitude are more destructive.
- They cover a larger area and can originate over the land and sea whereas the tropical cyclones originate only over the seas and on reaching the land they dissipate.

Eye of Cyclone

A mature tropical cyclone is characterised by the strong spirally circulating wind around the centre which is called the eye.

- The eye is an area with calm weather descending air.
- It is characterized by light winds and clear skies.

Eye Wall

- Around the eye is the eyewall, where there is a strong spiralling rise of air to a greater height reaching the tropopause.
- The wind reaches maximum velocity in this region and torrential rain occurs here.
- From the eyewall, rain bands may radiate and trains of cumulus and cumulonimbus clouds may drift into the outer region.

Temperate Cyclone (Extratropical Cyclones)

Temperate cyclones are also known as Extra-tropical cyclones where the term "Extra-tropical" signifies that this type of cyclone

Case in Point: Odisha

1. 1999: In the year 1999, cyclone BOB 06 brought about huge destruction in the eastern coast. This storm is also called Paradip cyclone, with a speed of 160 miles per hour, this cyclone devastated Odisha and Myanmar.
2. More than 10,000 people were killed in this cyclone.
3. Properties worth 400 crore dollars were damaged.
4. Till date, this has been the most devastating cyclone of the North Indian Ocean.
5. In the year, 2013, Odisha had to undergo a massive catastrophe once again- this time, cyclone Phailin caused huge damage to Odisha. It also impacted neighbouring countries such as Thailand and Myanmar. 45 people were killed in this cyclone, while 69 crores, 60 lakh dollars worth property was lost.

Case in Point: Tamil Nadu

1. 11 minor and major cyclones made landfall in Tamil Nadu from 2005-2018.
2. The Fanoos cyclone in 2005 killed 273 people, mostly from Tamil Nadu. It also caused a loss of 2 Crore, 14 lakh dollars.
3. In 2008, Cyclone Nisha took the lives of 200 people, and there was a loss of 80 crore dollars.
4. In 2010, Cyclone Jal made landfall in Tamil Nadu and killed 118 people. 12 people went missing. This storm damaged property worth 173 crore dollars.
5. In 2011, Cyclone Thane killed 48 people. Damage estimated was 23 crore, 50 lakh dollars. This storm affected the southern part of India and Sri Lanka.
6. In 2012, Cyclone Neelam killed 75 people and 5 Crore, 67 lakh dollars was the property worth that was damaged.
7. Cyclone Vardah in the year 2016, and Cyclone Ockhi in 2017, also wreaked havoc in Tamil Nadu.

Climatic disasters in India cause massive loss of life as well as property. They might be in the form of Tsunami's, hurricanes, and even dust storms.

A Look at Different Types of Storms:

Nature has always proved to be more powerful than humans. Despite developments in weather forecasting techniques, and technological advancements, disasters at many times cannot be prevented. Time and again, we have seen and read about many natural disasters occurring in the country and outside, such as storms, tornadoes, hail, thunderstorms, etc, causing great havoc in the process.

These storms have the potential to harm lives and property through a storm surge, heavy rain, or snow causing flooding, lightning and vertical wind.

However, How Does a Storm Occur?

1. Storms are a natural phenomenon caused by violent atmospheric disturbances, over land and water.
2. Storms are created when a center of low pressure develops with the system of high pressure surrounding it.
3. They are classified by how strong the winds are, or by how heavy the rainfall, lightning or snow are.
4. Storms that form north of the equator spin counter-clockwise. Storms south of the equator spin clockwise.
5. This difference is because of the earth's rotation on its axis. As the storm system rotates faster, an eye forms in the center.

CHAPTER – 5

AMPHAN CYCLONE

Amphan is a super tropical cyclone that originated from the Bay of Bengal in May 2020. It is considered the first super cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal since the 1999 Odisha cyclone. It is a part of the North Indian Ocean Cyclone Season. The Indian states of West Bengal and Odisha, and the country of Bangladesh were hit by Amphan as a 'very severe cyclonic storm.'

The National Crisis Management Committee was in charge to review the preparedness for the impending cyclone Amphan.

At the national level, National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) and Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) are the key committees involved in the top-level decision-making related to Disaster Management.

Facts about Cyclone Amphan:

The following are the key facts about the Amphan cyclone as they form part of current affairs for the UPSC exam (a major section from where questions are asked):

1. Thailand has given the name of the cyclone – Amphan, which is pronounced as 'UM-PUN'.
2. Amphan formed over the Bay of Bengal as a tropical cyclone and later intensified into a 'Very Severe Cyclonic Storm' (VSCS) to 'Extreme Severe Cyclonic Storm (ESCS)'.
3. It made landfall between Digha (West Bengal) and Hathiya islands (Bangladesh) on May 20.
4. The regions of East Midnapore, North and South 24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly, and West Midnapore were affected by the heavy rainfall.
5. North Odisha Coast faced the maximum impact after Amphan made landfall with the wind speed of 110-120 mph.
6. The range of wind speed of Amphan reaches up to 230-265 mph before it weakens in intensity.
7. Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) at Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) was used to track cyclone Amphan.
8. After the Phailin cyclone that had hit the Bengal-Odisha coast in 2013, Amphan is said to be the strongest tropical cyclone to hit the coast.
9. The trajectory of Amphan was towards West Bengal and Bangladesh and it made landfall
   a. West Bengal – Sagar Island
   b. Bangladesh – Hatiya Island
10. National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is a specialized authority constituted under the Disaster Management Act 2005. It was monitoring Amphan with the parallel monitoring by:
    a. National Crisis Monitoring Committee (Constituted by the Government of India, to meet the exigencies of natural calamities.)
    b. Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS)
    c. Indian Meteorological Committee (IMD)
11. The other Indian States those were impacted by Amphan were:
    a. Kerala – Heavy rainfall; Yellow Alert has been issued

Cyclone Nisarga –

The Nisarga Cyclone has formed following the low-pressure area over the Southeast and East-central Arabian Sea and Lakshadweep area. Cyclone Nisarga which is a tropical cyclone is termed as 'Severe Cyclonic Storm' by the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) where the department has notified that the storm is likely to cross Northern Maharashtra on 3rd June 2020 with a maximum sustained speed of 100-110 kmph gusting to 120 kmph.

Major Points about Cyclone Nisarga:

S.No	Facts
1	The Nisarga Cyclone is formed because of the depression in the Arabian Sea. **Note:** Areas of low-pressure are called depressions or cyclones.
2	Bangladesh has given the name 'Nisarga' **Note:** Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre (RSMC) New Delhi Tropical Cyclone Center is responsible for naming the tropical cyclones that have formed over the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea when they have reached the relevant intensity.
3	The two states that are to be affected by the Cyclone Nisarga: • Maharashtra • Gujarat
4	Cyclone Nisarga is a tropical cyclone formed because of exceptional warm ocean temperatures.
5	Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs) at Mumbai and Goa are being used to track the cyclonic storm.
6	IMD stated the cyclone Nisarga will make landfall on 3rd June 2020
7	IMD has also given the speed intensity of Nisarga Cyclone for two days: • 3rd June – Severe Cyclonic Storm – 100-110 kmph to gusting speed of 120 kmph • 4th June – Depression – 30-40 kmph to gusting speed of 50 kmph.

INFUSION NOTES
WHEN ONLY THE BEST WILL DO

नोट – प्रिय IAS उम्मीदवारों, यहाँ हमने इस टॉपिक का मात्र SAMPLE ही दिया है, पूरा टॉपिक नही दिया है / यदि आपको हमारे नोट्स के सैंपल अच्छे लगे हों तो कम्पलीट नोट्स खरीदने के लिए नीचे दिए गये हमारे संपर्क नंबर पर कॉल कीजिए या लिंक पर क्लिक करें / दोस्तों, हमें पूर्ण विश्वास है कि ये नोट्स आपकी "UPSC IAS (PRE. & MAINS)" की परीक्षा में पूर्ण संभव मदद करेंगे और आप "INFUSION NOTES" के साथ IAS की परीक्षा में जरूर सफल होंगे, धन्यवाद /

संपर्क करें – 9887809083, 8233195718, 9694804063, 8504091672

प्रिय दोस्तों, अब तक हमारे विभिन्न नोट्स में से विभिन्न परीक्षाओं में आये हुए प्रश्नों के परिणाम –

EXAM (परीक्षा)	EXAM DATE	हमारे नोट्स में से आये हुए प्रश्न
RAS PRE. 2021	27 अक्तूबर 2021	74 प्रश्न (150 में से) CUT OFF – 64
UPSC – IAS PRE. (2022)	05 JUNE 2022	69 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	16 नवम्बर	68 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	01 दिसम्बर	65 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	08 दिसम्बर	67 (100 में से)
राजस्थान S.I. 2021	13 सितम्बर	113 (200 में से)
राजस्थान S.I. 2021	14 सितम्बर	119 (200 में से)

FREE SAMPLE

राजस्थान S.I. 2021	15 सितम्बर	126 (200 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	23 अक्टूबर (1st शिफ्ट)	79 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	23 अक्टूबर (2nd शिफ्ट)	103 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	24 अक्टूबर (1st शिफ्ट)	95 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	24 अक्टूबर (2nd शिफ्ट)	91 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसंबर (1st शिफ्ट)	59 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसंबर (2nd शिफ्ट)	61 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	28 दिसंबर (1st शिफ्ट)	56 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	28 दिसंबर (2nd शिफ्ट)	57 (100 में से)
U.P. SI 2021	14 नवम्बर 2021 1st शिफ्ट	91 (160 में से)
U.P. SI 2021	21नवम्बर2021 (1st शिफ्ट)	89 (160 में से)

& Many More Exams

दोस्तों, इनका proof देखने के लिए नीचे दी गयी लिंक पर क्लिक करें या हमारे youtube चैनल पर देखें –

RAS PRE. – https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p3_i-3qfDy8&t=136s

VDO PRE. – https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gXdAk856W18&t=202s

Patwari – https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X6mKGdtXyu4&t=103s

अन्य परीक्षाओं में भी इसी तरह प्रश्न आये हैं Proof देखने के लिए हमारे youtube चैनल (Infusion Notes) पर इसकी वीडियो देखें या हमारे नंबरों पर कॉल करें।

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FREE SAMPLE
INFUSION NOTES
WHEN ONLY THE BEST WILL DO

the relationship between the agency and Chinese authorities.

- Initial concerns included the observation that while the WHO relies upon data provided and filtered by member states, China has had a "historical aversion to transparency and sensitivity to international criticism". US President Donald Trump has been the most vocal of all the critics of the organization. This has led to the US's withdrawal from the WHO.

CHAPTER – 23

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

- Why should people be brought in for a community approach to disaster management? The answer should be easy to appreciate. If tribals in the Andamans could survive the tsunami, it was because their existing warning systems worked well in comparison to our non-existent modern systems
- The fact that traditional houses of wood and stone survived the Uttarkashi earthquake not so long ago while modern buildings collapsed offered a similar lesson.
- This intelligence needs to be tapped for devising approaches to management of disasters.

INFUSION NOTES
WHEN ONLY THE BEST WILL DO

High Cost of Disaster

- India is very vulnerable to natural hazards because of its unique geo-climatic conditions. Disasters occur in India with grim regularity causing enormous loss of life and property.
- Almost 85% of the country is vulnerable to single or multiple disasters and about 57% of its area lies in high seismic zones.
- 40 million hectares of the country's land area is prone to flood
- 68% of the area is susceptible to drought
- investment in disaster prevention and mitigation is highly cost effective: for example, every dollar spent on mitigation saves three to five dollars on relief and rehabilitation
- Unfortunately, long-term benefits of crisis prevention and mitigation have not been duly factored into our planning and administrative systems.

Earthquakes

- Himalayas – the youngest among the mountain ranges
- very severe earthquakes in several parts of the Himalayan and surrounding regions
- This makes the entire region covering fourteen states (located in western and central Himalayas, northeast, and parts of Indo-Gangetic basin) highly prone to earthquakes.
- The other seismically active regions of the country include the
  - Gulf of Khambhat
  - Rann of Kutch in Western Gujarat,
  - Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- Earthquakes can neither be prevented or predicted in terms of their magnitude, or place and time of occurrence
- Therefore, the most effective measures of risk reduction are
- Building construction norms
- effective rescue and relief actions immediately after the occurrence of the earthquake.

Tsunamis

- Tsunamis are large waves generated by sudden movements of the ocean floor that displace a large volume of water.
- Tsunamis are usually associated with earthquakes
- But tsunamis can also be triggered by other phenomena like submarine or terrestrial landslides, volcanic eruptions, explosions or even bolide (e.g, asteroid, meteor, comet) impacts.
- Tsunamis have the potential to strip beaches, uproot plantations, and inundate large inland tracts and extensively damage life and property in coastal areas.
- The tsunami in December 2004 caused severe damage to life and property in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Kerala and Andaman and Nicobar Islands,
  - The confirmed death toll in India was 12,000+ while 5,640 people are still unaccounted for.
  - The total estimated value of damages is Rs.11,000+ crores (Approx US $2.56 billion)

Floods

- The term flood is generally used when the water-flows in rivers, streams and other water bodies cannot be contained.
- Floods occur regularly in India affecting about 10% of area.
- According to the estimates of the National Flood Commission (1980), commonly known as the Rashtriya Barh Ayog, Assam and Bihar are the States worst affected by floods followed by U.P. and West Bengal.
- In many cases, the natural process of flooding is aggravated by man-made due to
  - unplanned or unauthorized construction activities;
  - Increasing pace of urbanization,
- The incidence of floods in recent times in urban areas such as Mumbai, Surat, Vadodara and other places is symptomatic of this trend and is the direct result of unauthorized construction activities.
- poor urban planning and implementation,
- lack of investment in storm water drainage and sewerage
- The country has to shift towards efficient management of flood plains, disaster preparedness, response planning, flood forecasting and warning
- There should be strict regulation of settlements and economic activity in the floodplain zones along with flood proofing, to minimise the loss of life and property on account of floods.
- Flood forecasting activities should be modernized.

Industrial Disasters

- Among man made disasters, probably the most devastating (after wars) are industrial disasters.
- These disasters may be caused by chemical, mechanical, civil, electrical or other process failures in an industrial plant due to accident or negligence,
- But they also cause widespread damage within and/or outside the plant
- worst example = Methyl Iso-cynate gas leak in 1984 from the Union Carbide Factory in Bhopal (known as the Bhopal Gas Tragedy) which has
- so far claimed more than 20,000 lives and injured several lakh persons.

Reforms after Bhopal Gas tragedy

- In the pre-Bhopal Gas Tragedy era, industrial safety was governed by legislations like the Factories Act, 1948 and the Explosives Act, 1884.
- These laws proved to be inadequate to provide safety to workers as well as to the people living in the surrounding areas
- So, The Environment Protection Act, 1986 was enacted.
- Stringent environmental protection laws have prevented major industrial disasters after Bhopal, but minor disasters do take place on and off site and also during transportation of hazardous materials, which claim a number of lives each year besides creating environmental problems.
- With rapid industrialization, the threat of industrial disasters has increased.
- However, in spite of the existence of a large number of laws, their enforcement has left much to be desired.

Epidemics

In India, the major sources of epidemics can be broadly categorized as follows

- Epidemics often take place due to poor sanitary conditions leading to contamination of food and water or due to inadequate disposal of human or animal carcasses in post-disaster situations.
- They become real dangers during floods and earthquakes. Sometimes, poor solid waste management may create epidemics like plague.
- Plague is quite uncommon now but it can still occur as it did in Surat in 1994.

Nuclear Hazards

- Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) is the nodal agency in the country in respect of man made radiological emergencies in the public domain.
- Under favourable environmental conditions, a few insects can dramatically multiply, form large swarms able to migrate great distances
- they threaten agriculture over a large part of Africa, the Middle East and Southwest Asia = food security problem.
- International cooperation lies at the core of an effective strategy for locust control.

Slow vs Rapid Onset disasters

Slow onset disaster

- While the effects of waves, currents, tides and wind are primary natural factors that influence the coast,
- construction of artificial structures, mining of beach sand, building of dams
- About 23 per cent of India's mainland coastline of 5423 km is getting affected by erosion.

Crisis / Disaster Response Mechanism in India

- **Arthashastra**, (a treatise on public administration by Chanakya in the 4th century B.C), devoted a section to mitigation measures to combat famines
- Modern methods of crisis management began to be applied from the late 1870
- After Independence, drought relief works were undertaken in areas affected by severe droughts.
- With the onset of the green revolution in the late 1960s the necessity for famine relief work declined
- A holistic drought management programme was taken up in the form of the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP).
- Legislation on disaster management at the national level was enacted in the year 2005 with the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

Disaster Response Mechanism in India

- community is usually the first responder in case of a disaster
- in urban areas the response is articulated by agencies like the civic authorities, the fire brigade and the local police station
- At present, panchayats do not have the capacity to react in case of disaster.
- So, it is the district administration, which retains the basic responsibility of handling crisis situations with the Collector playing a pivotal role.

Constitution of India: Disaster Management

- The Indian Constitution has specified specific roles for the Union and State Governments.
- However, the subject of disaster management does not find mention in any of the three lists in the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

State Government & Disaster Management

- State Governments = post disaster relief and rehabilitation
- A few states have created separate Disaster Management Departments.

Role of CM

- A Cabinet Committee on Natural Calamities under the chairpersonship of the Chief Minister takes stock of situations and is responsible for all important policy decisions.

Role of Chief Secretary

Every state has a Crisis Management Committee under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary,

- It reviews crisis situations on a day-to-day basis at the time of crisis,
- coordinates the activities of all departments and provides a decision support system to the district administration.

Role of District Collector

- District Magistrate/Collector has the responsibility for the overall management of disasters in the district.

CHAPTER – 37

ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION:

The media forges a direct link between the public and emergency organizations. It plays a very important role in publishing vital information to the public before, during and after disasters. The media assists in the management of disasters by educating the public about disasters and facilitating discussions about disaster preparedness and response for continuous improvement.

SOCIAL MEDIA

Social media is the collective of online communications channels dedicated to community-based input, interaction, content- sharing and collaboration. Social Media allows average people to connect to the global network even when resources such as landlines and cellphones are not working.

TYPES OF MEDIA

Radio and Television are prominent players in electronic media, whereas newspapers, magazines, journals are part of the print media. 1. Electronic media 2. Print media Traditional forms of media such as radio or television are supplemented by Social Media.

FACEBOOK

Facebook offers disaster management organizations, such as FEMA(Federal Emergency Management Agency) to keep the public informed of emergency situations before, during, and after they occur. Facebook safety check In case of a disaster, Facebook recognises the users being located in the affected area. Then, the users can post that they are safe via a simple button.

TWITTER

Twitter has become an efficient and popular way to report on disasters because of its popularity and ease of use. Currently FEMA has 34 accounts on Twitter, which allows the agency to keep the public informed during an emergency.

YOUTUBE

In disaster management YouTube can provide the public with information on what to do prior to a disaster. · This can include something as simple as a video on how to pack a "72 HOUR KIT" or other information on how to plan ahead for a disaster.

INFUSION NOTES
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How Social Media Can Be Used in Disasters?

Before the disaster

During the disaster

After the disaster

Before the disaster

1. Informs the public on how to be prepared if a disaster occurs.
2. Shows the public where to look for information on a disaster if one were to occur.
3. Gives the public confidence that the disaster management organization is capable of

INTERNAL SECURITY

CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION TO INTERNAL SECURITY OF INDIA

Internal security can be defined as the management of security within the border of a country. It means the maintenance of peace and law and order, and upholding the sovereignty of the country. In our country, Internal security comes under the purview of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Introduction:

Security can be categorized into two groups:

Internal security – Management of the security within the border of a country. Means maintenance of peace and law and order, and upholding the sovereignty of the country. In our country internal security comes under the purview of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

External security – Management of security against aggression by a foreign country. External security is the sole domain of the Armed forces of the country. This comes under the ambit of the Ministry of Defence.

What is National Security?

Law and order problems: Problems which do not threaten the national security in traditional terms but create a violent situation which in turn creates breeding ground for a National security situation. These are activities like civil war, ethnic conflict, crime and drugs.National Security, in a more traditional sense, refers to the preservation of the state, its territorial integrity, political institutions, and national sovereignty from physical threats. But in the modern times the definitions have broadened to include following facets:

•**Economic threats:** They indirectly threaten the developmental dynamics by disturbing the economic processes.

•**Technology driven threats:** Threats like cyber-terrorism, space warfare etc. have assumed increased importance in recent times.

•**Health Security:** Diseases like Tuberculosis, Malaria and HIV are seen as threats to human security because of the enormous loss of life they cause.

Important aspects of internal security:

•Upholding the rules and laws made by the authority.

•Accepting the sovereign power of people.

•Protecting India's national sovereignty.

•Securing the territorial integrity of India.

•Promoting India's rise to its rightful place in international affairs.

•Ensuring a peaceful internal environment within India.

•Creating a climate for our citizens that is just, equitable, prosperous, and shields them from risks to life and livelihood.

These aspects of internal security are ensured by the police, which is helped by the central armed police forces.

Destabilising a country through internal disturbances is more economical and less objectionable, particularly when direct warfare is not an option and international borders cannot be violated.

The 43rd Report to the concerned Parliamentary Standing Committee, the Ministry of Home Affairs has brought out that "210 of the 535 districts in the country are affected by serious internal security problems or public disorders" and almost 40 per-cent areas facing serious disorders of one or the other kind.

Challenges to the Internal Security of Country:

- Political instability and internal social disharmony
- Naxalism
- Terrorism and nexus with organized crime
- Cyber-crime and cybersecurity
- Religious wars and caste crimes
- Coastal and border security
- Insurgency in North-East and militancy in J&K

- As conventional war is not resulting in the desired result hence, they went for opting other ways like Psy-Wars (psychological wars). This is fourth generation warfare disturbing the civil fabric of the nation and instead of conquering land is being replaced by the concept of controlling the minds of the civil society using Psy-ops (psychological operation).
- These challenges to internal security can increase to multiple fold if border management is weak so a comprehensive border can act as a check over the threats to the internal security of the country.

Factors responsible for Internal Security Problem in the country:

- Some problems were since the time of independence, but we are failed to resolve them:
  - Unfriendly and hostile neighbours (China, Pakistan etc.)
  - Unemployment and underemployment (lack of inclusive development)
  - Some are due to administrative failure like:
  - Inequitable growth.
  - Widening gap between haves and have-nots.
  - Governance deficit.
  - Failure to curtail organized crimes.
  - Due to partisan politics:
  - Increasing the communal divide.
  - Increasing caste awareness and caste tension.
  - Politics based on the sectarian, ethnic, linguistic etc.
  - Growing regional aspirations and the government's failure to fulfil it.
  - The secessionist movement in Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir
  - Geographical factor
  - Living in isolation.
  - Very tough terrain near the borders
  - Governance deficit:
  - Poor criminal justice system
  - Large scale corruption
  - Nexus between the criminals, police and politicians in organised crime.
  - Lack of development.

Each factor mentioned above is exploited by the nefarious actor time and again to create instability in the country. The hostile neighbours leave no opportunity to make their vision true.

Internal Security Doctrine:

A national security doctrine helps the state to identify and prioritize that country's geopolitical interests. India does not have any such 'doctrine' so far.

Internal Security Doctrine:

India has seen crisis after crisis resulting from militancy, insurgency, terrorist attacks, unsettled border disputes, etc. For Example,

Hybrid Warfare: Emerging threat:

Recently, a Chinese data company-Zhenhua has harvested information on millions of people, allegedly on behalf of Beijing's intelligence services, possibly engaging in early stages of 'hybrid warfare'.

Meaning of Hybrid Warfare:

Hybrid warfare is an emerging, but ill-defined notion. It generally refers to the use of unconventional methods as part of a multi-domain warfighting approach. These methods aim to disrupt and disable an opponent's actions without engaging in open hostilities. Following can be cited as its general characteristics:

- The methods adopted by it are a combination of activities, including disinformation, economic manipulation, use of proxies and insurgencies, diplomatic pressure and military actions. For example, Russia's use of gas and lending instruments in the Ukrainian conflict.
- It tends to target areas which are highly vulnerable and where maximum damage can be caused with minimum effort.
- It usually involves non-state actors indulging in subversive roles supported by states in order to give the latter some plausible deniability.
    - Other examples closer to the idea of hybrid warfare are Iran's activity in Syria and ISIL's activities in Syria and Iraq.

Reasons for resorting to Hybrid Warfare by state and non-state actors:

- Hybrid warfare uses a wider set of military, political, economic, civilian and informational instruments which are usually overlooked in traditional threat assessments.
- It targets vulnerabilities across societies in ways that we do not usually think about.
- It synchronizes attacks in novel ways. For example, an urban gathering can experience a simultaneous cyber-attack and a 'lone-wolf' attack, which if synchronized could cause large scale damage to life and property.
- It can be tailored according to the circumstances to stay below certain detection and response
- thresholds, including international legal thresholds, thus hampering the decision-making process and making it harder to react to such attacks.
- A hybrid warfare campaign may not be discovered until it is already well underway, with damaging effects having already begun degrading a target's capability to defend itself. For example, 2008 Mumbai attacks and a series of 'lone wolf' attacks in Europe were only discovered when they started happening.

Reasons for targeting the urban spaces for Hybrid Warfare:

- Urban spaces due to their large populations and economic vibrancy provide ample opportunity for terrorists and non-state actors to sneak in and inflict large scale damage to terrorize populations through "shock and awe" tactics.
- Traditional armed forces are ill-trained and equipped to fight in crowded urban areas with large civilian populations.
- Conventional warfare demands direct and complete engagement with the adversary. Hybrid Warfare uses proxies as indirect tools creating a scenario of limited warfare.

How Hybrid Warfare and Hybrid Threats are potential issues for India?

India has been at the receiving end of variants of Hybrid Warfare. Firstly, from Pakistan in the form of state sponsored terrorism and the other through cyber-threats from China akin to the one associated with Zhenhua. But increasing inclination towards Hybrid Warfare from both state and non-state actors can lead to following issues:

- **New forms of terrorist attacks:** The idea of Hybrid Warfare encourages new forms of terrorist attacks suchas 'lone-wolf' attacks and creation of 'sleeper cells'.

- **Cyber-attacks:** An adversary can pressure the government to concede to its demands by threatening devastating cyber-attacks aimed at the civilian population. Examples include attacks on networks governing hospitals or electricity and water supplies.

- **Interference in electoral processes:** Use of techniques from campaigning through the media and social networks to securing financial resources for a political group may indirectly influence the outcome of an election in a direction that favors the adversary's political interests.

- **Disinformation and fake news:** An adversary can create a parallel reality and use falsehoods to fuel social fragmentation. The idea behind this is to disorient the public and make it difficult for a government to seek public approval for a given policy or operation.

- **Financial influence:** An adversary can make investments, conclude unfavorable energy-supply deals, or offer loans that make a country vulnerable in the long run to political pressure. For example, the recent steps by Chinese companies to aggressively acquire Indian companies through the FDI route in the background of COVID-19 could fall under this category.

Possible solution to combat Hybrid Warfare:

Hybrid Warfare is a multi-pronged warfare methodology, thus, to effectively negate it, the response should also be holistic in nature:

- **Institutional measures:** to keep vulnerabilities in check and estimate possible hybrid threats.
  - Conduct a self-assessment of critical functions and vulnerabilities across all sectors and ensure regular maintenance. For example, regularly upgrading critical Fintech systems in the country.
  - Enhance traditional threat assessment activity to include non-conventional political, economic, civil, international (PECI) tools and capabilities.
  - Creation of multinational frameworks – preferably using existing institutions and processes – in order to facilitate cooperation and collaboration across borders.

- **Training of armed forces:** as in hybrid warfare, armed forces have a dual role of protecting civilian population and disabling the enemy. Following techniques can be adopted:
  - Training in special battle techniques, as well as conditioning to overcome urban combat stress.
  - Training in use of technological tools such as smart robots, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)
  - Intelligence tools like Real Time Situational Awareness (RTSA) for precise operations.

- Strengthening the democratic institutions: enables the government to gain trust of its citizens. This helps the government negate

CHAPTER – 10

SECURITY CHALLENGES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT IN BORDER AREAS

- India has a land border of over 15,000 kms, which it shares with seven countries (Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar, Bhutan, and Afghanistan).
- Further, it has a coastline of over 7,500 kms. Thus, it becomes important that we develop capabilities to protect our border areas in varied terrains, with multiple countries with whom we have very different security relationships.
- In the Indian case, borders are quite complex and almost every type of extreme geography is present at different borders viz. deserts, fertile lands, swampy marshes or tropical evergreen jungles. There is cross border smuggling, the problem of drugs, cattle, humans, artefacts, fake Indian currency note (FICN), etc.

Challenges of Border Security:

Borders are the lines which separate the territories of two or more sovereign nations. There are three aspect of border in international scenario:

1. Land borders
2. Maritime boundaries
3. Airspace

All these three borders are exploited by the enemy to create instability in the country.

Issues Related to Border Management in India:

- **Porosity of borders:** International borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh run through diverse terrain including deserts, marshes, plains and mountains. This porosity of borders facilitates various illegal activities such as smuggling, trafficking of humans, drugs and arms and infiltration.

- **Contested International borders:** History of mistrust and constant border skirmishes with Pakistan along line of control (LOC) makes India highly susceptible to cross-border terrorism. Similarly, India's border with Myanmar is threatened by several insurgent groups that have found sanctuaries in jungles along the border. Political boundary issues of "enclaves and adverse possessions" in Bangladesh have resulted in political sensitivity along the entire eastern border.

- **Inefficiency in Border management:** Indian borders continue to be guarded by military and police forces that report to different ministries in the Centre and states, making the border management task arduous and leading to duplication of efforts by the security forces.

- **Lack of critical infrastructure:** Critical infrastructure such as observation towers, bunkers, Border Flood Lights etc. are lacking in many border areas which also prevent deployment of hi-tech equipment.

- **Poor intelligence and resource efficiency:** Security forces are ill-equipped to handle border management given poor intelligence capabilities and severe resource deficiency.

- **Ethnic conflicts and separatist movements:** The situation has worsened due to the changed demographic profile of many Border States and shift in ethnic balance of communities as a result of illegal migration.

- Overpopulation in the border areas: Density of population in the border areas at some places is approximately 700-800 persons per square km on the Indian side and about 1,000 persons on the Bangladesh side.

- Political instability and disorder in its periphery impacts India's security directly or indirectly. Proxy war between India and Pakistan adds to this security risk.

India's Land Boundaries Scenario:

- Bangladesh (4,096 km).
- China (3,488 km).
- Pakistan (3,323 km).
- Nepal (1,751 Km).
- Myanmar (1,643 Km).
- Bhutan (699 Km)
- Afghanistan (106 Km)

India-Pakistan Border:

This segment of border is mainly divided into three different parts:

1. **Radcliffe Line** from Gujarat to parts of Jammu district in Jammu and Kashmir (length of 2308).

2. **Line of Control (LOC)** runs along the district of Jammu and some portions of Leh.

3. **Actual Ground Position Line** (AGPL) from NJ 9842 to Indira col.

- This is spread across extreme climatic conditions given that the boundary runs from the hot Thar Desert in Rajasthan to the cold Himalayas in Jammu and Kashmir.
- The last two segments of border (LOC and AGPL) are the zone of tension between the forces of two countries. Along with the vulnerability of infiltration by terrorists from other side of border takes place in the region of LOC.
- The India-Pakistan border does not follow the geographical barrier so it runs through different climatic condition such as from desert, marshes, plains and by the peak of lofty mountain ranges these conditions along the border area has made border very porous in nature which has facilitated the various illegal activity in the region like:
- Trafficking of drugs (proximity to golden crescent) and arms.
- Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN)
- Activities of money laundering are also rampant in this border zone.
- Presence of Hawala networks.
- Safe havens for terrorists and secessionist elements.
- Indus River water sharing issue
- Along with these illegal activities, the propaganda front which is used by Pakistan to erode the trust of people living in border areas towards the Indian government.
- Increased instability in the region of Jammu and Kashmir due to money and material support from Pakistan gave rise to the secessionist militants in the border region.

Challenges along Indo-Pak Border:

- Border dispute at Sir Creek and Kashmir.
- River water sharing issue at Indus river.
- Infiltration and Cross-border terrorism, targeted to destabilize India. Recently BSF detected a fifth (since 2012) cross-border tunnel in the forest area of Jammu.
- Diverse terrain including desert, marshes, snow-capped mountains and plains makes border guarding difficult.
- Time & cost overruns in infrastructure projects due to unforeseen circumstances & natural calamities.

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EXAM (परीक्षा)	EXAM DATE	हमारे नोट्स में से आये हुए प्रश्न
RAS PRE. 2021	27 अक्तूबर 2021	74 प्रश्न (150 में से) CUT OFF – 64
UPSC – IAS PRE. (2022)	05 JUNE 2022	69 (100 में से)
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SSC GD 2021	01 दिसम्बर	65 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	08 दिसम्बर	67 (100 में से)
राजस्थान S.I. 2021	13 सितम्बर	113 (200 में से)
राजस्थान S.I. 2021	14 सितम्बर	119 (200 में से)

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RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसंबर (1st शिफ्ट)	59 (100 में से)
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RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	28 दिसंबर (1st शिफ्ट)	56 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	28 दिसंबर (2nd शिफ्ट)	57 (100 में से)
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Patwari – https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X6mKGdtXyu4&t=103s

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