



# Training Report

**Faculty Development Training Programme  
on**

**Disaster Management**

**August 22 - 26, 2022**

Organized by

**Mahatma Gandhi State Institute of  
Public Administration, Punjab**  
Institutional Area, Sector – 26, Chandigarh

In collaboration with

**National Institute of Disaster Management**

(Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India)

## PROGRAMME DETAILS

The programme details including the training agenda, time table, exercises, shall be provided separately.

## SUGGESTED READINGS

- PM 10 Point Agenda on DRR
- SFDRR(2015-2030) UNDRR
- NDMA guidelines on DRR
- DM Act 2005
- National Disaster Management Plan 2019
- NDMA SOP for DM (<http://www.ndma.gov.in/images/policy-plan/NDMA-SOP-for-Disaster-Management.pdf>)
- SOP for Responding to Disasters (<http://ndmindia.nic.in/>)
- Disaster Management in India by MHA
- IUINDRR-NIDM (<https://nidm.gov.in/iuin/default.asp>)

## EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAMME

The training programme shall have a dedicated session for feedback during valediction. The participants will be provided with an evaluation proforma, which may be completed and handed over to the programme staff.

## CERTIFICATE

Certificate will be awarded to the participants on successful completion of the course.

## BOARDING, LODGING AND VENUE OF THE PROGRAMME

The boarding and lodging for the participants will be arranged by MGSIPATEAM. Travel expenses of the participants will be borne by respective nominating organizations/departments/institutes. The programme will be held at MGSIPA, Chandigarh. It will commence at 10:00 AM Monday, August 22, 2022 and will conclude on 5:00 PM on Friday August 26, 2022

## TARGET GROUP

This programme is primarily designed to understand the basic concept of the DM and train the faculties, academicians, and leaders in implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction mechanism in their schools/institution, local society and awareness among all their students for mitigating the impact of various disasters. Accordingly, the target group for this programme would be faculties from Govt. schools and Research Institutes and State Government officials in education department, etc.

## REGISTRATION

Nomination for the Programme will be arranged by MGSIPAPunjab. Each selected participant need to register at NIDM training portal i.e. <https://training.nidm.gov.in> and enroll for the course as well. Program Coordinators will assist them prior and during the training program in case of any difficulty.

## HOW TO REACH AT THE VENUE

Chandigarh is well connected via flight, trains and buses from all over the country. Google Maps Location:

<https://goo.gl/maps/ho8Nr1vHFG7KrNBb9>

## ORGANIZING TEAM

NIDM, Delhi	MGSIPA, Punjab
Patrons	
Shri Taj Hassan, IPS Executive Director	Shri Anirudh Tewari, IAS Director General
Conveners	
Dr. Amir Ali Khan Associate Professor, Resilient Infrastructure Division <a href="mailto:amir.nidm@nic.in">amir.nidm@nic.in</a>	Col. Dalbir Singh (Retd.) Head, Centre for Disaster Management <a href="mailto:dalbirhadwal1958@gmail.com">dalbirhadwal1958@gmail.com</a>
Programme Coordinators	
Ms. Yogita Garbyal Young Professional, NIDM <a href="mailto:yogita.nidm@govcontractor.in">yogita.nidm@govcontractor.in</a>	Ms. Nitika Disaster Management Professional <a href="mailto:nitikamgsipa@gmail.com">nitikamgsipa@gmail.com</a>

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### Col. Dalbir Singh (Retd.)

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PM Agenda No. 1, 3 & 6

## Faculty Development Training Programme on

## Disaster Management

(August 22 – 26, 2022)

Venue: MGSIPA, Chandigarh

Organized by



National Institute of Disaster Management

Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India

New Delhi – 110042

in collaboration with



Mahatma Gandhi State Institute of Public

Administration (MGSIPA), Punjab

Institutional Area, Sector-26,

Chandigarh-160019

## BACKGROUND

In current scenario of technological advancement, acquiring knowledge and its application in the realm of action is regarded as the only effective way for prevent disasters or reducing its effects. Disaster education is a functional, operational, and cost-effective tool for risk management. It is important for vulnerable community to learn about their local hazards and understand their roles and social responsibilities towards reducing vulnerabilities. The behavioral change, awareness and sensitization starts with education and academicians are most important commodity to begin this change. Planning and designing comprehensive educational programs and capacity building of academicians is necessary for people to be prepared for disasters. NIDM is working to promote a "culture of prevention" towards disaster risk reduction, It has been mandated by Sub-section 8 and 9, Section 42, Chapter 7 of Disaster Management Act 2005 to develop training modules and educational materials, undertake training, research, documentation and publication for capacity development and dissemination of knowledge / information related to disaster management, assist in formulation of policies, plans, strategies and frameworks for disaster risk reduction and resilience as well as promote awareness among different stakeholders for enhancing human capacity to avoid, prevent, mitigate, prepare, respond and recover efficiently in a proactive, holistic and integrated manner.

## SCOPE

The training program is a way for capacity building of academicians of the country. Faculty development training program will strengthen their knowledge at formulating appropriate disaster reduction risk (DRR) strategies. Training topic is also made in compliance with PM's 10 point agenda on DRR no. 1, 3 and 6 which states to imbibe the principals of disaster risk management, to encourage greater involvement and leadership of women in disaster risk management and develop a network of universities to work on disaster-related aspects. Faculty development trainings are critical for effective mobilization of knowledge and understanding on how to build disaster resilient society which should be capable of reducing their vulnerability and managing any disaster situation effectively and efficiently. This training will help academicians to understand importance of safety of schools and institutes which is of critical importance and develop their own DM Plan.

Effective integration of disaster risk reduction and management into teaching and learning practices at school level needs a full integration of Disaster Management into the curriculum of various ongoing programs/subjects at school level. These education programs later become a mechanism to develop a culture of disaster management not only among the student community, but among the society at large. The training will encourage involvement of women faculties in disaster risk management which will help turn vulnerability of women into strength and help cater special needs of women affected by disasters.

## OBJECTIVES

The training programme would help in:

- **Capacity building of academicians for disaster management through imbibing the basic principles of disaster risk management.**
- **To learn about the relevant Act, Policy, Plan, Guidelines and SOPs on disaster management in the country.**
- **An in-depth knowledge about the principles, concepts and practices of mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction for resilience building and better adaptation in urban centres.**
- **To contribute to the development of capacities, knowledge and skills of teaching faculties/ professionals and academicians for effective management of disasters at local level (in urban context) by means of developing disaster management plans.**
- **To give common platform to all academicians for building network and discuss the benefits of collaboration and coordination between different educational hubs/ institutes/schools for DRR.**

## ABOUT MGSIPA

MGSIPA Punjab was created in 1978 as registered Society to undertake research, consultancy, training and allied activities to improve management efficiency in the various areas of Public Administration particularly those areas which are characterized by deficits in the system leading to poor performance and inefficiency. The objectives stipulated in the Institute's bye-laws very clearly emphasize the need of undertaking research projects for suggesting remedial measures.

## BASIC COURSE LEARNING UNITS

Contents of the course would touch upon following aspects, to achieve the objectives:

- Basic Concept of Disaster Management, Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience.
- Institutional Mechanism in Disaster Management
- Community based Disaster Risk Management
- Disaster Management in India emerging issues and challenges.
- Education initiatives incorporating DRR in India.
- Urban resilience for Disaster safety.
- Guidelines/policies/plans regarding DRR.
- Sensitization on resilience building.
- Disaster preparedness and response: Role of Faculties
- Suggestive Framework for preparation of DM Plan for school/college.
- Group Exercise/presentation/mock drill

## ABOUT NIDM

The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) was constituted under an Act of Parliament to play the role of a premier institute for capacity development in India with the vision to create a Disaster Resilient India by building the capacity at all levels for disaster prevention and preparedness.

Under the Disaster Management Act 2005, NIDM has been assigned nodal responsibilities for human resource development, capacity building, training, research, documentation and policy advocacy in the field of disaster management.

nidm

Resilient India - Disaster Free India

Website: [www.nidm.gov.in](http://www.nidm.gov.in)

**Every teacher  
needs to improve,  
not because they  
are not good  
enough, but  
because they can  
be **EVEN BETTER.**  
Dylan Wiliam**



## PREFACE

**T**he DM Act 2005 envisages a paradigm shift from the erstwhile response centric syndrome to a proactive, holistic and integrated management of disasters with emphasis on prevention, mitigation and preparedness. This national vision, inter alia, aims at inculcating a culture of preparedness among all stakeholders and training of different stakeholders is the most important tool to achieve this end. In order to impart training to such a large group, we need a large number of trainers. These trainers need to be given extensive exposure, before they start training others.

In this context, the role of faculties of universities/institutes assumes greater importance. Faculty development trainings are critical for effective mobilization of the imagination, creativity, skills and talents of educationist by using the knowledge and understanding on how to build a society disaster resilient and capable for managing any disaster situation effectively and efficiently.

Mahatma Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration (MGSIPA), Government of Punjab in collaboration of National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) brought this 5-day face to face training to contribute to the development of capacities, knowledge and skills of teaching faculties/ professionals and academicians for effective management of disasters at local level (in urban context) by means of developing disaster management plans. It is earnestly hoped that the training regime so devised will help the process of capacity building in disaster management.



## Acknowledgements

I wish to place on record my sincere thanks to Mr. Anirudh Tewari, IAS, Director General, MGSIPA, Government of Punjab and Shri Taj Hassan, IPS, DG Fire Services & Home Guards cum Executive Director, National Institute of Disaster Management, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India for their leadership, encouragement and support to bring up this training programme.

My gratitude to Mr. Girish Daylan, IAS, Director, MGSIPA without whose willing and valuable assistance, this task could not have been accomplished.

I have no words to express my gratefulness to Dr. Amir Ali Khan and Ms. Yogita Garbyal from NIDM whose infectious commitment and enthusiasm has been so very inspiring all through, in the accomplishment of this training programme with MGSIPA.

It would be difficult to name every one individually but I must acknowledge the valuable assistance, suggestions, sessions and inputs received from resource persons associated especially Prof. Pradeep Sahni, Shri T.L. Verma, Mr. Sarabjit Singh, Mr. Vikrant Jain, Dr. Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed, Prof. Ravinder Kaur, Prof. Simrit Kahlon, Dr. Manoj, Dr. Raman Sharma, Dr. Amit Goyal and Mr. Rajesh Kaushik who brought their knowledge and the practical experience of conducting Faculty Development on Disaster Management Training sessions during the five days of the training programme in the Institute.

I wish to acknowledge the full-time support of my colleague Ms. Nitika, Disaster Management Professional, MGSIPA Chandigarh for manoeuvring the proceedings of the training programme and documenting this course report.

I am also happy to acknowledge the support extended by my MGSIPA Team, Mr. Rakesh Kumar, Mr. Shiv Murat and Mr. Aman.

It gives me immense pleasure to express my sincere thanks to all the participants who have helped us in the successful accomplishment of the training programme by being a part of it and making valuable contributions to this effort.

Last but not the least, MGSIPA is appreciative to NIDM, MHA, Government of India for entrusting with this programme and providing guidance, motivation and extending support in many ways.

**(Col. Dalbir Singh)**

General Manager (Training, Project & Consultancy)  
cum Head, Centre for Disaster Management  
MGSIPA, Punjab

## FACULTY PROFILE

### NIDM FACULTY

**Dr. Amir Ali Khan**  
**Associate Professor, NIDM**  
[amir.nidm@nic.in](mailto:amir.nidm@nic.in);

Dr. Amir Ali Khan is a trained Civil Engineer and Urban Planner with a Ph.D. on Urban Earthquake Risk Mitigation.

He has a Post Graduate Diploma in Studies of Geological Risks from the University of Geneva. In addition, he has been trained by several international organisations on the subjects related to disaster risk management and mitigation in Asia and Europe. In the past, Dr. Khan has been actively involved with many international agencies like UNDP, ADPC, World Bank etc to share his inputs on varied field of disaster management. He served UNDP for about two years as National Disaster Reduction Advisor in Uzbekistan and as Chairperson of the UN Uzbekistan's 'Disaster Preparedness and Response Group'. He was also the UN focal point on humanitarian assistance. He has more than two decade of varied experience in the area of disaster risk mitigation and management at national and international level for programme development and management, knowledge management and communication, capacity enhancement, partnership building and networking, etc. Dr. Khan with his vast experience has got over 100 publications and 5 books and several chapters to his credit.



**Ms. Yogita Garbyal**  
**Young Professional, NIDM**  
[yogita.nidm@nic.in](mailto:yogita.nidm@nic.in) ;

Ms. Yogita Garbyal is currently working for Resilient Infrastructure Division at NIDM. She has masters in Geology from Delhi University and work experience in research, training and capacity building in field of disaster management and expertise in landslide management and climate change studies using GIS. Before NIDM, she has also gained work experience at CSIR-Central Road Research Institute, Delhi and exposure through several national and international projects on hazards and climate change.

## MGSIPA FACULTY



**Col. Dalbir Singh**

GM (Training, Project & Consultancy)

MGSIPA, Chandigarh

[dalbirdhadwall1958@gmail.com](mailto:dalbirdhadwall1958@gmail.com)

Col Dalbir Singh, GM (Training, Project & Consultancy) cum Head, Centre for Disaster Management served in the Indian Army for 37 years. Armed with this rich Defence/Industry experience, he joined Mahatma Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration of Punjab in 2016 as General Manager (Training, Projects & Consultancy). During this stint of five years, he has successfully conducted number of training programmes. He constantly worked towards delivering value-based ROI to the client system. He successfully anchored a series of projects and programmes. An administrator with expertise in devising policies; directives, managing projects and ensuring timely completion. To sum up, he is a versatile leader with rich managerial and administrative acumen whose experience being utilized advantageously to benefit the MGSIPA planning to undertake various training programmes.

**Ms. Nitika**

Disaster Management Professional,

MGSIPA, Chandigarh

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Prior to joining as Disaster Management Professional, MGSIPA, Chandigarh she has been guest faculty and facilitator of the online training programmes of MGSIPA, Chandigarh for the last one year. Over that time, she served as a moderator and panellist for the collaborative virtual training programmes with various central and state departments. Miss Nitika is the Gold Medallist of her Master's in Disaster Management from Panjab University, Chandigarh. Her passionate dedication towards community service as an important component of empowerment is inspiring for which she has been working as a life member with Indian Red Cross Society and Volunteer with NSS and Child based NGO.



## **GUEST FACULTY**



**Prof. Ravinder Kaur**

Professor & Former Chairperson,  
Department of Geography, Panjab University, Chandigarh  
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She has specialization in the field of urban and regional development in geography, and have been working on urban-rural relations for analyzing how the intensity, nature, extent and direction of these relations have been varying in time and space.

Her PhD was an attempt to bring forth the changing nature and intensity of urban-rural relations in India in general and the Inter-State Chandigarh Region in particular. Her current research focus is on vulnerable and marginalized sections of society in city peripheries, peri-urban areas, slum dwellers, outseen minorities, ethnicities women and children. Prof Kaur has also undertook professional training in the application of GIS at the Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, Dehra Dun. She is also conducting a course on Research Methodology in the department as a Resource Person chosen by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR, Research Pool), New Delhi, to deliver lectures in Research Methodology Workshops and Capacity Building Workshops for Faculty in Social Sciences.

**Sh. Rajesh Kaushik**

TCPO Chandigarh  
Govt of Haryana  
[dtp.hqrkk3.tcp@gmail.com](mailto:dtp.hqrkk3.tcp@gmail.com)

A qualified postgraduate in Urban and Regional Planning with twenty years of experience in Urban Planning and disaster risk management and humanitarian sector in various institutions in the Government and NGO Sector in India and Afghanistan.



**Specialties:** Urban Planning, Land use Planning, Real Estate, Project Management including monitoring and Evaluation, Urban Disaster Risk Management, Disaster Management Planning, Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM), Emergency Response Planning, Relief Camp Management, Non-Structural Mitigation for Earthquake, Damage and Need Assessment, Village development planning, WASH in Emergencies



**Mr. Vikrant Mahajan**  
Chief Executive Officer,  
Sphere India  
[vik@sphereindia.org.in](mailto:vik@sphereindia.org.in)

Mr. Vikrant has been leading Sphere India's inter agency processes for Humanitarian coordination, training and capacity building, Knowledge Management and Collaborative Advocacy for the last five years. With an extensive experience of over 16 years, Vikrant has been working in emergencies across different states of India and South Asia for more than a decade. Prior to his direct involvement with humanitarian action since 2004, he has been a commissioned officer with Corps of Engineers, Indian Army where he got involved in direct action during different operations, training exercises and as an aid to civil authorities during complex and humanitarian emergency situations. He has worked with various Governments, Corporates, UN, International Organizations, NGOs, CBOs and Military, Para-Military and Security agencies. He has an interdisciplinary background in Science, Engineering, Public Administration, Training and Development and Organization Behaviour. He also graduated in International Diploma in Humanitarian Assistance from Centre for International Humanitarian Cooperation, Fordham University New York and United Nations System Staff College. He is a certified Project Management Professional from Project Management Institute USA, certified Business Continuity Planner and Six Sigma black belt for quality and process improvement.

**Prof. Pradeep Sahni**  
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Professor Pardeep Sahni, M.A. (Public Administration), M.A. (Political Science); M. Phil.; Ph.D., has around 40 years of teaching and research experience. He has contributed to the disciplines of Public Administration and Disaster Management.

He has a number of publications including ten authored and edited books to his credit. His major areas of specialisation are Administrative Theory, Public Policy, Organisational Behaviour, and Disaster Management. Besides Chairman, Public Administration Faculty, Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi (1991-



2020), Professor Sahni has held various administrative positions in IGNOU namely Head, Material Production and Distribution Division; Registrar, Student Registration & Evaluation Division; Director, School of Social Sciences; and Nodal Officer, Community College Unit.

Dr. Sahni has undertaken short-term consultancy assignments with the World Bank; International Federation of Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies; Intermediate Technology Development Group, Sri Lanka; Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India; Disasters Emergency Committee, etc. He was the Organizing Secretary of the International Conference on Disaster Management: Cooperative Networking in South Asia; Governance for Development: Issues and Strategies; and Workshop on Livelihood Options for Disaster Risk Reduction. Professor Sahni has been involved in Training of Civil Servants organised by various National and State level institutions. He was the Director of the Project entitled “Community Awareness on Disaster Preparedness” sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. He was also the Principal Investigator of the National Disaster Management Authority-Indira Gandhi National Open University Project on “Capacity Building in Disaster Management for Government officials and Representative of Panchayati Raj Institutions & Urban Local Bodies at District Level”.



**Dr. Raman Sharma**

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Currently working as Associate Professor cum Joint MS in Dept of Hospital Administration, PGIMER, Chandigarh Department of Hospital Administration at PGIMER, Chandigarh, a premier tertiary care super-specialty teaching Hospital of North India. Dr. Raman Sharma has been designated as a nodal officer for COVID-19 management from the institute. He was also actively involved in manpower management, training and various other administrative responsibilities in this COVID-19 crisis. Dr. Raman Sharma has more than a decade of experience in Healthcare Administration and has got over 50 publications and chapters to his credit. Dr. Raman Sharma has an excellent academic records and credentials.

### **TL Verma**

Former Fire Consultant, Punjab and Haryana Govt.  
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- Formerly Chief Fire Officer Haryana
- Former Fire Consultant
- Haryana and Punjab Govt.
- Ex. Member Standing Fire Advisory Council
- Ministry of Home Affairs.
- Awarded President's Fire Service Medal.
- For distinguished Services: Ex Fire Consultant to Governor of Haryana & Punjab
- Third party Fire Audit of many Industries like Hindustan Zinc Ltd. ACC Cement Factory  
Gagal
- Fire Consultant many Industries.



### **Mr. Sarbjit Singh Sahota**

Emergency Specialist Disaster Risk Reduction Section, UNICEF  
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Highly accomplished, results-driven leader with more than 25 years of progressive experience in steering risk-informed-programming to achieve results in the domain of 'emergency preparedness for response', 'disaster risk reduction', climate change adaptation, urban DRR planning and safe construction. Merit of being associated with UNICEF and other frontline humanitarian agencies, one of his key accomplishment is the assimilation of sectoral knowledge and programming skills on WASH, public health, social sciences and human settlements to effectively advocate for linking humanitarian and development programming to achieve sustainable results. He brings practical skills in development-diplomacy, organizational-development, policy advocacy & communication, risk-aware-development-planning, resource mobilization, result-oriented-monitoring, evaluations and teaching-learning design. Sarbjit is an alumnus of International Visitors Leadership Programme (IVLP); In recognition of the humanitarian response to emergencies work, he was included in the IVLP'2005 by the Government of US.

**Dr. Amit Goyal**

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Dr. Goyal is currently working as Assistant Professor at Department of Rural Development, National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Chandigarh. He has designed and developed a new and innovative technology for low cost earthquake resistant masonry housing, Structure Dynamics, Earthquake Engineering, Affordable and green buildings, Non-destructive testing techniques. He has completed his Ph.D. (Earthquake Engineering) from IIT, ROORKEE, M.E.(Structure) from JAI Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur and B.E. (Civil Engineering) from Amravati University.



**Dr. Manoj Kumar**

Assistant Professor, PU, Chandigarh  
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- Publications 62 papers
- Citations 1268th index 16
- 15 years of Teaching and Research Experience at PU
- Invited talks 18+ (PU 14, PGIMER 12, SIHFW 28 Doon Univ. 1, Baba Faridkot Univ. 1 etc.)
- Conference/National Seminars/workshop organized 6 Awards/ Fellowship 3 Best paper award in International (2) and National Conference, Got PGI Fellowship during PhD.
- PhD 11 awarded, 3 in progress
- As Key Resource Person in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan at National level

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## ABOUT THE INSTITUTE



**Mahatma Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration (MGSIPA), Chandigarh, Punjab** is the Administrative Training Institute (ATI) of the Government of Punjab engaged in imparting quality training in various disciplines to officers and officials of the State Government and its Boards, Corporations, Central Government and other Organizations; as well as undertaking research studies including evaluation and consultancy in public administration, public policy and governance. The Institute is spread over 12 acres in a pollution free institutional area in Sector 26, Chandigarh.

MGSIPA houses subject - specific Centres for Management Development, Study of Laws, Urban Governance, Sevottam, Secretariat Staff Training, Engineering Studies and RTI. MGSIPA has three Regional Centres located at Bathinda, Jalandhar and Patiala. The Institute also runs a Civil Services Coaching Centre.

MGSIPA organizes over 200 training programmes a year, which include Foundation Training Programmes, Induction Training Programmes, Trainer Development Programmes, In-Service Training Programmes and regular domain-specific three-day and five-day training programmes for various categories of employees of the Government.

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT



**T**he National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) was constituted under an Act of Parliament with a vision to play the role of a premier institute for capacity development in India and the region. The efforts in this direction that began with the formation of the National Centre for Disaster Management (NCDM) in 1995 gained impetus with its redesignation as the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) for training and capacity development. Under the Disaster Management Act 2005, NIDM has been assigned nodal responsibilities for human resource development, capacity building, training, research, documentation and policy advocacy in the field of disaster management.

Both as a national Centre and then as the national Institute, NIDM has performed a crucial role in bringing disaster risk reduction to the forefront of the national agenda. The Institute believes that disaster risk reduction is possible only through promotion of a "Culture of Prevention" involving all stakeholders.

NIDM is proud to have a multi-disciplinary core team of professionals working in various aspects of disaster management. The Institute has a well-stocked library exclusively on the theme of disaster management and mitigation. The Institute provides training in face-to-face, on-line and self-learning mode as well as satellite-based training. In-house and off-campus face-to-face training to the officials of the state governments is provided free of charge including modest boarding and lodging facilities.

NIDM provides Capacity Building support to various National and State level agencies in the field of Disaster Management & Disaster Risk Reduction. The Institute's vision is to create a Disaster Resilient India by building the capacity at all levels for disaster prevention and preparedness.



# ABOUT THE TRAINING PROGRAMME

## FACULTY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT (AUGUST 22-26, 2022)

### **Introduction**

Faculty Development Training Programme on “Disaster Management” was jointly organized by National Institute of Disaster Management, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India and Mahatma Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration (MGSIPA), Chandigarh held from August 22- 26, 2022. This five-day face to face training program took place at MGSIPA Chandigarh from 10 am to 5 pm each day. Training topic was made in compliance with PM’s 10-point agenda on DRR no. 1, 3 and 6 which states to imbibe the principals of disaster risk management, to encourage greater involvement and leadership of women in disaster risk management and develop a network of universities to work on disaster-related aspects.

### **Context**

In today’s word of technological advancement, acquiring knowledge and its application in the realm of action is regarded as the only effective way for prevent disasters or reducing its effects. Disaster education is a functional, operational, and cost-effective tool for risk management. It is important for vulnerable community to learn about their local hazards and their social responsibilities towards reducing vulnerabilities. The behavioral change, awareness and sensitization starts with education and teachers and academicians are most important commodity to bring the change. Planning and designing comprehensive educational programs and capacity building of academicians is necessary for people to be prepared for disasters.

Faculty development trainings are critical for effective mobilization of the imagination, creativity, skills and talents of educationist by using the knowledge and understanding on how to build a society disaster resilient and capable for managing any disaster situation effectively and efficiently. The scope of the training program will focus on providing training to faculties to strengthen their knowledge at formulating appropriate disaster reduction risk (DRR) strategies. This training will help academicians to understand importance of safety of schools and institutes which is of critical importance and develop their own DM Plan.

To effectively integrate of disaster risk reduction and management into teaching and learning practices at institute/university level, needs a full integration of Disaster Reduction Risk & Management into the curriculum of various ongoing programs/subjects at school level. These education programs later become a mechanism to develop a culture of disaster management not only among the student community, but among the society at large.

### **Training Objectives**

This training program aimed to delineate information on disaster management through imparting training to faculties and other professionals involved in Disaster Management to provide resilience and preparedness from disasters. The training programme would help in:

- Making educational sector imbibe the basic principles of disaster risk management.
- To learn about the relevant Act, Policy, Plan, Guidelines and SOPs on disaster management in the country.
- An in-depth knowledge about the principles, concepts and practices of mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction for resilience building and better adaptation in urban centres.
- To contribute to the development of capacities, knowledge and skills of teaching faculties/ professionals and academicians for effective management of disasters at local level (in urban context) by means of developing disaster management plans.
- To give one platform for faculties of different institutes/universities/schools to work together and discuss the benefits of collaboration and coordination between different educational hubs/institutes/schools.

### **Target Group**

This programme was primarily designed to understand the basic concept of the DM and train the faculties, academicians, and leaders in implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction mechanism in their colleges/institution, local society and awareness among all their students for mitigating the impact of various disasters. Accordingly, the target group for this programme were faculties from Govt. Colleges and Research Institutes and State Government officials in education department, etc.

### **Boarding, Lodging & Venue of the Programme**

The boarding and lodging for the participants was arranged by MGSIPA team. Travel expenses of the participants were borne by respective nominating organizations/departments/institutes. The programme was held at MGSIPA, Chandigarh. It commenced at 10:00 AM Monday, August 22, 2022 and concluded at 4:00 PM on Friday August 26, 2022.

## **TRAINING PROGRAMME**

### **PATRONS**

**Shri Anirudh Tewari, IAS**

Director General, MGSIPA, Govt. of Punjab, Chandigarh

**Shri Taj Hassan, IPS,**

Executive Director, NIDM, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt of India

### **CONVENORS**

**Dr. Amir Ali Khan**

Associate Professor, NIDM, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt of India

**Shri Girish Dayalan, IAS**

Director, MGSIPA, Govt. of Punjab, Chandigarh

### **COORDINATORS**

**Col. Dalbir Singh (Retd.):** GM (Training) cum Head, Centre for Disaster Management, MGSIPA, Govt. of Punjab,

[E-Mail: dalbirdhadwal1958@gmail.com](mailto:dalbirdhadwal1958@gmail.com)

**Ms. Yogita Garbyal,** Young Professional, NIDM, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt of India, e-Mail [yogita.nidm@nic.in](mailto:yogita.nidm@nic.in)

**Ms. Nitika,** Disaster Management Professional, MGSIPA, Govt. of Punjab, e-Mail: [nitikamgsipa@gmail.com](mailto:nitikamgsipa@gmail.com),

## RESOURCE PERSONS

- 1 • Dr. Amir Ali Khan, Associate Professor, NIDM
- 2 • Yogita Garbyal, Young Professional, NIDM
- 3 • Prof. Pradeep Sahni, School of Social Sciences (SOSS), IGNOU
- 4 • Prof. Ravinder Kaur, Dept of Geography, PU Chandigarh
- 5 • Dr. Raman Sharma, Associate Professor, PGIMER Chandigarh
- 6 • Sh. Rajesh Kaushik, District Town Planner, TCPO Chandigarh area
- 7 • Dr. Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed, Asst. Prof at CRRID Chandigarh
- 8 • Prof. Simrit Kahlon, Dept of Geography, Punjab University, Chandigarh
- 9 • Mr. Sarabjit Singh, UNICEF, New Delhi
- 10 • Mr. Vikrant Mahajan, Sphere, India
- 11 • Mr. T.L. Verma, Fire Consultant, Chandigarh
- 12 • Dr. Manoj, Assistant Professor, Panjab University, Chandigarh
- 13 • Dr. Amit Goyal, Assistant Professor, NITTR, Chandigarh
- 14 • Mr. Jagtar Singh, Senior Fire Officer, Fire Department, Chandigarh
- 15 • Mr. Dharmender Singh, Fire Officer, Fire Department, Chandigarh

### **PARTICIPATION AND REGISTRATION**

93 nominations for the Programme were arranged by MGSIPA Punjab and 62 selected participants were called for training program. Each selected participant registered onsite and was asked to register at NIDM training portal i.e. <https://training.nidm.gov.in> and enrol for the course as well.

### **FEEDBACK**

After completing the training program, all participants had to share their feedback on their login page of the NIDM training portal (<https://training.nidm.gov.in>) in the completed course event list. Also, a hard copy was made available to the participants from MGSIPA for the live feedback about the contents, faculty and arrangement of the training programme.



### **POST TRAINING IMPACT ANALYSIS**

The assessment of skills and knowledge of all the attendees of the Faculty Development Training would be done as per schedule given below:

1. Immediate Response (on completion of the training)
2. Cognitive Assessment (within 90 days)
3. Behavioral Change (within 120 days)
4. Impact Assessment (within 1 year)

### **CERTIFICATE**

Certificate were awarded to the 62 selected participants on successful completion of the course.

### **Programme Details**

This training programme was scheduled for 5 days, based on classroom learning module covering 7 hours each day during the programme from 10 AM to 5 PM. 62 Participants attended the Programme. The medium of instruction was mostly English with moderate use of Hindi and Punjabi languages.

## PROGRAMME SCHEDULE



Time	Topics	Trainer
<b>DAY -1 (22 -08-2022)</b>		
9:30 AM – 10:00 AM	Registration & Ice-Breaking Session	<b>Ms. Nitika</b> Course Coordinator MGSIPA
10:00 AM - 11:00 AM	Inaugural Function Welcome Address Introductory Remarks Keynote Address Inaugural address	<b>Col. Dalbir Singh, GM, NIDM</b> <b>Ms. Nitika</b> <b>Dr. Amir Ali Khan, NIDM</b> <b>Mr. Gulshan, CGM, MGSIPA</b>
11:00 AM - 11:30 AM	Expectations from Participants (Group discussion)	<b>Dr. Amir Ali Khan, NIDM</b> <a href="mailto:amir.nidm@nic.in">amir.nidm@nic.in</a> +917840847473
11:30 AM - 11: 45PM	<b>Tea Break</b>	
11:45 PM - 1:00 PM	Basic Concept of Disaster Management and Vulnerability profile of India and UT level	<b>Dr. Amir Ali Khan, NIDM</b>
1:00 PM - 2.00 PM	<b>Lunch</b>	
2:00 PM - 3:15 PM	Institutional Mechanism in Disaster Management	<b>Prof. Pradeep Sahni, IGNOU</b> +91 9810039877 <a href="mailto:psahni@ignou.ac.in">psahni@ignou.ac.in</a>  <b>Ms. Nitika, MGSIPA</b>
3:15 PM - 3:30 PM	<b>Tea Break</b>	
3:30 PM - 4:30 PM	Geological Disaster risk mitigation with specific reference to North India	<b>Ms. Yogita Garbyal, NIDM</b> <a href="mailto:yogita.nidm@gmail.com">yogita.nidm@gmail.com</a> +919654656407 <b>Dr Amir Ali Khan, NIDM</b>
4.30PM - 5.00 PM	Open Discussion	
<b>DAY -2 (23 -08-2022)</b>		
10:00 AM - 10:30 AM	Recapitulation of Day -1 Sessions	
10:30 AM - 11:30 AM	Water and climate change related disaster- their impact and risk mitigation strategies in changing conditions	<b>Dr. Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed, CRRID</b> Chandigarh +91 7696352949 <a href="mailto:msiftikhar@gmail.com">msiftikhar@gmail.com</a>  <b>Dr. Manoj Kumar, PU</b> Chandigarh +919417160566 <a href="mailto:drmksharma@gmail.com">drmksharma@gmail.com</a>
11:30 AM - 11:45 PM	<b>Tea Break</b>	
11:45 PM - 1:00 PM	Impact of climate change-mitigation and adaptation strategies at national level	<b>Prof. Simrit Kahlon, PU</b> Chandigarh +91 9814163093

Time	Topics	Trainer
		<a href="mailto:kahlon_s@pu.ac.in">kahlon_s@pu.ac.in</a>
1:00 PM - 2:00 PM	<b>Lunch</b>	
2:00 PM - 3:15 PM	Role of Higher Education/Universities in Disaster Risk Reduction	<b>Prof. Pradeep Sahni, IGNOU</b>
3:15 PM - 3:30 PM	<b>Tea Break</b>	
3:30 PM - 4:30 PM	Role of Faculties in disaster preparedness and response	<b>Prof. Pradeep Sahni, IGNOU</b>
4.30 PM - 5.00 PM	Open Discussion	
<b>DAY -3 (24 -08-2022)</b>		
10:00 AM - 10:30 AM	Recapitulation of Day -2 Sessions	
10:30 AM - 11:30 AM	Techno-legal Framework for Disaster Management with special reference to Fire	<b>Mr. T.L. Verma</b> Former Fire Consultant, Punjab and Haryana Govt +91 94169 21657 <a href="mailto:tivermaambala@gmail.com">tivermaambala@gmail.com</a>  <b>Mr. Jagtar Singh,</b> Senior Fire Officer, Fire Department, Chandigarh Mr. Dharmender Singh, Fire Officer, Fire Department, Chandigarh
11:30 AM - 11:45 PM	Tea Break	
11:45 PM - 1:00 PM	Urban resilience for Disaster safety	<b>Prof. Ravinder Kaur, PU</b> Chandigarh +91 9876240919 <a href="mailto:ravigeog@pu.ac.in">ravigeog@pu.ac.in</a>
1:00 PM - 2:00 PM	<b>Lunch</b>	
3:00 PM – 5:00 PM	Field Visit to Local Market for HRVA assessment and Introduction to Group Activity	<b>Dr. Amir Ali Khan</b> <b>Ms. Yogita Garbyal</b> <b>Ms Nitika</b>
<b>DAY -4 (25 -08-2022)</b>		
09:00 AM - 09:30 AM	Recapitulation of Day -3 Sessions	
9:30 AM – 10:30 AM	Public Health Aspects of Disaster Management	<b>Dr. Manoj Kumar</b> Assistant Professor, PU
10:30 AM - 11:30 AM	Mitigating the Impact of Covid-19: Making Universities Campuses Safe	<b>Dr. Raman Sharma,</b> PGIMER, Chandigarh +91 7087003308 <a href="mailto:drramansharmamha@gmail.com">drramansharmamha@gmail.com</a>
11:30 AM - 11:45 PM	<b>Tea Break</b>	



MGSIIPA

Time	Topics	Trainer
11:45 PM - 1:00 PM	Disaster Psycho-social Care & Education in Disasters	<b>Mr. Sarabjit Singh</b> UNICEF, New Delhi +91 9958233992 sssahota@unicef.org  <b>Mr. Vikrant Jain</b> Sphere, India +919818666331 <a href="mailto:vik@sphereindia.org.in">vik@sphereindia.org.in</a>
1:00 PM - 2:00 PM	<b>Lunch</b>	
2:00 PM - 3:00 PM	Formulation of Disaster Management Plan for institutions/universities	<b>Mr. Sarabjit Singh</b> UNICEF
3:00 PM - 4:00 PM	Disaster Safe Housing	<b>Dr. Amit Goyal</b> Assistant Professor, NITTTTR, Chandigarh <a href="mailto:amitgoyal@nittrchd.ac.in">amitgoyal@nittrchd.ac.in</a> +91 94175 69559
4:00 PM - 5:00 PM	Planning for disaster safe development-experiences and initiatives	<b>Sh. Rajesh Kaushik</b> TCPO Chandigarh Govt of Haryana +91 9988092871 <a href="mailto:dtp.hqrkk3.tcp@gmail.com">dtp.hqrkk3.tcp@gmail.com</a>
<b>DAY -5 (26 -08-2022)</b>		
09:00 AM - 09:30 AM	Recapitulation of Day -4 Sessions	
09:30 AM - 11:30 AM	HRVA Analysis - Group Presentations	<b>Dr. Amir Ali Khan</b> <b>Col. Dalbir Singh (Retd.)</b> <b>Ms. Yogita Garbyal</b> <b>Ms. Nitika</b>
11:30 AM - 11:45 PM	<b>Tea Break</b>	
11:45 PM - 1:30 PM	Valediction Way Forward Live Feedback & Course Summary Valedictory Address Vote of Thanks & Certificate Distribution	<b>Mr. Vikrant Jain</b> <b>Ms. Nitika</b> <b>Prof. Pradeep Sahni</b> <b>Col. Dalbir Singh (Retd.)</b>
1:30 PM - 2:00 PM	<b>Lunch</b>	

## REGISTRATION DESK GLIMPSES



**Participants making Onsite Registration at Auditorium, MGSIPA**

## INAUGURATION GLIMPSES



**Col. Dalbir Singh presenting a floral welcome to Dr. Amir Ali Khan, NIDM**



**Col. Dalbir Singh presenting a floral welcome to Ms. Yogita Garbhal, NIDM**



**Col. Dalbir Singh, Shri Gulshan, Dr. Amir Ali Khan, Ms. Yogita Garbyal & Dr. Manoj Kumar NIDM onboard**



**Ms. Nitika, Course Coordinator, MGSIPA extending a cordial welcome to the dignitaries onboard**

## GROUP PHOTOGRAPH



**Group Photograph - MGSIPA and NIDM Team along with the participants on the first day of the Faculty Development Training Programme on Disaster Management.**

## INAUGURAL SESSION

### Welcome Address

**Col. Dalbir Singh (Retd.), GM(T) cum Head, Centre for Disaster Management, MGSIPA** unfolded the inaugural session and extended heartfelt gratitude to the faculty members and participants. The inaugural session started on a welcome note for collaborative work with National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India for sensitization on effectively integrating of disaster risk reduction and management into teaching and learning practices at college/institute level. Col. Dalbir shared the core objectives and brought out the need for having the training with focus on faculty development approach.



**Welcome Address – Col. Dalbir Singh (Retd.), Course Director, MGSIPA during the formal welcome**

## About the Programme

**Ms. Nitika, Disaster Management Professional, MGSIPA** - She shared the core objectives and briefed about the minutes and the technical sessions of all the 5-days of the training programme thus introducing the programme and the key speakers to the participants. Sharing the aim of the programme, she brought to limelight about what the participants would be able to gather as learning outcome after the successful completion of the course.



*About the Programme – Ms. Nitika, Course Coordinator, MGSIPA briefed the Participants about the Programme*

## Keynote Address:

**Dr. Amir Ali Khan, Associate Professor, NIDM** – Dr. Amir pondered on the relation between development and disaster. He further deliberated to sensitize the faculties in order to make the next generation disaster safe and resilient. He encouraged the faculty present onboard to take the initiative and learnings of the five days course further to their classrooms for being students not only individuals but an important part of the community.



**Keynote Address – Dr. Amir Ali Khan, Course Director, NIDM delivering his address**

## Inaugural Address

**Mr. Gulshan, CGM, MGSIPA** – Mr. Gulshan formally inaugurating the five days face to face course highlighted the need of sensitization about disaster management not only in the formal institutions but also at the family level. He communicated how the preparation and planning for the management of any hazard could save it from becoming a disaster. At last, he applauded the great initiative of NIDM to work in close collaboration and commitment with MGSIPA.



**Inaugural Address – Mr. Gulshan, CGM, MGSIPA formally inaugurating the course**

## TECHNICAL SESSIONS

**Day 1 – 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 2022**

Expectations from Participants  
(Group Discussion)

Dr. Amir Ali Khan ignited a discussion among the participants by sharing about NIDM, its aim, origin, the chronology of establishment and the institute's work culture to bring in the expectations of the participants from the training programme. A quick introduction was made by the participants about themselves and sharing of the disaster experiences if any. Most of the participants shared their Covid-19 experience as a disaster in their lifetime than none other. Also, few participants shared their stories, concerns and experiences of disaster like event at community or family and how it was managed at their level.



## Group Discussion: Participants sharing their disaster experiences and expectations from the training SESSION 1

**Topic:** Basic Concepts of Disaster Risk Management and Vulnerability Profile of India and UT Level

**Methodology:** Power Point Presentation, Discussion

**Dr. Amir Ali Khan, NIDM** – Dr. Amir initiated his session by discussing about the difference between a hazard and a disaster taking an earthquake a case, where the risk is not from earthquake but from the impacts of the earthquake which makes it a disaster event. Gathering reasons from participants for large number of disasters taking place, Dr. Amir brought to limelight that it is mainly the impacts of climate change which brings extreme weather events. Further he shared the fundamental terms of Disaster like vulnerability, its various types, risk and capacity with illustrations taking the case of India and UT Chandigarh. The cyclic process of Disaster management detailing the concepts of managing disaster events before and after was deliberated during the session.



**Technical Session – Dr. Amir Ali Khan addressed the participants on Basic Concepts of Disaster Management with illustrations**

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

**Disaster Management:** The body of policy and administrative decisions and operational activities which pertain to the various stages of a disaster at all levels.

**Risk:** The expected losses (lives lost, persons injured, damage to property and disruption of economic activity) due to a particular hazard. Risk is the product of hazard and vulnerability.

Occurrence probability of a hazard that trigger a disaster with an undesirable outcome  
Risk involves an exposure to a chance injury or loss. Risk generally described in terms of probability.

Risk can also be defined as the probability of a loss, risk depends on three elements: •  
Hazard • Vulnerability • Exposure

**Vulnerability:** Degree of loss (for example, from 0 percent to 100 percent) resulting from a potentially damaging phenomenon.

Susceptibility of a person, group or society to physical or emotional injury or a person or group liable to injury.

As far as Hazards and Disasters are concern, the concept of Vulnerability is to link the relationship that people have with their environment to social forces and institutions and the cultural values that sustain them.

**Capacity:** Within a community all the available resources, that can reduce risk level and disaster effects. Frequent term used in Disaster is 'Capacity building'. Capacity building is the efforts to develop human skills within a community to reduce risk levels.

**Disaster risk:** The potential disaster losses, in lives, health status, livelihoods, assets and services, which could occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time period.

**Disaster risk management:** The systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster.



**Disaster Risk Reduction:** The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts, to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.

**Early warning system:** The set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals, communities and organizations threatened by a hazard to prepare and to act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss.

The disaster life cycle includes several phases:

**1. Mitigation:** Disaster mitigation work involves directly preventing future emergencies and/or minimizing their negative effects. It requires hazard risk analysis and the application of strategies to reduce the likelihood that hazards will become disasters, such as flood-proofing homes or buying insurance.

**2. Disaster Preparedness:** Disaster preparedness efforts include plans or preparations made in advance of an emergency that help individuals and communities get ready. Such preparations might include the stocking of food and water or the gathering and screening of willing volunteers, ready to mobilize post-disaster.

**3. Disaster Response:** Disaster Response work includes any actions taken during or immediately following an emergency, including efforts to save lives and to prevent further property damage. Ideally, disaster response involves putting already established disaster preparedness plans into motion. Typically, this phase of the disaster life cycle draws the most attention. It is also known as “disaster relief.”

**4. Disaster recovery:** Disaster recovery happens after damages have been assessed and involves actions to return the affected community to its pre-disaster state or better—and ideally, to make it less vulnerable to future risk. Risk identification includes understanding the nature of hazards as well as understanding the nature of vulnerabilities. Subsequent efforts may range from physical upgrades to education, training and public awareness campaigns.

## SESSION 2

**Topic:** Institutional Mechanism in Disaster Management

**Methodology:** Power Point Presentation, Discussion

**Prof. Pradeep Sahni, IGNOU** – Prof. Pradeep Sahni, IGNOU during his session on the Institutional Mechanism in Disaster Management brought to the knowledge of participants that The Disaster Management Act 2005 has created a hierarchy of institutions at the national, state and district levels for holistic management of disasters. In doing so, the Act has formally abandoned the earlier notion that disaster management is the sole responsibility of the states with the Central Government only playing a supportive role. It has ensured joint responsibility of both Central and State Governments for managing disasters and provided for a dedicated institutional mechanism and funding at the national, state and district levels. The Act has provided for Disaster Management Authorities at the national, state and district levels, national and state executive committees for implementation and specialized response forces at the national and state levels.



**Prof. Pradeep Sahni, IGNOU during his session on Institutional Mechanism in Disaster Management**

### Key Takeaways:

- The evolution of the Disaster Management system in India since Independence;
- The Disaster Management Act 2005;
- Mandates of the DM Act - Institutional Mechanism at the National Level

- Mandates of the DM Act - Institutional Mechanism at the State Level
- Mandates of the DM Act - Institutional Mechanism at the District Level
- Mandates of the DM Act - Financial Provisions
- an understanding of the administrative process of dealing with disasters in our country and the organizations operating at various levels.
- the new initiatives with respect to the global developments;
- the organizations for managing disasters at the national, state and district levels;
- Nodal Ministries for Managing Different Types of Disasters;
- the structure for managing disasters at the national level with respect to the nodal ministries, coordination mechanism between various ministries and the committees;
- the financial instruments laid down for implementing the Disaster management system.

### SESSION 3

**Topic:** Geological Disaster Risk Mitigation with specific reference to North India

**Methodology:** Power Point Presentation, Discussion



**Ms. Yogita Garbyal interacting with participants about the North India's geological disaster risk mitigation.**

**Ms. Yogita Garbyal, NIDM** – Ms. Yogita brought up an understanding of geological hazard among the participants during her session. Discussing about the various types of

geological/geophysical hazards, their formation and geological processes, she shared major earthquake events in the Himalayan thrust system. The seismic zone map of India 2002 showcased that about 59 percent of the land area of India is liable to seismic hazard damage. Further, Ms. Yogita talking about the plate tectonic theory shared about the recent quakes above magnitude 2.0 in or near Punjab and how these Geological hazards transforms into Disaster. Some highlights of Geology of Chandigarh and Punjab and Major Geohazards for this area. Summing up her session, Ms. Yogita threw some light on the Prevention and Mitigation and Way Forward.

### **Key Takeaways:**

- Hazard is a natural process or phenomenon that may pose negative impacts to human and society
- Natural disasters are categorised as geological hazards depending on their sources, however they may be caused due to man made changes.
- Earthquake are unpredictable making it most Damaging and Killer disaster in the world.
- A geological disaster occurs when natural geological processes impact on our activities, either through loss of life or injury, or through economic loss.
- Geological disasters have the characteristics of occurring quickly, having a large impact, and becoming devastating.
- Panchkula has been marked under Pinjore- Chandigarh active fault zone falling under a seismic zone four— which is considered to be a risk-prone area. Despite this, tall buildings have been cropping up in sectors 15,16, 17 and various sectors of Mansa Devi Complex (MDC), besides the surrounding villages including Buddanpur. With tilts in buildings that were built only months back and cracks growing in their own houses due to added pressure, the risk during situations of earthquake increases further. (Source: Indian Express).
- For Punjab around half of the region in state comprising of Jalandhar, Gurdaspur, Patiala, Ropar, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Kapurthala and Hoshiarpur regions are liable to high intensity of VIII and remaining regions to VII earthquake intensity.
- Chandigarh, the first ever planned city in India, with an urban agglomeration of 1.2 million, in proximity to the Himalayan Frontal Thrust (HFT) has high vulnerability to earthquakes and falls under the seismic zone IV.

- Chandigarh is ranked second most seismically vulnerable city in India based on expected peak ground acceleration (PGA) as per National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) of India.

### Learning Outcomes:

#### Prevention & Mitigation Strategies for Geological Hazards:

- The most effective way to limit such damage is to avoid construction in the immediate vicinity of active faults.
- In the face of geological disasters, the government must popularize geological hazard prevention and control skills, as well as increase public understanding of disaster prevention and reduction.
- To avoid the appearance of new unknown threats, the government should inspect areas of high catastrophe threat and introduce engineering steps.
- The government should pay attention to the weather and formulate a prevention strategy in areas vulnerable to geological hazards depending on the season.
- Integrating geohazard risk management into the infrastructure programs to help save lives and preserve investments.
- Site-specific seismic hazard analysis (SHA) and estimation of other earthquake induced hazards.
- Risk sensitive Land use planning: A site-specific design approach should be adopted for the design of important structures at vulnerable sites.
- Better forecasting for floods and landslide dams, earthquake induced landslides etc.
- Detailed Geohazard Analysis: The repeated reactivation of NT and HFT substantiates high seismic potential of the northwestern outer Himalaya and calls for more extensive study of palaeo-earthquakes in this vastly populous mountainous region.
- Identification of soil layers susceptible to ground motion amplification is an important task for accurate assessment of seismic hazard in earthquake prone areas.
- Seismic microzonation had been recognized as an effective pre-disaster exercise, to better equip the planners for mitigating the effects of a damaging earthquake.
- Continuous Monitoring and Data Management and sharing for research and policy development.

## DAY 2 – 23<sup>RD</sup> AUGUST, 2022

### Glimpses

Some memories from Day 2 at a glance



**Dr. Amir Ali Khan along with MGSIPA Team greeting Dr. Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed, the Speaker for the Day**



**Dr. Amir Ali Khan briefing the participants for the day**



**Col. Dalbir Singh extending a floral welcome to Prof. Simrit Kahlon, the Second Speaker of the Day**



**The Faculty of NIDM and MGSIPA pose a picture**

## SESSION 1

**Topic:** Water and climate change related disaster- their impact and risk mitigation strategies in changing conditions.

**Methodology:** Power Point Presentation, Discussion

**Panelists:** Dr. Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed, CRRID; Dr. Manoj Kumar, PU

**Dr. Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed, CRRID** – Dr. Shaik in his session shared with the faculties the various causes of floods and the problems faced by the people of flood effected areas. He emphasised on the main causes of flooding in India being rivers carrying water in excess of their capacities, intense rainfall when rivers are flowing full, poor natural drainage, imbalances in land use and deforestation and failure of river embankments.

He also discussed the various types floods depending upon the topography of the area. The types of floods being Areal i.e. rainfall related which can happen on flat or low-lying areas, Riverine due to the sudden rise of level of water in the river, Estuarine and Coastal floods which may be due to storm events at sea like during Tsunami or Tropical Cyclone, and Catastrophic floods which are usually associated with major infrastructure failures such as the collapse of the dam.



### **Dr. Shaik Iftikhar during his ongoing session**

Taking the District Patiala, Punjab as the case study, he enlightened the role of local administration in dealing with the evacuation, search and rescue and recovery operations.

In this way sharing his experience, views, and knowledge he made the participants realise the ground reality of emergency situation like floods and also encouraged the faculties to coordinate and assist the local administration when an emergency situation strikes for the better handling of a disaster.

### **Key takeaways: Water Related Disaster Mitigation**

- Effective disaster risk management (DRM) requires scaling efforts to leverage water hazard data as much as possible.
- Due to the spread of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, disaster risk reduction has become even more challenging.
- Human capacity development (public education and literacy, empowerment of local governments and community leaders, and media briefings) by adequately addressing the local knowledge and wisdom is a necessity for future policy frameworks.
- Effective disaster preparation, warning, response, and recovery are best made when local governments and organizations work well together and coordinate with organizations on the national level.
- Effective governance is one of the most essential elements of an overall DRM strategy.
- For future dialogues, additional focus should be on identifying best practices related to using state-of-the-art technology to enable efficient governance for DRM.

**Dr. Manoj Kumar, PU** – The number of climate-related disasters has tripled in 30 years. By the 2030s, large parts of Southern, Eastern and the Horn of Africa and South and East Asia will experience greater exposure to droughts, floods and tropical storms. On average, over 20 million people a year were internally displaced by extreme weather disasters over the last 10 years. Eighty percent of those displaced live in Asia – home to over a third of the world's poorest people. The richest 10 percent of people in the world produce around half of global emissions. The poorest half of the world's population - 3.5 billion people - is responsible for just 10 percent of carbon emissions. Just 100 companies are responsible for close to three quarters of global emissions (71 percent) and spend millions lobbying against climate action. Between 2008 and 2018, 18 African countries have collectively suffered an annual loss of over 700\$ million from climate-related disasters. We are in a climate emergency. It is wreaking havoc across the globe and it's the poorest communities and women who are paying the heaviest price.

Part of the present climate change is attributed to some of the human activities that have changed the atmosphere. Scientific uncertainties concerning global warming remain. For example, computer models disagree with one another on local and regional climate impacts. One issues of uncertainty is the effects on climate of increased cloudiness. Depending on their chemical properties, more clouds could magnify or offset some of the expected temperature rise from an increase in cloudy weather. Ecological and health impacts could be far reaching. They include more forest fires, outbreaks of deadly viruses, the northward spread of tropical diseases, flooding from storms, and so on. And there could be totally unforeseen atmospheric effects, as happened with the emergence of the ozone hole over Antarctica.



**Dr. Manoj Kumar during his ongoing session**

### **Key Takeaways: Climate Change Related Disasters**

- Enhance knowledge of, and capacity to understand, assess and predict, current and future climate variability, trends in long-term climate change, the occurrence and scale of extreme events, and their impacts;
- Enhance capacity to understand vulnerability to, and to use information on, climate change, current and future climate variability and extreme events, and their impacts, including use of this information to analyse these impacts; and capacity to assess climate related risks, impact thresholds, trends, and implications for sustainable development;

- Share and use information on, and analysis of, experiences in climate risk assessment and management;
- Promote the use of tools and systems for these purposes.

## SESSION 2

**Topic:** Impact of Climate Change- mitigation and adaptation strategies at national level

**Methodology:** Interaction & Discussion

**Prof. Simrit Kahlon, PU** – Climate change is a reality that is affecting millions of people across the world, especially the most vulnerable, by increasing the frequency and virulence of the extreme meteorological phenomena that cause material damage and population displacement. One only has to look back as recently as 2018, when natural disasters led to the internal displacement (ie migration within the same country) of 17.2 million people, according to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

Global warming is also the cause of the greatest environmental crisis in history, due to the unprecedented speed with which it has unfolded. Since 1880, the average global temperature has increased by 0.85°C, sea levels have risen by 19cm and the Arctic has lost 1.07 million km<sup>2</sup> of ice per decade, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Until recently, the international community had focused on trying to limit CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. But based on the latest data, it has diversified its efforts, promoting climate change adaptation and mitigation policies to help minimise the effects of this phenomenon, whose consequences are already being seen across the world. Both strategies complement each other, and although they present different challenges, the end goal is the same.

The difference between climate change mitigation strategies and climate change adaptation is that mitigation is aimed at tackling the causes and minimising the possible impacts of climate change, whereas adaptation looks at how to reduce the negative effects it has and how to take advantage of any opportunities that arise. Where mitigation strategies fail to reach emissions containment targets, climate resilience will be key to lessen the impacts of climate change and pave the way for our survival, along with the rest of the Earth's inhabitants.



**Prof. Simrit Kahlon during her ongoing session**

### **Key Takeaways: Measures for Mitigating and Adapting To Climate Change**

- Climate change is an uphill battle, but with our combined efforts and suitable mitigation actions we can minimise the damage it causes:
- Improving energy efficiency and opting for renewable energy over fossil fuels.
- Promoting public transport and sustainable mobility by increasing the numbers of journeys in towns by bicycle, reducing the number of flights and taking more trips by train or in shared cars.
- Promoting ecological industry, agriculture, fishing and livestock farming, food sustainability, responsible consumption and the 3Rs rule (reduce, reuse, recycle).
- By taxing the use of fossil fuels and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions markets.
- Alongside mitigation measures to stem global warming, measures for adapting to climate change also need to be encouraged:
- Erecting buildings and infrastructure that is safer and more sustainable.
- Replanting forests and restoring damaged ecosystems.
- Diversifying crops so that they are better able to adapt to changing climates
- Investigating and developing innovative solutions to prevent and manage natural catastrophes.
- Developing action plans for climate emergencies.

## SESSION 3 & SESSION 4

**Topic: Role of Higher Educations/Universities in Disaster Risk Reduction**

**Role of Faculties in Disaster Preparedness and response**

**Methodology: Power Point Presentation, Discussion**

**Prof. Pradeep Sahni, IGNOU**

deliberated that the role of the university spans all phases of disaster cycle. As an educational and research institution, the university is by necessity involved in all the phases since it is charged with the mission of contributing broadly to society. The university, however, is mostly limited to mobilizing funds and emergency voluntary support. Considering the limitation, the university can offer an assistance in other aspect especially in terms of academic contributions such as an institute for research and education on disasters, policy proposals, be involved in reconstruction phase as a member of local community, carry out a public role as an established



NGO and the dispatch of longer term volunteers and other aids. universities play a major role in the planning and implementation efforts since all these efforts require major scientific base whereby the proper information and the uncertainties associated with disaster impact need to be fully understood before the preparedness plan can be translated into policy and regulatory measures. Universities are often, but not always, the source of pertinent information and the developers of analytical and critical methods and tools. University, as an academic institution may need to develop and organize a comprehensive educational disaster programs or curriculum for the community. The programs should be simple, easy to understand, high quality and low cost. These

programs should be conducted by those who are actively involved within the institutions, organizations and communities in order to provide accurate and scientifically valid training regarding disasters.



**Prof. Pradeep Sahni delivering presentation during his ongoing session**

### Key Takeaways:

- The roles of university span all phases of disaster cycle.
- The university plays a particular essential role during the impact, emergency phase, risk reduction strategies, preparedness and mitigation.
- The roles of university in disaster management include disaster education, relief and support to the affected community, and to grasp the situation from a research perspective.
- A university also has a role in educating, developing scenarios, and providing basic and advance training to the enthusiastic volunteers. Furthermore, by establishing coalitions, it becomes more possible for the university to do research suited to the needs of particular community.
- Universities provide a universe of knowledge and expertise that can be readily mobilized when needed. It is often in the interdisciplinary overlap of professional domains where the solutions lie. Universities can readily provide the combination of



breadth and width of skills that are conducive to find the optimum solutions. Together with strong management skills and the available assets, academia can make major and lasting contribution.

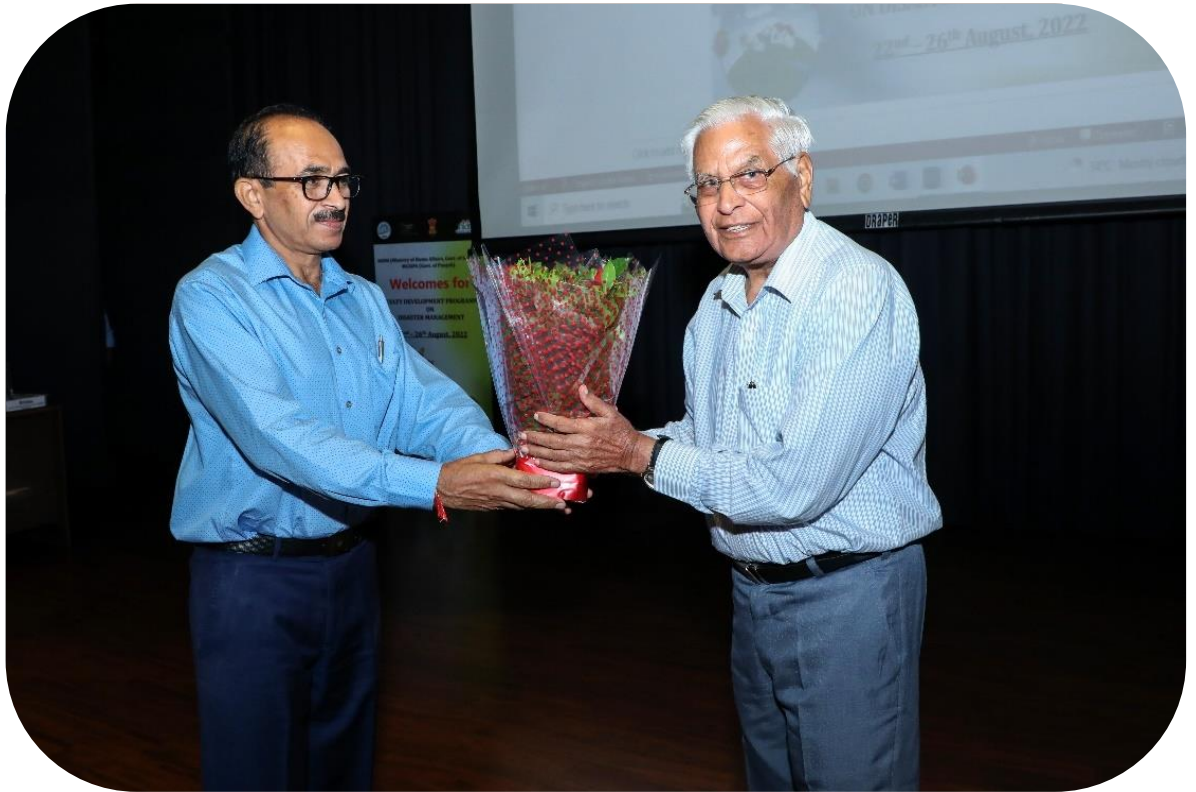
- Introducing Disaster Management in the curriculum of schools, colleges and universities will make the educated youth address these crises with their knowledge, self-confidence, and survival skills in lesser times.
- Awareness among the student community will help build a better, stronger and resilient nation.

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## Day 3 – 24<sup>th</sup> August, 2022

### Pre-Session Glimpses

Glimpses of Day 3 at a glance



**Col. Dalbir Singh presenting a Bouquet to Mr. TL Verma, Ex-Chief Fire Officer**



**Col. Dalbir Singh presenting a bouquet to Prof. Ravinder Kaur**



**Dr. Amir Ali Khan briefing the participants**

## **SESSION 1**

**Topic: Techno-legal Framework for Disaster Management with special reference to Fire**

**Methodology:** Interaction

Discussion

Demonstration

**Panelists:**

- Mr. T.L. Verma, Former Fire Consultant, Punjab and Haryana Govt
- Mr. Jagtar Singh, Senior Fire Officer, Fire Department, Chandigarh
- Mr. Dharmender Singh, Fire Officer, Fire Department, Chandigarh

**Sh. T.L. Verma, Fire Department** – Mr. Verma through his communication with the participants perceive the very basics of Fire Safety and Management. Through various case studies on Fire Incidents, he made all aware about the incidents and lessons learnt from them. He further discussed in detail about the challenges faced during a fire incident thus saying that, “though fire is a good servant but a bad master”. Sharing the Three elements of Fire (Heat, Oxygen & Fuel) known as the triangle of fire, Mr. Verma brought to the knowledge of participants the various techniques to break the triangle of fire to

cool and smoothen the fire breakout. Mr. T.L. Verma also detailed about the various structural and non-structural fire safety measures to be put in place to prevent and mitigate the fire incidents from becoming a disaster.



**Sh. T.L. Verma sharing his years of experience in the fire department**

**Demonstrations:**



**Mr. TL Verma along with Mr. Dharmendra Singh, Fire Officer and an attendant demonstrating lifting a victim of a fire accident**

## USAGE OF FIRE EXTINGUISHERS



**Mr. T.L. Verma demonstrating the types of fire extinguishers along with fire officers from Chandigarh Fire Department**



**Mr. T.L. Verma demonstrating the usage of fire extinguishers along with fire officers from Chandigarh Fire Department**



## Mr. Dharmendra Singh demonstrating to the participants about the usage of fire extinguishers

### Key Takeaways:

**Fire:** In the event of a fire, always, remember that time is precious and every second counts. Follow the following tips: -

#### Do's:

- Stay calm, don't panic, and don't run.
- Raise alarm and alert everyone in your premises.
- Escape first and then call for help.
- Use nearest available exit routes.
- While leaving the premises, close all doors and windows behind you if possible but must ensure that anybody is left behind and you are safe.
- Use only escapes routes because they are built for the purpose.
- Use Staircases. "Don't use Lifts'.
- If you come to a closed door, use the back of your hand to feel the top of the door, the doorknob and the cracks between the door and door frame to make sure that fire is not on the other side. If it feels hot, use your secondary escape route. Even if the door feels cool, open it carefully. Brace your shoulder against the door and open it slowly. If heat and smoke come in, slam the door, and make sure it is surely closed, then use your alternate escape route.

- If you are trapped in smoke logged area, lie down, and keep your nose close to floor and crawl towards an exit point.
- If you become trapped in your room closes the door and blocks any gaps which might let smoke or fumes through. Shout from the window to attract the attention of rescue team as well as others.

#### **Don'ts:**

- Never stand up in a fire, always crawl low under the smoke and try to keep your mouth covered. Never return to a burning building for any reason; it may cost your life.
- Never go back into a burning building for any reason.
- Teach children not to hide from fire fighters. If someone is missing, tell the fire fighters. They are equipped to perform rescues safely.
- Don't secure open fire/smoke check door open as they limit the spread of fire smoke when in closed position.
- Don't be tempted to clutter the stairs, corridors, and lobbies as they are your escape routes.
- Never use the lift. If you must leave the building use the staircases.
- Do not stop to collect belongings.
- Don't shout or run. This tends to cause panic to others.
- Prevention & Mitigation measures by the community people without external support.
- Whether your premises has remained open, closed, or is starting to plan to reopen, all are experiencing changes in risk. Therefore fire risk assessments should be reviewed accordingly, to ensure they are suitable and sufficient.

### **Session 2**

**Topic: Urban Resilience for Disaster Safety**

**Methodology:** Power Point Presentation, Discussion

**Prof. Ravinder Kaur, PU** - The focus of the international community on the effects of natural and man-made hazards in urban areas has been increasing in recent years. The framework for research and innovation on urban risk reduction and urban resilience is presently defined by several technical and societal challenges at different levels. In fact, urban risk is a very complex multi-dimensional matrix that can involve multiple elements at risk, multiple hazards, multiple temporal scales and multiple sources of vulnerability. Understanding the impacts and interactions between these elements is a technically

demanding but essential step towards the development of more effective risk reduction strategies.

The session aimed at discussing the main challenges related to disaster risk reduction and urban resilience, Making Chandigarh Disaster Resilient: Some Reflections by revising the fundamental concepts and issues on this topic and presenting a brief literature review on existing methodologies to assess urban vulnerability and risk. In addition, some practical applications of the concepts and procedures addressed in this session were presented and discussed.

Prof. Ravinder further in her session brought an Understanding of the concept of Disaster Resilience and the idea of Resilient City – Curitiba: A Success Story of City Resilience. Sharing the core elements of the disaster resilience, Prof. briefed about the approaches, priorities and efficacy in Sendai framework for disaster resilience.

Taking into consideration the Indian context, Prof. Ravinder showcased a case study Among the cities of world, Curitiba, a capital of Parana state in Brazil, offering a grand story in theory and practice of a resilient city featuring its developments plans, transport system, waste disposal, sewage treatment and other impressive measures.



**Prof. Ravinder Kaur in discussion with the participants during her ongoing session**

#### **Lessons Learnt: The idea of Resilient City – Curitiba**

- There cannot be more enlightening and emulative story of city resilience than that of Curitiba. It has several messages to offer.

- The foremost is that there is no substitute for imagination to have a future vision of the city based on past experiences, prevailing conditions and emerging scenario. For this it is necessary to understand the city in terms of not only its visible structures but also hidden flow of daily life.
- Here emerges the role of pertinent research which is to form the basis of an action script for every issue. An efficient public transport system emerges as a solution to city problems, particularly those related to intra-and inter-city mobility, land use configuration, environment care, and heritage preservation.
- The Curitiba experience suggests that the destiny of a resilient city is best placed in the hands of the person who is professional by training, has faith in research based decision making, and is bestowed with necessary powers to implement what is best in the interest of the city.



**Prof. Ravinder Kaur presenting a case study during her session.**

### **Key Takeaways: Making Chandigarh Disaster Resilient**

- Need of comprehensive disaster management plan for Chandigarh
- Chandigarh has some inherent unique characteristics which have to be kept in mind while formulating any disaster plan. Such as its Strategic location, being Capital of two states, a Planned City and City Beautiful.

- Addressing the issue of identification of non-conventional potential hazards in addition to the conventional ones, like crowd management, mob management, break-down of electricity services, water supply, traffic congestion, etc.
- Incorporation of ethical guidelines for the media coverage of disasters highlighting the need for media to respect the dignity and privacy of affected people and also provisions of media briefings by nodal officers.
- Ensuring Public participation in the formulation of the plan. A detailed and comprehensive survey must be carried out for studying the perceptions of Chandigarhians of different hazards/disasters. This will give them an opportunity to voice their concerns for their city. Also, the formulation of plan should involve the local institutions who understand the city much better than an outsider.
- Chandigarh still awaits a disaster management plan and to provide a comprehensive framework and direction for different phases of disaster management cycle. It can draw inputs from DM Act, 2005, National Policy of Disaster Management (NPDM), 2009, as well as Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
- For each identified potential hazard, the plan should incorporate four priorities as mentioned in the Sendai Framework. These are understanding disaster risks, strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk, investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience; and enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response.
- Chandigarh disaster management plan should cover all types of hazards both natural and human induced. The plan should clearly specify who is responsible for what at different stages of disaster management for every identified hazard.
- The plan should also provide the framework for mobilization and coordination of different departments and agencies in order to strengthen disaster risk governance. It also needs to give greater stress on information education & communication activities to prepare local communities to cope with disasters.
  - Chandigarh disaster plan has to lay-down a clear and practical road map in building disaster resilience. It should incorporate the voice of the people and essentially be a plan of the people, for the people and by the people.

## Post Sessions Glimpses



**Col. Dalbir Singh presenting a token of appreciation to Mr. Dharmendra Singh, Fire Officer, Chandigarh**



**Col. Dalbir Singh presenting a token of appreciation to Mr. Jagtar Singh, Chief Fire Officer, Chandigarh**



**Col. Dalbir Singh presenting a token of appreciation to Prof. Ravinder Kaur**



**The faculty of MGSIPA pose a photograph with the participants**

## Field Visit

### Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment for two local market (Sector 17 & Sector 22) at Chandigarh

The participants were divided into 4 main groups which were further divided into 4 sub-groups in order to divide the participants for the visit into two markets, Sector 17 & Sector 22 respectively.

#### Tasks

- Two Sites
  - Sector 17
  - Sector 22
- Four Groups each site
  - Physical vulnerability assessment
  - Socio-economic vulnerabilities assessment
  - Mitigation Strategy to meet the challenge
  - Preparedness strategy to meet the challenge

#### Glimpses of Field Visit at a Glance



**Col. Dalbir Singh and Ms. Yogita briefing the participants about the field visit to the two sites selected**

## DEPARTURE FOR FIELD VISIT GLIMPSES



**Participants pose a photo in front of the bus about to leave for the field visit**



**NIDM & MGSIPA Faculties in discussion about the field visit before departure**



**The participants getting into the bus for the field visit**



**The departure of the participants from MGSIPA for the field visit**

## Sector 17 Arrival Glimpses



The participants arrive at sector 17 for the field visit



Ms. Nitika alongwith the participants upon arrival to Sector 17

## RESPECTIVE GROUPS CARRYING OUT ASSESSMENT



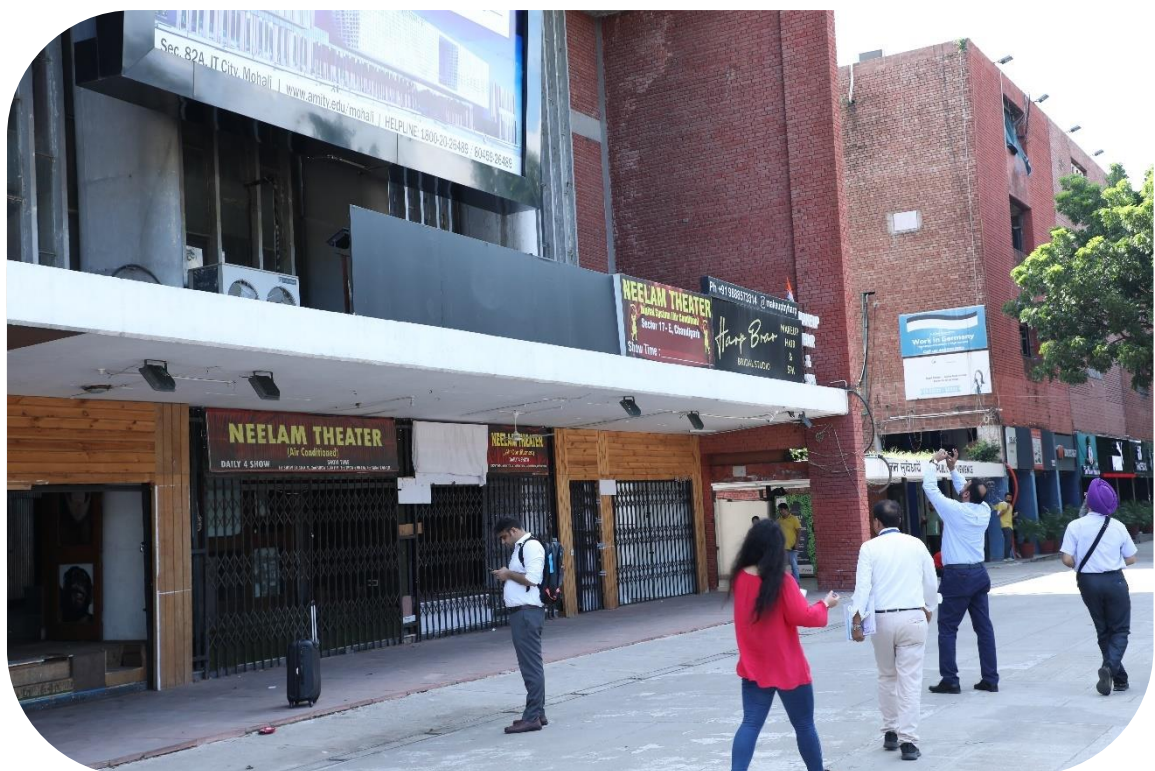
**Socio-economic Assessment: Group members doing a survey with the vendors of the market**



**Economic Assessment: Group members in conversation with a cobbler**



**Physical Assessment: A group making observations**



**Physical Assessment: Group members taking photographs of the market for the survey**



**Physical Assessment: Group members carrying out a survey of the structure of the market**



**Social Assessment: Group members in discussion with a sweeper of the market**

## ARRIVAL TO MGSIPA AFTER FIELD VISIT



**Participants getting out of the bus upon arrival to MGSIPA**



**Participants arrival to MGSIPA after the completion of the field visit**

**DAY 4 – 25<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2022**

**Pre-Session Glimpses**



**Col. Dalbir Singh extending a floral welcome to Dr. Raman Sharma, a speaker of the Day**



**Col. Dalbir Singh presenting a bouquet to Mr. Sarabjit Singh, a speaker of the Day**



**Col. Dalbir Singh extending a floral welcome to Mr. Vikrant Jain, speaker**



**Col. Dalbir Singh presenting a bouquet to Mr. Amit Goyal, speaker of the day**



**Col. Dalbir Singh extending a floral welcome to Mr. Rajesh Kaushik, a speaker of the Day**

### **SESSION 1**

**Topic:** Public Health Aspects of Disaster Management

**Methodology:** Power Point Presentation, Discussion

**Dr. Manoj Kumar, PU** deliberations during his session: Disasters can happen anytime. Dealing with them and recuperating and rebuilding subsequently are nothing new. Methodical, evidence-based advance planning and preparedness are more innovative, however, and seeing disasters as essential matters of public health, in addition to matters of public well-being, is a modern improvement with significant ethical implications and consequences.

Further public health challenges emerge on the horizon, counting new strains of pandemic infections and other communicable diseases and the prospect of long-term climate modification with its numerous dangers to public health and well-being—comprising lethal heat waves; increasing violent storms and flooding, sea level upsurge and the corruption of fresh water supplies, drought, malnutrition, the spread of zoonotic disease, worsening of chronic conditions such as allergies and pulmonary disease,

and significant human migration with associated sanitation and epidemic consequences.

A public health emergency occurs when the ordinary health service abilities of a community are stunned by a dangerous situation or incident. Emergency preparedness is that facet of public health intended to guarantee constant public health and medical vigilance in the episode of an emergency, minimize the impact of emergencies on affected populations, and nurture safe and healthy environments before, during, and after an emergency.

Emergency preparedness incorporates more than sufficient equipment, organization of health professionals, training, and provisions. It also comprises community involvement and contribution from the beginning of the pre-emergency planning procedure. Emergency plans drawn up behind closed doors are not enough. A much more intricate and continuing process of community asset and wants assessment, stakeholder involvement, and public consciousness and commitment is vital. Public confidence and assurance are indispensable in emergency preparedness, and public health decision-making will be most advantageous generally when it is easily figured out and has direct associations to the people it serves.



**Dr. Manoj delivering presentation during his session**

## Key Takeaways:

- Emergency and disaster reduction in health includes prevention, mitigation, preparedness, early response and rehabilitation.
- Planning for prevention and preparedness;
- Management of mitigation, early response and rehabilitation in the event of public health emergencies and disasters that impact public health; and
- Implementation of International Health Regulations (IHR).

This includes involvement of the entire health system and the broadest possible intersectoral and inter-institutional collaboration by developing policies and plans, and executing activities that reduce the public health impact of emergencies and disasters.

### ***Planning for prevention and preparedness***

- **Periodic risk and vulnerability assessments**
  - Natural hazards: meteorological (e.g., drought, heat wave, flood), geological (earthquake, landslide) and biological (pandemic/epidemic)
  - Human-caused hazards: accidents (workplace, transportation or structural) and intentional acts (civil disturbance, strike, hostage incident, terrorism, arson, etc.)
  - Technological hazards: utility outage, application failure, loss of connectivity, fire, explosion, hazardous material spill or release, transportation interruption
- **Emergency planning**
  - Health sector/cluster operational plan for all potential emergency situations
  - Pre-crisis mapping of “who does what where when” (4W matrix)
  - Sector-specific protocols in the event of an emergency
- **Coordination Structure**
  - Surge mechanism
  - Roster of available technical specialists to advise in specific situations
  - Alert system for specific disease outbreaks and emergencies
  - Information management (coordination between health and other civil services)

## SESSION 2

Topic: **Mitigating the Impact of Covid-19: Making Universities Campuses Safe**

Methodology: Power Point Presentation, Discussion

**Dr. Raman Sharma, PGIMER:** Getting through the clinical feature of covid-19, Dr. Raman held his presentation sharing about the people at risk, transmission of Covid-19 and the current scenario of it in India as per MRD, PGIMER, Chandigarh. He deliberated on the management strategies for making the universities campuses safe taking the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh as the case study. Dr. Raman shared about the response strategies, post covid management, management of co-infection with Covid-19 and the mitigation strategies which can be generally followed by the individuals and public at large. Breaking the myths about the Covid Vaccination, Dr. encouraged the participants to be fully vaccinated with its benefits and survival tips. Summing up his session, Dr. Raman made a review of the Covid-19 Appropriate Behaviour with a set of 15 promises issued the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India.



**Dr. Raman Sharma, PGIMER in discussion with the participants on Impact of Covid-19**

### **Key Takeaways:**

- Avoid Touching Eyes, Nose and Mouth / Maintain respiratory hygiene / Wash hands frequently and thoroughly.
- Wearing a mask helps contain any potentially infectious respiratory droplets that may be released while breathing, talking, or coughing — especially when social distancing is more challenging and even if the person doesn't yet know they're sick.
- Do not chew tobacco, khaini etc. or spit in the public places which may become a cause of spreading the deadly virus.
- Regularly clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces to prevent the further spread of the novel coronavirus which stays on the surfaces.
- Avoid unnecessary travel / Do not discriminate against anyone / Discourage Crowd – Encourage Safety.
- Promote social distancing (a term applied to certain actions that are taken to slow down the spread of a highly contagious disease, including limiting large groups of people coming together).
- Understand basic information about coronavirus disease (COVID-19), including its symptoms, complications, how it is transmitted and how to prevent transmission.
- Stay informed about COVID-19 through reputable sources such as UNICEF, WHO and national health ministry advisories.
- Do not circulate social media posts which carry unverified or negative information/Seek information on COVID-19 from credible sources/Call on Helpline no.
- Seek psychosocial support for any stress or anxiety.
- Don't panic if infected with the virus. It is curable and take necessary precautionary measures to keep a check on the further transmission of the deadly virus.
- Being fully vaccinated is one of the best measures one can take to keep oneself and his/her family safe.
- To extend our gratitude to all the doctors, physicians and the frontline warriors for their service round the clock.
- Performing First Aid to provide care to both children and adults during times of crisis.

## SESSION 3

Topic: **Disaster Psycho-social Care & Education In Disasters**

Methodology: Power Point Presentation

Discussion

Panelists: Mr. Sarabjit Singh, UNICEF; Mr. Vikrant Jain, Sphere

**Mr. Sarabjit Singh, UNICEF** embarked his presentation on Psycho-social care by sharing that Mental health conditions affect one in four people over a lifetime and are responsible for more than 10% of the global burden of disease. They are the leading cause of disability in terms of years lived with disability, equivalent to nearly a quarter of disability in children and youth worldwide.

The risk for mental health conditions and psychosocial problems among children and adolescents is exacerbated when they are exposed to poverty, violence, disease or humanitarian crises. In recent years, the changing humanitarian contexts have created a more dangerous environment for children and adolescents' well-being and development. Prolonged conflict, mass displacement, violence, exploitation, terrorism, disease outbreaks, intensifying natural disasters and climate change all present greater instability and more difficult conditions for children's mental health and psychosocial well-being, and anxiety, depression and other stress-related problems threaten children's ability to grow up healthy and happy. Humanitarian crisis also put parents and caregivers under mental and psychosocial duress, which can prevent them from providing the protection, stability and nurturing care their children need during and after an emergency.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) is an institutional priority for the UN and for UNICEF, and is critical to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. The UNICEF Strategic Plan 2018-2021 identifies MHPSS as a priority area, building upon existing programming through child protection, education and health, shaped by actions and standards set out in the Child Protection Minimum Standards (CPMS), Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action (CCCs) and the IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergencies.

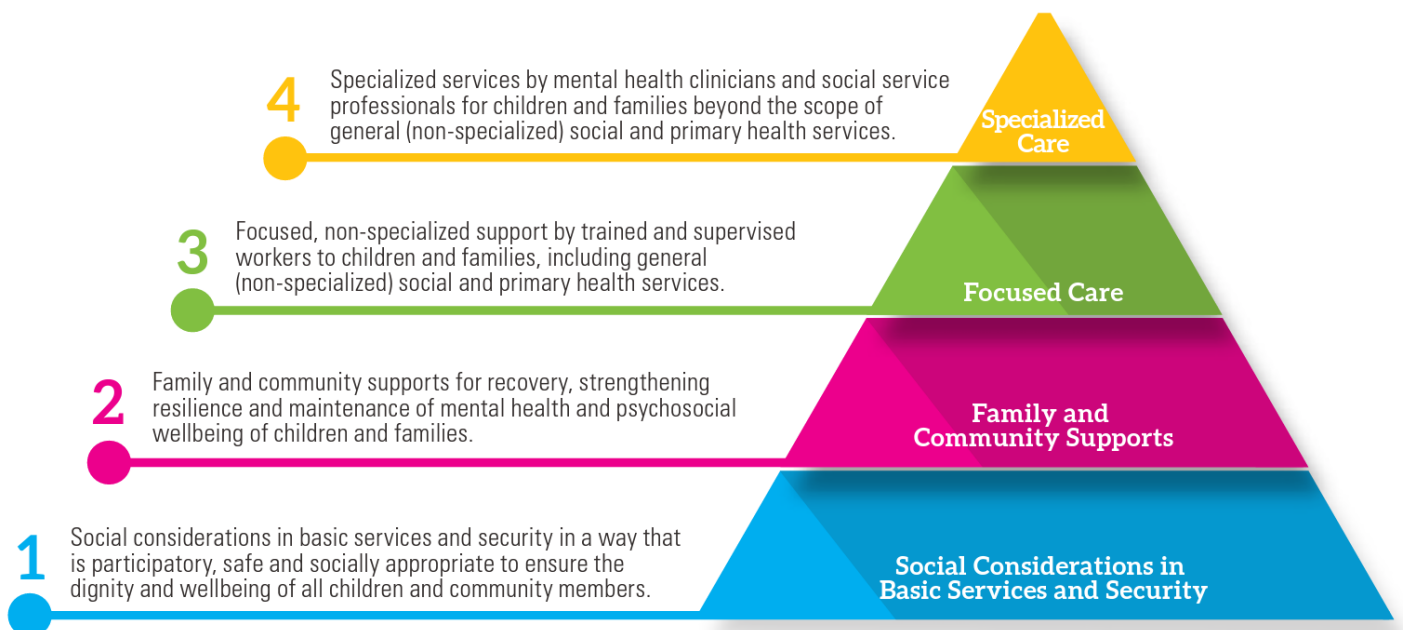
Building upon decades of experience in programming for children and adolescents, the UNICEF Guidelines for Community based MHPSS in Humanitarian Settings: Three-tiered support for children and families have been developed to support child care workers and partners working with children, to design and implement

programmes that protect and promote children’s wellbeing and full participation within the family and community systems that surround and support them. These guidelines provide a framework, based on the IASC MHPSS Guidelines, that is strongly grounded in an integrated multi-sectoral approach to the promotion of mental health and well-being and prevention of mental health conditions. UNICEF recognizes the connections between (a) programs that may target the community-level and focus on building resilience in children, adolescents, families and the wider community, developing community-support and activating coping mechanisms; and (b) programs that address a target group within a population, displaying significant distress, for whom community-wide activities are not adequate and for whom more focused and specialized support is needed.



**Mr. Sarabjit Singh in discussion with participants during his ongoing session**

## Key Takeaways: Disaster Psycho-social Care



- **Specialized services may include:**
  - Clinical services provided by mental health professionals (e.g., psychological or psychiatric services including pharmacological treatment of mental disorders).
- **ACTION SHEET**
  - Management of MNS disorders by nurses, clinical officers and physicians.
  - Specialized protection and social services (e.g., case management, outreach to vulnerable families) provided by social service professionals.
  - With training and supervision, lay people can provide nonclinical psychosocial support to children and families, such as:
    - Peer support.
    - Cultural and recreational activities for children.
    - Identification of vulnerable families for referral to specialized supports.
  - Psychological first aid (PFA), which includes assessing needs and concerns; helping people address basic needs; listening to and comforting people and helping them feel calm; helping connect to information, services and social support; and protecting people from further harm.

**Mr. Vikrant Jain, Sphere:** Mr. Vikrant held his session on Sectoral Emergency Preparedness and Response Education Sector. Mr. Vikrant at the first shared about the evolving nexus of SPHERE India, a National Coalition of Humanitarian Agencies in India, it's global linkages and the government associations. He brought to the knowledge of the attendees that Sphere India in partnership with NIDM, launched the Handbooks on Multi-Sector Coordination for Emergency Preparedness for Response in six sectors - education, health, food and nutrition security, WASH, shelter, and protection to strengthen preparedness and unified emergency response for sectoral coordination.



**Mr. Vikrant Jain delivering session on Education in Disasters**

### **Learning Outcomes:**

Through his session about Education in Disasters, Mr. Vikrant made the participants:

1. Understand the importance of education sector in emergencies
2. Understand about the Human right specific to Education right during emergencies
3. Know the key stakeholders in education sector, introduced to the major roles done by these stakeholders
4. Know the basics of coordination mechanism and its importance during emergencies.
5. Understand various CCC coordination commitment.

6. Know what all activities that the key stakeholders in education sector undertake during an emergency
7. Introduction of the major roles done by these stakeholders

### **Key Takeaways: Education in Emergency**

- Receiving safe and quality education will decrease the instances of an individual getting exposed to activities that put them at risk.
- It will help an individual to acquire knowledge and mental resources that increase their resilience.
- It will arouse a sense of continuity for those children whose education was interrupted by displacement due to disaster.
- Will provide opportunity to think about the future and imagine what is possible



**Mr. Sarabjit Singh and Mr. Vikrant Jain settling the queries of the participants post session.**

## SESSION 4

**Topic:** Formulation of Disaster Management Plan for Institutions/Universities

**Methodology:** Power Point Presentation

Discussion

**Mr. Sarabjit Singh, UNICEF:** Mr. Sarabjit Singh made the faculties present in the session equipped with the Facility Level (Office, University) Disaster/EMERGENCY Management Plan.

A comprehensive institute disaster plan includes all hazards, all disciplines/phases, and all levels/related organizations in the disaster management process. Nevertheless, it is important not to regard the plan as the entire essence of emergency preparedness, but rather as one essential element in a spectrum of activities. Having a disaster plan does not equal complete preparedness; however, a comprehensive disaster plan is considered the backbone of an institute's preparedness. One important aspect of a comprehensive disaster plan is an all-hazards approach, which refers to the consideration of any incident or event that could pose a threat to human life, property or the environment. An all-hazards approach does not literally mean being prepared for any and all hazards that might manifest in a particular community. The plan provides a basic framework for responding to various types of disaster; however, planners typically only address the kinds of disasters that might be expected to occur .



**Mr. Sarabjit Singh in discussion with the participants about the preparation of Disaster management plan**

## Lessons Learnt:

Similar to other insurance plans, having a Disaster Management plan comes with benefits such as:

- Minimize recovery time & possible delays
- Prevent potential legal liability
- Improve security
- Avoid potentially damaging last-second decision-making during a disaster

## SESSION 5

**Topic:** Disaster Safe Housing

**Methodology:** Power Point Presentation, Discussion

**Dr. Amit Goyal, NITTTR** sensitized the participants that the Disasters have always co-existed with civilization. With technological advancement, development initiatives resulted in the creation of many infrastructure and permanent assets. Gradually material development detached man from nature on one hand and increased vulnerability of the human population on the other. The progressive increase in loss of life, property and deleterious effect on environment due to disasters moved the international community to look at Disaster Management in a new perspective, which transcends international barriers, anticipates possible threats and enables tackling of disasters from the pre-stage.



**Dr. Amit Goyal, NITTTR sensitizing the participants on Disaster Safe Housing**

## **Key Takeaways from the Programme:**

Below is a list of important baseline information used for the assessment of the Housing and Settlements Sector:

- typical types of housing units in the affected areas, with descriptions of their size (in square metres), layout, etc.;
- main construction materials and technologies used in the affected areas;
- tenure type – owner, leasehold, rental, informal rights, etc.;
- number of existing dwelling units in the affected areas, categorised by province, district, village, etc.;
- value of monthly rentals;
- typical household goods and equipment in each type and size of housing units;
- prevailing unit costs for repair and construction of housing units prior to the time of the disaster;
- unit costs or replacement value of household goods and equipment;
- overall construction sector capacity, per month or per year, etc.;
- settlement and planning hierarchy and current state of settlements plans;
- typology of informal settlements in urban areas;
- housing services and infrastructure, typologies and costs (household water management, sanitation, cooking and heating, etc.).

**The assessment in the Housing Sector relating to risks has two key objectives:**

- To assess immediate disaster risks to shelter and housing in order to avoid new threats or deteriorating conditions.
- To assess pre-existing vulnerabilities and factors that contributed to damage and loss in the sector in the current disaster.

Building strategic partnerships among all stakeholders, civil society, national/local governments, private sector, media and national/international support agencies is both a shared challenge and responsibility. If successful, this contributes to the development of a coherent framework for sustainable recovery of human settlements in post-crisis situations.

Monitoring is also a way of soliciting feedback from the affected communities including their indications on the evolving priorities and challenges, and reporting to them on the progress made.

## SESSION 6

**Topic:** Planning for Disaster Safe Development – experiences and initiatives

**Methodology:** Power Point Presentation

Discussion

**Dr. Rajesh Kaushik, TCPO** held his session deliberating to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction measures into development plans. a local government is the governmental body responsible for the long-term development of its area and the well-being and safety of its citizens. It cannot afford to ignore risk considerations because disasters may destroy development outputs and gains. the risk assessment phase is a good entry point for connecting local concerns with disaster risk issues. local development planning is where these issues can be paired up with solutions. a DRR plan can be developed in light of economic, social and political realities. this in turn increases the likelihood that planned risk reduction measures are successfully implemented.



**Dr. Rajesh Kaushik, TCPO sensitizing the participants on Disaster Safe Development**

During the local planning process, it is important to review existing development plans and other policy documents, and ensure that the risk reduction goals and objectives

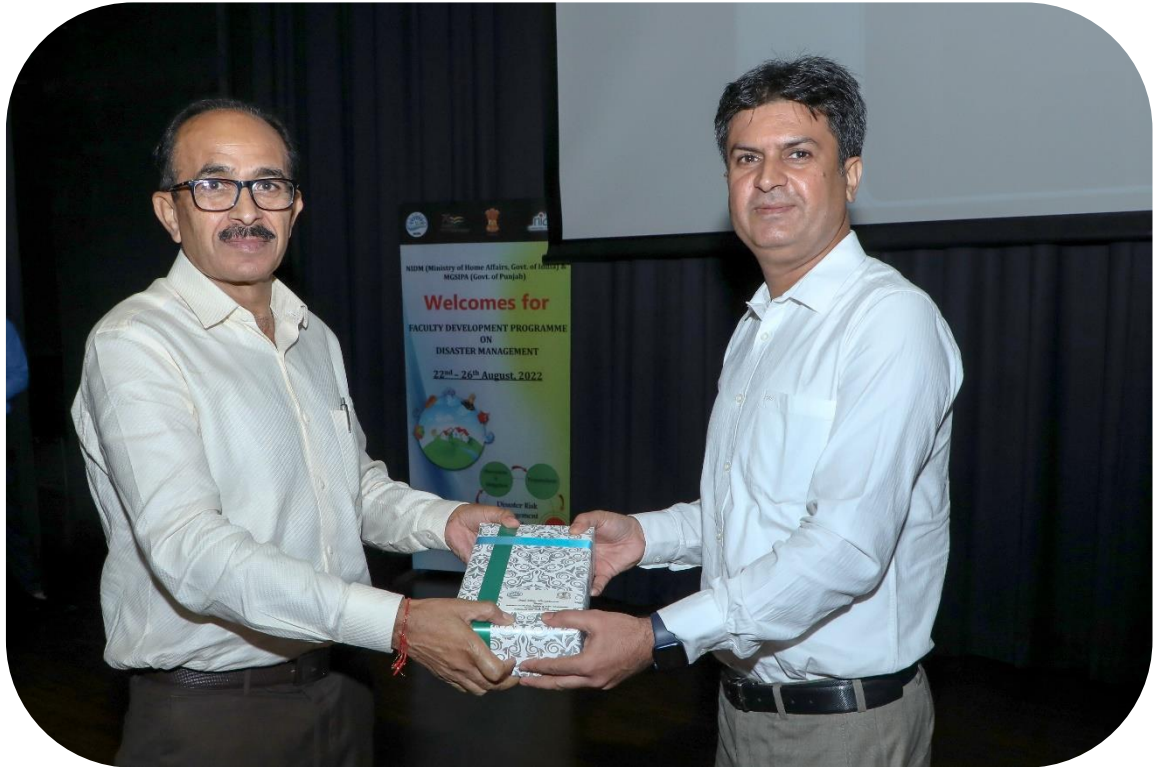
are consistent with those of the other plans at the local and national levels. In the event that goals do conflict, it is important to discuss how such a conflict could be resolved. It may be that the existing plan did not benefit from the risk knowledge gained from the assessment. When the goals complement each other, there is the potential to implement planning initiatives that serve multiple objectives for your locality that contribute to sustainable development as well as to build support for DRR.

### **Key Takeaways:**

#### Risk Reduction Actions:

- **Risk Mapping:** evaluating then mapping risk based on data like recurrence of weather events, and the area's physical and socioeconomic characteristics, infrastructure and exposure to the elements
- **Micro-zoning:** based on precise knowledge of how risk is distributed spatially, zones with similar risks are grouped and mapped, which then determines the type of construction and standards appropriate for the zone
- **Updating building codes:** use good information to determine building height, type of foundations and materials used
- **Land-use regulations:** prohibit or limit urban development in hazard-prone areas
- **Retrofitting:** modifications to existing buildings to add structural stability
- **Innovative insurance mechanisms for low-income groups:** risk transfer mechanisms for those that cannot access individual insurance for their assets
- **Engagement:** include low-income affected groups living in high-risk zones

## POST SESSION GLIMPSES



**Col. Dalbir Singh presenting a token of appreciation to Dr. Raman Sharma**



**Col. Dalbir Singh presenting a token of appreciation to Mr. Sarabjit Singh for his Fruitful Sessions**



**Col. Dalbir Singh presenting a token of appreciation to Mr. Vikrant Jain**



**The participants pose a photograph with the faculties of the Day**



**Col. Dalbir Singh presenting a token of appreciation to Mr. Amit Goyal**



**Col. Dalbir Singh presenting a token of appreciation to Mr. Rajesh Kaushik**

## DAY 5 – 22<sup>ND</sup> APRIL, 2022

### Group Presentations

On the basis of the field visit made by the participants on day 3 for HRVA to the local markets, group presentations were made by the groups on the basis of the task assigned.

Through the group presentations, the participants shared the basic information of the local markets, physical vulnerabilities and socio-economic vulnerabilities assessment and the mitigation and preparedness strategies to meet the challenge and the way to implement the strategies.

### Group Presentation Glimpses





## INTERVENTIONS BY THE FACULTY FOR GROUP PRESENTATIONS:



**Dr. Amir Ali Khan giving feedback to the groups for the presentations made**



**Ms. Yogita sharing the outcomes of the presentations made by the groups**



**Ms. Nitika deliberating on the presentations made by the groups**



**Dr. Manoj Kumar presenting his views after the group presentations**

## Key findings:

### Sector 22

- Loose hanging naked wires
- Opened (access to) electricity boards
- Fire resistance equipments (Fire Extinguisher) are hanging too high and no one can reach in emergency.
- Last fire incident happened in 1993, every shopkeeper had lost in lakhs of their material and govt. Were paid only 3 thousand as allowance).
- Single side entry/exit.
- Congested passages.
- Heavy rush on weekends/festivals
- Very less space for walkers due to encroachments.
- No spacious parking lots.
- Densely populated surroundings.
- Hence, could be difficult for fire-fighters to reach the spot in case of a fire.
- Small size of closely placed shops (8x8)
- PVC ceiling in most of the shops.
- Many shopkeepers have kept their wares outside the designated space.
- Many shopkeepers are using their rooftop as store.
- Overloaded electricity wires.
- Trees with weak roots/dangling.
- No Control Room/Response Centre.
- Small size of closely placed shops (8x8)
- PVC ceiling in most of the shops.
- Many shopkeepers have kept their wares outside the designated space.
- Many shopkeepers are using their rooftop as store.
- Overloaded electricity wires.
- Trees with weak roots/dangling.
- No Control Room/Response Centre.
- exit points for many shops and offices are very narrow which make the public vulnerable to disaster and will also hamper the rescue operations.
- the market is too congested which may cause stampede in case of any disaster.



## **Sector17**

Parking facility: (Over crowded, Vacant, Mismanagement)

- Single Exit of N numbers of Buildings
- More Chances of Stampede during Disaster
- Ill managed electricity (Open wired)
- Mismanagement of open Space
- Sign board are not proper mentioned.
- Old building (Almost 70 years old)
- Lack of maintenance of building
- Misuse of Underground parking ( use it for storage purpose)
- Road choaked due to parking
- Sewerage blockage. (during heaving rainfall because of plastic and leaves)
- No ramp facility for differently abled persons.
- They may be at the most disadvantageous position in case of any disaster

## VALEDICTION SESSION



**Ms. Nitika greeting all the dignitaries, faculty and participants to the Valedictory Session**

### **Way Forward**

Mr. Vikrant Jain, Sphere intervened that Faculties play a crucial role in class especially in aspects of disaster education. In educational planning, the role of human resources is of great importance. Faculties as human sources play an important role in educational planning and their knowledge and skills should be evaluated regularly. In teacher training, there are different kinds of teaching: - Training before service: This kind of training is usually undertaken in short or long teaching period and offers general expertise to the personnel. Training at the time of starting the service: It is to familiarize teachers with the environment and the facilities that will be offered to them.

In-service training: This kind of training is of high importance. It consists of a combination of teachings which familiarize the faculties with new and updated knowledge and information.



**Mr. Vikrant Jain giving way forward during the valediction**

### **COURSE SUMMARY & LIVE FEEDBACK**

**Ms. Nitika** gave post summary of the training programme with a recapitulation of all the technical sessions and the faculty concerned.

Also, she encouraged the participants for live feedback of the five days of the training programme.



**Ms. Nitika, MGSIPA summarizes the Programme**

## CLOSING REMARKS



### **Prof. Pradeep Sahni, IGNOU delivering the closing remarks during the Valedictory**

**Prof. Pradeep Sahni** acknowledged the speakers and participants for their active involvement in the training programme. Sharing his vast years of experience and knowledge, Prof. Pradeep highlighted how such training programmes can bring a big change in the legacy and working of the country/nation towards disaster management and disaster risk reduction.

He appreciated how crucial it is to choose the most appropriate group of teachers for training. Special attention should be paid to selecting those faculties with outstanding experience in teaching lessons related to disaster issues. Spending adequate preparation time and utilizing all available resources before a disaster occurs, is of high importance. Faculties should be prepared to allocate a certain period of their routine work to be trained on disaster issues.

Upon this completion of the successful five days training of faculties on Faculty Development Programme on Disaster Management, Prof. Pradeep Sahni congratulated all the participants, faculty members and the organisers in her closing remarks.

## VOTE OF THANKS



**Col. Dalbir Singh, GM Training, MGSIPA, offering Vote of Thanks**

**Col. Dalbir Singh, General Manager (Training, Project & Consultancy), MGSIPA** shared his gratitude to all the esteemed dignitaries who graced the occasion with their immense presence and embraced it with their magnificent addresses.

Also, appreciated National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) for collaborating with MGSIPA, Chandigarh and expressing the vitality and relevance of the Faculty Development Programme on Disaster Management training and the impeccable experience of it being conducted live.

He proposed a vote of thanks to all the key speakers and faculty who shared their vast knowledge and experience during the 5-days face to face training programme. At last, thanked the participants for being consistent and curious learners, for showing up every day and making the training endearing and engaging!

## POWER POINT PRESENTATION GROUP WINNERS Group 3B & Group 4B

### GLIMPSES OF FELICITATING THE GROUP MEMBERS



**Group 3B, the winner group pose with the Panelists**



**Group 4B, the runner up group pose with the panelists**

## FELICITATING THE FACULTY GLIMPSES



**Ms. Yogita Garbyal being felicitated by the MGSIPA Team, Col. Dalbir Singh and Prof. Pradeep Sahni**



**Dr. Amir Ali Khan being felicitated by the MGSIPA Team, Col. Dalbir Singh and Prof. Pradeep Sahni**



**Col. Dalbir Singh felicitating Dr. Manoj Kumar for his full time support during the training programme**



**Col. Dalbir Singh felicitating Prof. Pradeep Sahni for his wonderful sessions and experience sharing throughout the training programme**



**Mr. Vikrant Jain being felicitated by Prof. Pradeep Sahni and Col. Dalbir Singh for his teamwork and wonderful sessions.**

## DISTRIBUTION OF CERTIFICATES GLIMPSES







## PARTICIPANTS MEMORIES AT A GLANCE



**A GROUP PHOTOGRAPH ON THE CONCLUDING DAY**







## FEEDBACK FORM FORMAT



**Faculty Development Programme on Disaster Management**  
*organized by*  
**Mahatma Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration, Punjab**  
*in collaboration with*  
**National Institute of Disaster Management, Government of India**  
**w.e.f. 22<sup>th</sup> Aug – 26<sup>th</sup> Aug 2022**

**OVERALL EVALUATION/FEEDBACK BY PARTICIPANTS**

Feel free to give us your valuable feedback and suggest which will help us to improve it further. Please tick  the appropriate box.

01. I think the structure and organization of the course fulfilled the objectives of the Training programme
- |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Very Well                | Well                     | Moderate                 | Average                  | Unstructured             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
02. I feel this programme would be useful to me immediately in my job
- |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Very Much                | Much                     | Moderately               | Limited Use              | Not at All               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
03. I believe this will help me in my future job related to Disaster Management
- |                          |                          |                            |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Strongly Agree           | Agree                    | Neither Agree nor Disagree | Disagree                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
04. Practical orientation of the Training programme.
- |                          |                          |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Very High                | High                     | Neither High nor Low     | Low                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
05. I feel this inspires me to take up assignments related to Disaster Management
- |                          |                          |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Very Strongly            | Strongly                 | Can Not Say              | Weekly                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
06. I have benefited from interaction with fellow participants in the course
- |                          |                          |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Very Much                | Much                     | Neither Much nor Less    | Less                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
07. I found the course materials supplied to us to be
- |                          |                          |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Relevant                 | Can Not Say              | Little Relevance         | No Relevance             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

08. Your overall impression of the training programme

Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

09. As per the objectives of the training programme, any element that is left out of the training course in your view.

10. Which portion of the training programme you did not find of much use?

11. Any specific observation/comments you wish to make (Overall).

12. Any suggestion regarding the training methods.

13. Any suggestion regarding particular topic and speakers.

14. Your comments on Administrative Arrangement on followings: -

	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
<b>Accommodation</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Food</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Overall Admin</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

15. Any other Recommendation/Suggestion, not covered above, to improve the programme you may suggest.

16. Which Sessions did you find most Relevant

Speakers	Topic	Relevancy		
		Not Relevant	Relevant	Very Relevant
<b>DAY -1 (22 -08-2022)</b>				
▪ Dr. Amir Ali Khan	Expectations from Participants (Group discussion)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
▪ Dr. Amir Ali Khan	Basic Concept of Disaster Management and Vulnerability profile of India and UT level	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
▪ Prof. Pradeep Sahni ▪ Ms. Nitika	Institutional Mechanism in Disaster Management	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
▪ Ms. Yogita Garbyal ▪ Dr Amir Ali Khan	Geological Disaster risk mitigation with specific reference to North India	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>▪ DAY -2 (23 -08-2022)</b>				
▪ Dr. Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed ▪ Dr. Manoj Kumar	Water and climate change related disaster- their impact and risk mitigation strategies in changing conditions	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
▪ Prof. Simrit Kahlon	Impact of climate change- mitigation and adaptation strategies at national level	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
▪ Prof. Pradeep Sahni	Role of Higher Education/Universities in Disaster Risk Reduction	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
▪ Prof. Pradeep Sahni	Role of Faculties in disaster preparedness and response	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>▪ DAY -3 (24 -08-2022)</b>				
▪ Sh. T.L. Verma	Techno-legal Framework for Disaster Management with special reference to fire/earthquake	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
▪ Prof. Ravinder Kaur	Urban resilience for Disaster safety	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

▪ <b>Sh. Rajesh Kaushik</b>	Planning for disaster safe development- experiences and initiatives	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
▪ <b>Dr. Manoj Kumar</b>	Public Health Aspects of Disaster Management	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>▪ DAY -4 (25 -08-2022)</b>				
▪ <b>Dr. Raman Sharma</b>	Mitigating the Impact of Covid-19: Making Universities Campuses Safe	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
▪ <b>Mr. Sarabjit Singh</b>	Disaster Psycho-social Care	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
▪ <b>Mr. Sarabjit Singh</b>	Formulation of Disaster Management Plan for institutions/ universities	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
▪ <b>Dr. Amir Ali Khan</b> ▪ <b>Ms. Yogita Garbyal</b> ▪ <b>Ms Nitika</b>	Field Visit to Local Market for HRVA assessment and Introduction to Group Activity	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>▪ DAY -5 (26 -08-2022)</b>				
▪ <b>Dr. Amir Ali Khan</b> ▪ <b>Ms. Yogita Garbyal</b> ▪ <b>Ms Nitika</b>	HRVA Analysis Group Presentation	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
▪ <b>Dr. Amir Ali Khan</b> ▪ <b>Ms. Yogita Garbyal</b> ▪ <b>Ms Nitika</b>	HRVA Analysis - Group Presentation	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
▪ <b>Col. Dalbir Singh</b> ▪ <b>Dr. Amir Ali Khan</b> ▪ <b>Ms. Yogita Garbyal</b> ▪ <b>Ms Nitika</b>	Program Evaluation, Valediction and Certificate Distribution	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**Name of the Participant:** .....

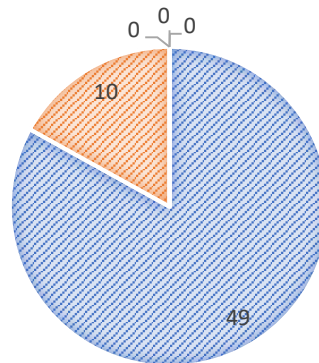
**Designation :** .....

**Department:** .....

**Contact No.:** .....

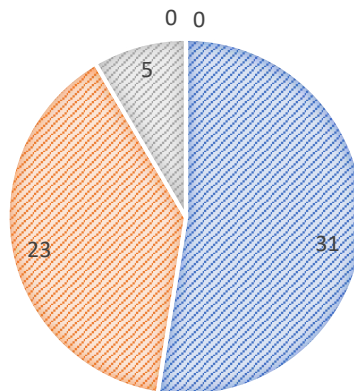
## FEEDBACK ANALYSIS (59)

1. **What do you think about the structure and organization of the course to meet the objectives?**



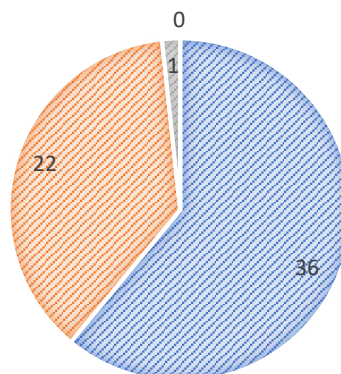
■ Very Well ■ Well ■ Moderate ■ Average ■ Unstructured

2. **How useful will this training be to you immediately in your job?**



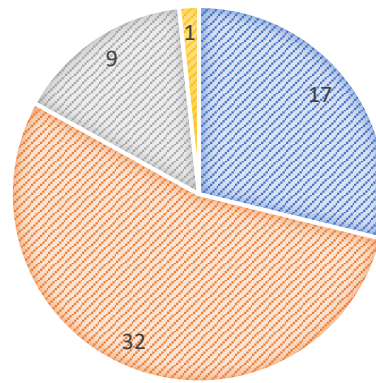
■ Very Much ■ Much ■ Moderately ■ Limited Use ■ Not at All

3. **Do you believe that it will help you in your future job related to Disaster Management?**



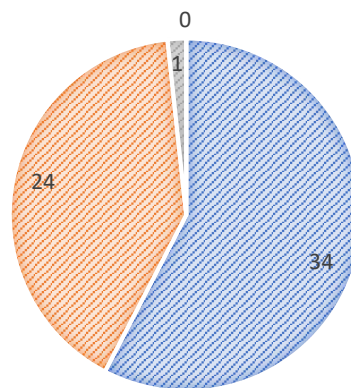
■ Strongly Agree ■ Agree ■ Neither Agree nor Disagree ■ Low

**4. Practical Orientation of the Course:**



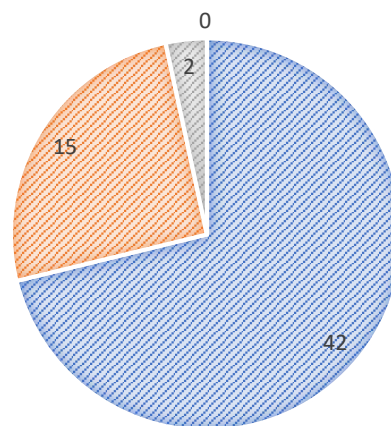
■ Very High ■ High ■ Neither High nor Low ■ Low

**5. Did you fill that the course inspires you to take up the assignments related to Disaster Management?**



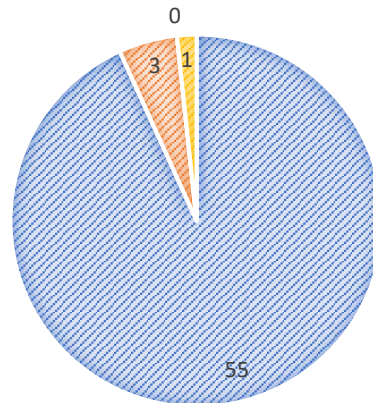
■ Very Strongly ■ Strongly ■ Can not Say ■ Weekly

**6. Do you feel that it was beneficial for you after interaction with fellow participants in the Course?**



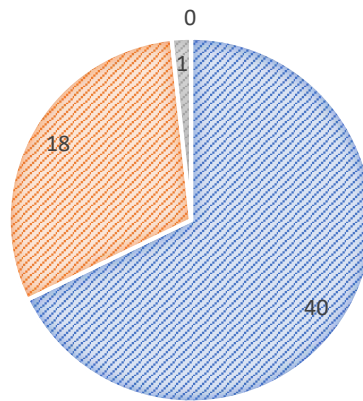
■ Very Much ■ Much ■ Neither Much nor Less ■ Less

**7. How far was the course material supplied relevant and related to the course content?**



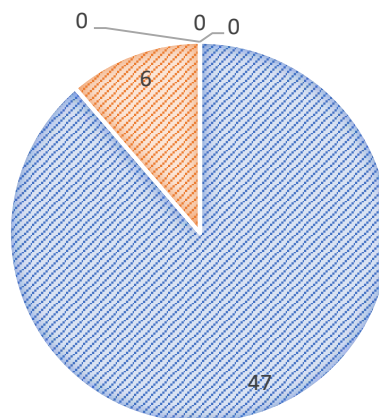
■ Relevant ■ Little Relevance ■ Not Relevant ■ Can Not Say

**8. Your overall impression of the Course?**



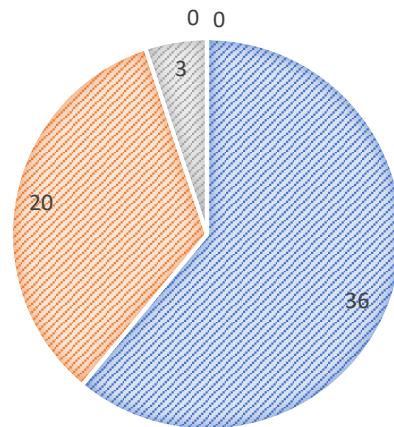
■ Excellent ■ Very Good ■ Good ■ Fair

**9. Comments on Accommodation provided?**



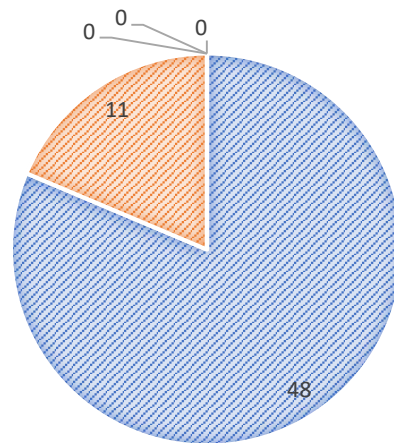
■ Excellent ■ Very Good ■ Good ■ Satisfactory ■ Unsatisfactory

**10. Comments on Food provided?**



■ Excellent ■ Very Good ■ Good ■ Satisfactory ■ Unsatisfactory

**11. Comments on overall Administrative Arrangements?**



■ Excellent ■ Very Good ■ Good ■ Satisfactory ■ Unsatisfactory

**12. Any other comments/observations you wish to make about the course?**

**Weighted Average: 92%**

\*\*\*\*\*

### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

S. No.	Name of the Participants	Designation	Department	Email - ID
1.	Dr. Abhishek Chauhan	Assistant Professor	Panjab University	abhishek_chauhan@pu.ac.in
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9.	Dr. Gurdeep Singh Sidhu	Principal	Education Department, Govt of Punjab, Bathinda	sidhu0772@gmail.com
10.	Dr. H.S. Chauhan	Associate Professor-cum- Epidemiologist. Community Medicine,	Adesh Medical College, Shabad Markanda (M)	drhsc26@gmail.com
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13.	Dr. Malkiat Singh	Assistant Prof.	Govt. Medical College, Patiala	Drmilky07@gamil.com
14.	Dr. Manoj	Assistant Professor	Public Health Dept. , Panjab University	
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17.	Dr. Poonam Rani	Assistant Professor	Dasmesh College, Talwandi Faridkot	poonamrani2181@gmail.com
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22.	Dr. Sharad Chand Gupta	Principal	Dasmesh College of Nursing, Faridkot	dconfdk@gmail.com
23.	Dr. Siddharth sharma	B.H.M.S chd P.U.	St. John Ambulance (India) Red Cross,	
24.	Dr. Sidharath Kumar	Assistant Professor	Post Graduate Govt College Sector 46	drsiddhartharaj@gmail.com
25.	Dr. Sunaina	Assistant Professor	UILS, Hoshiarpur, Panjab University	sunaina.email@gmail.com
26.	Dr. Vandana Chhabra	Associate Professor	Dr. H.S.J Institute, Panjab University	drvandanachhabra@gmail.com
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30.	Ms. Amandeep Kaur	Assistant Professor	Botany, Govt. College of Science Edu & Res. Jagraon, Ludhiana	deppmanu596@gmail.com
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34.	Ms. Ramanpreet Kaur	Assistant Professor	Govt. College of Education, Jalandhar	rpcaur@gmail.com
35.	Prof. Baljit Singh	Assistant Professor	D.A.V College Amritsar	bhatiabaljit007@gmail.com
36.	Prof. Balvir Kaur	Assistant Professor	Political Science, Govt Rajindra College, Bathinda, Punjab	balvirkaurdhillion@gmail.com
37.	Prof. HCL Rawat	Principal	University Institute of Nursing, Jalalabad	profhcrawat@gmail.com
38.	Sh. Aman Kumari	Assistant Professor	Dept. of Geography, GGSDS College Sector	nehra.aman06@gmail.com



			32	
39.	Sh. Anil Kumar	Assistant Professor	Chandigarh College of Engineering & Technology	anilkumar@ccet.ac.in
40.	Sh. Arvinder Pal Singh	District Revenue Officer, Pathankot	Revenue, Office of Deputy Commissioner, Pathankot	dropathankot11@gmail.com
41.	Sh. Bidhi Lord Singh	Research scholar Public Health	Centre for Public Health Panjab University Chandigarh	singhbidhilord1990@gmail.com
42.	Sh. Chander Pal	Lecturer	St. John Ambulance (India) Red Cross	academypal@gmail.com, chander7up@yahoo.com
43.	Sh. Gurmandeep Singh	Assistant Professor	Sociology, Government College, Hoshiarpur	gurmansingh2589@gmail.com
44.	Sh. Gurpreet Singh	Junior Assistant	V.P.O Kheri Salabatpur, Animal Husbandry Punjab	gurpeetsher4356@gmail.com
45.	Sh. Harwinder Singh	Faculty SBM, SIRD	VPO Badali Ala Singh	harwinderharry1992@gmail.com
46.	Sh. Jarnail Singh	Assistant Professor	Department of Higher Education	jarnailsinghgeo@gmail.com
47.	Sh. Kapil Chugh	Assistant Professor	Devki Devi Jain Memorial College, Ludhiana	kapilk.chugh@gmail.com
48.	Sh. Karamjeet Singh	Principal	Education Department, Govt of Punjab, Bathinda	bti.gssskotbakhtu@punjabeducation.gov.in
49.	Sh. Krishan Kumar	Assistant Professor	College of Engineering and Management, Punjabi University, Bathinda	kunwarkrishan83@gmail.com
50.	Sh. Manjeet Singh	Assistant Professor	Department of Geography, Govt College Muktsar sahib	manjeetmann98@gmail.com
51.	Sh. Mohinder pal singh	Principal	Education Department, Govt of Punjab, Bathinda	palpreetpal@yahoo.co.in
52.	Sh. Navdeep Singh	District Revenue Officer Moga	Revenue Department, Moga, Punjab	dra.revenue.moga@punjab.gov.in
53.	Sh. Navneet Sharma	Resource Person	SIRD, Punjab	navneetsharma1414@gmail.com
54.	Sh. Navneet Singh	Assistant Professor	Guru Nanak Prem Karamsar College, Nadala	navnnet.sandhu0101@gmail.com
55.	Sh. Pardeep kumar	Principal	Education Department, Govt of Punjab, Bathinda	pardeepdbl@gmail.com
56.	Sh. Prem Kumar Mittal	Principal	Department of School Education, BATHINDA, PUNJAB	dspd.mittal@gmail.com

57.	Sh. Sandeep Kumar	Naib Tehsildar - cum Vice Principal	State Patwar, Jalandhar, Punjab	sandeepnaibtehsildar@gmail.com
58.	Sh. Sandeep Kumar	Divisional Engineer (PH)	Glada, Ludhiana	gladadeph01@gmail.com
59.	Sh. Sartaj Singh Josan	SRF Research Scholar	School of Social Sciences, Guru Nanak Dev University	Sartajosan12@gmail.com
60.	Sh. Talwinder Singh	Assistant Professor	Department of Geography, Govt College Fazilka	talwindersidhu94@gmail.com
61.	Sh. Vijay Kumar	SRF Research Scholar	School of Social Sciences, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar	Vk26021995@gmail.com
62.	Sharad Kumar Goyal	Disaster Management Nodal Officer	GMS Phullo Mithi District Bathinda	shardgoyal@gmail.com

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### SUGGESTED READINGS

- **PM 10 Point Agenda on DRR**
- **SFDRR(2015-2030) UNDRR**
- **NDMA guidelines on DRR**
- **DM Act 2005**
- **National Disaster Management Plan 2019**
- **NDMA SOP for DM ([http://www.ndma.gov.in/images/policy\\_plan/NDMA-SOP-for-Disaster-Management.pdf](http://www.ndma.gov.in/images/policy_plan/NDMA-SOP-for-Disaster-Management.pdf))**
- **SOP for Responding to Disasters (<http://ndmindia.nic.in/>)**
- **Disaster Management in India by MHA**
- **IUINDRR-NIDM (<https://nidm.gov.in/iuin/default.asp>)**

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## COURSE FEEDBACK

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Department e-Mail ID	01. I think the structure and organization of the course fulfilled the objectives of the course	02. I feel this programme would be useful to me immediately in my job	03. I believe this will help me in my future programme at my job related to Disaster Management	04. Practical Orientation of the Training Programme	05. I feel this inspires me to take up assignments related to Disaster management	06. I have benefited from interaction with fellow participants in the Course	07. I found the course materials supplied to us to be	08. Your overall impression of the Training Programme	09. As per the objectives of the training programme, any element that is left out of the training course in your view	10. Which Portion of the Training Programme you did not find of much use?	11. Any Specific observation/comments you wish to make (Overall).	12. Any suggestion regarding the training methods.	13. Any suggestion regarding particular topic and speakers	14 (1) Your Comments on Administrative Arrangement [Accommodation]	14 (2) Your Comments on Administrative Arrangement [Food]	14 (3) Your Comments on Administrative Arrangement [Overall Admin]	15. Anything not covered above, to improve the programme you may suggest.
1	Dr. Anil Rauthan	Assistant Professor and HOD	Department of Public Health	Very Well	Much	Strongly Agree	High	Very Strongly	Much	Relevant	Excellent		Planning & Implementation	Lack of Intersectoral coordination on planning implementation is a weak part of hazards	Provide relevant study material regarding training before training	All speakers was excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	
2	Dr. Baljinder Singh	Assistant Professor	Sociology, HMV, Jalandhar	Very Well	Very Much	Strongly Agree	High	Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	Within five day FDP, almost all the topics covered which are important		It is well organized programme. While interacting with resource person and organizers and participants we learned a lot.	More practical training can be applicable to attain the goals of disaster management	Dr. Amit Goyal, Prof. Pardeep Sahni, Prof. Simit Kahlon and other speakers who are specialised in their field try best to deliver their ideas to enlighten the mind of participants, organiser of NIDM team Mr. Amir Ali Khan & Yogita have tried best.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	All the team of MGSIPA and NIDM Col Dalbir Singh, Madam Nitika and others are organised well. The programme are helpful to deal the problems of the participants
3	Dr. Balwinder Singh	Associate Professor	Institute of Dental Science & Research	Very Well	Very Much	Strongly Agree	Very High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	Everything was great, we just need re-inforcement	Notes as such, but scope of improvement exists always	Overall awesome, communication, hospitality, content has some scope of improvement, from excellent to more,	Great suggestion:- Content shall be more focused with upcoming and new form of Disaster /warfare	Prof. Sahni, Dr Simit Kahlon - Superb, Dr. Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed & Dr. Amir Ali Khan- Superb, Mr. Saratjit Excellent more emphasis needed on Psycho, so he hold great	Excellent	Good	Excellent	
4	Dr. Gulzar Singh	Assistant Professor	Janta College, Jalandhar	Very Well	Very Much	Strongly Agree	Very High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	no	No	ok	Training method should be practical	All is well	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Programme should be Seven Day and be practical
5	Dr. Gurdeep Singh Sidhu	Principal	Education Department, Govt of Punjab, Bathinda	Very Well	Very Much	Strongly Agree	High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	-	-	Training imparted in this FDP is need of the hour. I will use the knowledge given in this training to train our staff members and students	Duariton of training should be increased	Dr. Amir Ali Khan's session like the most.	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent	Kindly provide more information to make disaster management plan's of our Institutions
6	Dr. Kanwaljit Singh	Assistant Professor	Kamla Nehru College for Women, Phagwara (Kapurthala)	Very Well	Much	Agree	Very High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	Almost all the major elements were covered during the course	All the portion of the training programme were very much of use and relevant	Overall very good and knowledgeable training programme, very informative also	More Practical training should be included in the training programme in future	All the topics and speakers were full of knowledgeable elements and well prepared	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	
7	Dr. Manoj Kumar	Assistant Professor	Public Health Dept., Panjab University	Very Well	Very Much	Strongly Agree	High	Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	Some more practical are required	None	Excellent Programme	May extend to 7 days	International Agencies	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	

8	Dr. Ravneet Chawla	Assistant Professor	Government College of Education, Sector 20	Very Well	Very Much	Strongly Agree	Very High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	Most is covered, could be 7 days. We could review and write articles on section of presented documents in those. Develop Policy Message is one added Session	The session by UNICEF Speaker could be more interesting, we could hear their care part case studies in detail as videos/documentaries	The host team and NIDM Team have been commendable in methodological delivery of objectives	Ice Breaking between individuals could be more. Recap presentation can be added.	As above, Most well delivered- Fire Care Session.	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent	
9	Dr. Ricky	Resarch Scholar	Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry, Patiala, Punjab	Very Well	Moderately	Agree	Very High	Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	Mock Drills	None	none	Good	None	NA	Very Good	Excellent	None
10	Dr. Ruby Bala	Assistant Professor	B.L.M. Girls College, Nawanshahr	Very Well	Very Much	Strongly Agree	High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	Mock Drill Practice	All were useful	It was good effort made by NIDM, it should be taken at ground level with seminars and lectures at colleges and school level	Everything was good in their methodology, But it will be more interesting if teams will learn practically, we face, mitigate disaster, or some people from there hazards	All topics were wonderful and interesting and useful information. Public helath is relevant for any society we should aware the society about this to have humanity should come forward.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Reading material should provide in advance so that all participants aware about all the topics. Training should be more practice which I feel. Overall it was good effort to take tackle future disasters.
11	Dr. Sharad Chand Gupta	Principal	Dasmesh College of Nursing, Faridkot	Very Well	Very Much	Strongly Agree	Very High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	We need more Participation	No	Overall Presentation is Very Good	More discussion oriented	Dr. Amir Ali Khan & Dr. Pardeep Sahni were excellent speakers	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	
12	Dr. Sidharath Kumar	Assistant Professor	Post Graduate Govt College Sector 46	Very Well	Very Much	Strongly Agree	Very High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	Mock Drills should be their regarding other disaster than fire	No	It is great opportunity to attend the training programme. Now I am able to serve community in better manners	There should be advancement of study material	No	NA	Excellent	Excellent	
13	Dr. Sunaina	Assistant Professor	UILS, Hoshiarpur, Panjab University	Very Well	Very Much	Strongly Agree	Very High	Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	In a five days programme, almost all major elements were covered	All sessions were of much use and relevant	Instead of five days, it should have been for atleast ten days to enable me learn more.	The Training methods were a combination of theory & Practice. It was balanced. No suggestion is proposed	Mr. Amir's interaction was lively and no suggestion for any topic and particular is proposed except that time limit for each session be strictly followed.	I don't Know	Very Good	Excellent	
14	Mrs. Maninder Kaur	Assistant Professor	Dasmesh Girls College	Very Well	Very Much	Agree	Neither High nor Low	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	The training programme fulfilled it's objective to aware us about Disaster management. But practical aspect was not much touched through this course	The field analysis, observation was useful to change our perspective, it help to overcome any market place, home as disaster management perspective	The all over programme as good and informative for all of us.	The training programme should be for seven or 15 days	No, mostly all the speaker presented their topic very well	NA	Excellent	Very Good	
15	Ms. Jessy Julian	Assistant Professor	Computer Science Trinity College, Jalandhar	Very Well	Much	Strongly Agree	High	Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	Not much, but some practical exercises should be added	Fire safety and earthquake safety Measures	Overall it was wonderful session, all the Resource Person were very knowledgeable.	There should be an small interaction trip so that everybody can interact each other	All topics were good; speakers wer well experienced.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	More practical and first aid measures should be explained.
16	Ms. Ramanpreet Kaur	Assistant Professor	Govt. College of Education, Jalandhar	Very Well	Much	Strongly Agree	Very High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	None	None	The course was thoroughly enjoyable	Mock Drills can be helpful	None	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent	
17	Prof. Balvir Kaur Gill	Assistant Professor	Political Science, Govt Rajindra College, Bathinda, Punjab	Very Well	Very Much	Strongly Agree	High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	Mock Drill	Nil	Local administration personal should be invited to know their perspective regarding local disasters	Mock drill should be added	Mock drill should be added in earthquake & Fire disaster topic	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	

18	Ms. Aman Kuman	Assistant Professor	Dept. of Geography, GGSDS College Sector 32	Very Well	Much	Strongly Agree	High	Very Strongly	Much	Relevant	Excellent	More exercise should be there and mock drills	almost good	the programme is overall good in terms of organising team, Resource Persons & Speakers	Participants should be involved in activities	Theoretical part should be brief and to the point	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Mock Drills
19	Sh. Anil Kumar	Assistant Professor	Chandigarh College of Engineering & Technology	Very Well	Very Much	Strongly Agree	High	Very Strongly	Much	Relevant	Excellent	Almost everything has been covered	None. All portion were useful	Excellent organization & management of the programme. Outstanding Auditorium All the session conducted as per time & punctuality	All great already. Thanks to Dr. Amir Ali Khan, Niika & Dr. Yogita & last but not the least Col Dalbir Singh	Fire resistant housing technologies may be included	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Visit to NDMA/NDRF centres, or interaction with Them.
20	Sh. Avinder Pal Singh	District Revenue Officer, Pathankot	Revenue, Office of Deputy Commissioner, Pathankot	Very Well	Very Much	Agree	High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	Considering the time given for the course, it was a compact course meeting its objective	All, But group activity was of much use	I would like to do advance course	Needs to be more two way communication	All are well	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	
21	Sh. Gurmandeep Singh	Assistant Professor	Sociology, Government College, Hoshiarpur	Very Well	Much	Agree	Very High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	None	None	Changed the perspective to look around the environment	Drills/Practical work should be included		Excellent	Good	Excellent	
22	Sh. Gurpreet Singh	Resource Person	Vpo Bhamarsizer,	Very Well	Very Much	Strongly Agree	Very High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	Mock drill	nil	Excellent	Very Good	Nil	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	War at the time of war between two nations and Roits
23	Sh. Harwinder Singh	Faculty SBM, SIRD	VPO Badali Ala Singh	Very Well	Very Much	Strongly Agree	Very High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	No	All Training Programme very useful, all topics was very useful	Very good	Practical method is more than theoretical method	No	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	No
24	Sh. Jarnail Singh	Assistant Professor	Department of Higher Education	Very Well	Very Much	Agree	High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Little Relevance	Excellent	First Aid Session	Every session is useful	It's wonderful training programme			Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	
25	Sh. Karamjeet Singh	Principal	Education Department, Govt of Punjab, Bathinda	Very Well	Very Much	Strongly Agree	High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	Disaster Management plan to help us disaster especially for earthquake and Tsunami, Structure of the building should be deserved	All topics were very useful	Learning material should be provided more than two and three months advance in local and national language	More emphasis on practical work. Positive aspects should be also be discussed	Proper training should be given by NIDM Members and escape from disaster management, earthquake and Tsunami	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent	
26	Sh. Manjeet Singh	Assistant Professor	Department of Geography, Govt College Muktsar sahib	Very Well	Very Much	Agree	High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Little Relevance	Excellent	First Aid Session	Every session is useful	It is a wonderful & Knowledge, Training programme			Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	
27	Sh. Navdeep Singh	District Revenue Officer Moga	Revenue Department, Moga, Punjab	Very Well	Much	Strongly Agree	High	Very Strongly	Much	Relevant	Excellent	Practical orientation of the program can be enhanced by focusing more on exercise , drills etc	Theoretical elements in the course could have been minimized or eliminated	Overall is an excellent programme with a wonderful experience	Number of days can be increased so that in depth and detailed discussions can be placed for better understanding	Dr. Amir Ali and all other speakers were outstanding	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Time adherence to the various lectures, pre course and post course evaluation may be in place , Training material to be provided in advance
28	Sh. Navneet Sharma	Resource Person	SIRD	Very Well	Much	Strongly Agree	Very High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	All good	One to one interaction	Disaster Management plan cover all aspects	In future, the theoretical & Practical ratio is prepared to 30% Theoretical & 70% Practical	Disaster Management Plan	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	

29	Sh. Navneet Singh	Assistant Professor	Guru Nanak Prem Karamsar College, Nadala	Very Well	Very Much	Strongly Agree	High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	Almost all the objects done	Not any	Everything is ok and useful for me and all	All ok	Disaster Management Plan	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Nothing
30	Sh. Pardeep kumar	Principal	Education Department, Govt of Punjab, Bathinda	Very Well	Very Much	Strongly Agree	High	Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent		Field visit	It was excellent	It should be practical oriented		Excellent	Very Good	Excellent	
31	Sh. Prem Kumar Mittal	Principal	Department of School Education, BATHINDA, PUNJAB	Very Well	Very Much	Agree	High	Very Strongly	Much	Relevant	Excellent	Objectives chosen/defined were achieved to a great excellent. Microplans could help in covering more objectives	All the program of this training were relevant in describing aspects of disaster management	Training could have been extended for 2 days giving every participants due time for presentation for increased effectiveness	All training methods were quite effective more of interactive method can be included in future training programme	Nil	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Hard copies of literature need be circulated to ensure that participants can look back after going back. All ppt can be mailed to their register mail IDs
32	Sh. Sandeep Kumar	Naib Tehsildar - cum Vice Principal	State Patwar, Jalandhar, Punjab	Very Well	Very Much	Strongly Agree	Very High	Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	No, all elements of training programme have been taken very carefully	Every programme of traing of much use	I want to participate again in future, if I have given a chance to participate	Training was outstanding I learn a lot from this training	No	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	If possible, a test at the end of training may be taken.
33	Sh. Sartaj Singh Josan	SRF Research Scholar	School of Social Sciences, Guru Nanak Dev University	Very Well	Very Much	Strongly Agree	Very High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	Almost each and every aspect of disaster management was covered	Every session added some new ideas and knowledge to my mind to handle and prevent disaster situation	The FDP was very well organized	Field visit provided me with more clarity about the concepts of hazard, vulnerability, mitigation and preparedness		Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	
34	Sh. Talwinder Singh	Assistant Professor	Department of Geography, Govt College Fazilka	Very Well	Very Much	Agree	High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Little Relevance	Excellent	First Aid Session	Every session is useful	It is a wonderful & Knowledgeable Training programme			Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	
35	Sh. Vijay Kumar	SRF Research Scholar	School of Social Sciences, Guru Nanak Dev University	Very Well	Very Much	Strongly Agree	High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	Mock drills should be there to tackle certain hazards like flood, landslides, earthquakes or any othe emergency situation	Every session is useful	I think we can add this subject "Disaster Management" at school level curriculum so that awareness can be inculcated at very initial level	Pre assessment & Post assessment should be there	Everyone presented good presentation	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Everything is covered
36	Sharad Kumar Goyal	Disaster Management Nodal Officer	GMS Phullo Mithi District Bathinda	Very Well	Very Much	Strongly Agree	Neither High nor Low	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	Japanese model of disaster management to Copup disasters, especially for earthquake and Tsunami Structures of their buildings should be discussed. Example from other countries should be provided	All topics were useful but more emphasis should be given on mitigation of disaster instead of history and other details of a disaster	Learning material should be provided in local and national language also to teach a common man	More emphasis on practical work, Programme should be arranged to each aware Lay man using local language	Proper training should be given to escape from disaster especially earthquake, flood etc. Voice recording of learning material should be proper. Nodal officers should be appointed at disaster level to educate a common man, Positive aspects of system should also be discussed. Length of course should be increased.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	
37	Ms. Seema Sharma	Superintendent ( R )	DC Office Fatehgarh Sahib	Very Well	Much	Agree	High	Strongly	Neither Much nor Less	Can not Say	Excellent	None	All are useful	In my view all faculty are well knowledgeable and perfect for this training	I want to suggest that pl call related department as well if there is institutions or Colleges than don't call from govt officials	No	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	

38	Ms. Simran Preet	Student	Sai Institute of Allied Science . DehradunPublic Health	Very Well	Much	Strongly Agree	High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	Nothing is left	covid-19 Session		Should add practical practices like drills in the training method	Disaster safe housing is very useful & interaction or Dr. Itikhar with all of us is commendable	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	
39	Sh. Harpreet Singh	Junior Assistant	D.D.A.H. Ropar	Very Well	Moderately	Agree	High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	Nothing. All are covered in Faculty Development Programme	Nothing	Its has very well	Very Good	All faculty development programme on disaster management are very well	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	All programme are covered in training programme like Disaster Management
40	Sh. Gurcharan Singh	Naib Tehsildar	Revenue	Very Well	Very Much	Strongly Agree	Very High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Excellent	No	All good	No	Very good training methods	Very nice topic, but in Punjabi speaker also	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	No
41	Dr. Poonam Rani	Assistant Professor	Dasmesh College, Talwandi Road, Faridkot	Well	Much	Agree	Neither High nor Low	Strongly	Much	Relevant	Good	The Training programme lacked in the terms of hands on training and mock-drills	There was no such portion that was useless or was not up to the mark	The programme administrative committee did a wonderful job in providing opportunity to all the participants for learning and growing	Some practical modules must be shown may be symbolically, just as they were in Dr Amit Goyal Disaster safe housing	It was nice to have the speaker like Prof. Sahni Dr. Amir Ali Khan and Dr. Shaik Itikhar	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good	If we have one or two days dedicated to mock-drills, related to different disaster management techniques, that may add to the utility of the programme
42	Dr. Abhishek Chauhan	Assistant Professor	Panjab University	Very Well	Much	Strongly Agree	High	Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Very Good	Practical Training, One more field visit	NA	Very good coordination, Training staff	More practical based	no	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	No
43	Dr. Amandeep singh	Prof & HOD	Dept of Public Health Desh Bhagat University Mandi Gobindgarh	Well	Much	Agree	High	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Very Good	Need Resources on Website in format	Every Portion was relevant				Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	
44	Dr. Balwinder Kaur	Principal cum Associate Professor	Gov't College, Patiala	Well	Much	Strongly Agree	Neither High nor Low	Very Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Very Good	Practical based training like mock-drills in case of earthquake, flood emergency action would be taken?	All was relevant	At ground level, what will be starting points or action points all disaster prevention that reacts to be more specific	Good but some topics needs practical	Flood related before, during & after also needs to be covered deeply as earthquake & Fire Done	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Practical sessions to deal emergencies in case of any kind of disaster as commom man
45	Dr. H.S. Chauhan	Associate Professor-cum-Epidemiologist,Community Medicine,	Adesh Medical College	Very Well	Much	Strongly Agree	0	Strongly	Much	Relevant	Very Good	Field visit duration very little	A lot of repetition with every resource persons	Being little time of Training programme the batch couldnt introduced among ourselves	Most of the time it remained one way traffic rather it needs detailed mutual discussion on the subject	The role of sphere India and resources persons from Unicef was not that much relevant as per their presentation	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent	Col Sab Dalbir Singh remained extra ordinary user friendly and very helpful. If he involves all his Office Colleagues will bear good trait.
46	Dr. Jaswinder Singh	Assistant Prof	Govt. Medical College, Patiala	Very Well	Much	Agree	High	Strongly	Much	Relevant	Very Good	None	None	None	It should be more practical oriented		Excellent	Very Good	Very Good	
47	Dr. Malkiat Singh	Assistant Prof.	Govt. Medical College, Patiala	Very Well	Much	Agree	High	Strongly	Much	Relevant	Very Good	None	None	Police personnel should also be called as they are directly involved with people & even First Responders	To be more practical oriented	All were excellent	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good	
48	Dr. Paramjit Kaur	Assistant Professor	Higher Education Department, Govt Bikram College of Commerce, Patiala Punjab	Well	Much	Agree	High	Strongly	Much	Relevant	Very Good	All objectives of the training programme were completely met	Every portion was relevant and valuable	There should be a followup of the training programme. More training programme should be conducted	The training methods were good and suggestive	More topics need to be covered	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	

49	Dr. Rakesh Thakur	Associate Professor	PGGC Sector-11, Chandigarh	Well	Much	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Low	Strongly	Much	Relevant	Very Good	There needs to be an increase in number of days minimum 7 to 10 days with practical component	At times, Resource person had commonality of themes, with not much new add on in terms of domain knowledge	Let there be practical demo	Increase the number of Day of Programme		Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	
50	Er Bikramjit Singh	Assistant Professor	Mechanical Engineering, PAU, Ludhiana	Well	Moderately	Agree	High	Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Very Good	Nothing	Everything was very much relevant	Very good management & arrangements	More practical Sessions can be added		Excellent	Very Good	Excellent	
51	Ms. Amandeep Kaur	Assistant Professor	Botany, Govt. College of Science Edu & Res. Jagraon, Ludhiana	Well	Very Much	Strongly Agree	Neither High nor Low	Can Not Say	Much	Relevant	Very Good	I think practical work is missing in the training adequate	Repeated presentations (similar type of data is repeated)	NA	There is a need of more field work and practical work.	Every speaker of this program have examined the various aspect of disaster management in a very good manner	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent	My only point is to add more field work.
52	Ms. Anuradha Choudhary	Guest Faculty	Defence and National Security Studies, PU, Chd	Very Well	Moderately	Agree	High	Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Very Good	Need more practice exercises, discussion mock drills	Every portion is useful	Personally I feel there should be more speakers from NIDM	Training method is already good	Techno-Legal Framework for Disaster Management with special reference to fire/earthquake is very relevant topic so we need more practical exercise related to this topic.	Not Taken	Good	Very Good	Mock Drills
53	Prof. Baljit Singh	Assistant Professor	D.A.V College Amritsar	Well	Moderately	Agree	Neither High nor Low	Strongly	Much	Relevant	Very Good	It is enough for the introduction to Disaster Management	There is nothing irrelevant	Keep organise more FDP like this	They were opt	Every speaker was very experienced, looking forward to disseminating the knowledge provided from this FDP	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	
54	Prof. HCL Rawat	Principal	University Institute of Nursing, Jalalabad	Well	Very Much	Strongly Agree	High	Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Very Good	Overall it was good	Overall it was good	More discussion			Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	
55	Sh. Kapil Chugh	Assistant Professor	Devki Devi Jain Memorial College, Ludhiana	Well	Much	Strongly Agree	Neither High nor Low	Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Very Good	Practical hands on experience of certain elements for example, mock drill using equipment	All was well planned	For PPTs by participants, time of 5 minutes was less. At least 8-10 minutes would have been helpful	Please don't rush to cover too many topic in a limited timeframe	Nothing	Did not opt	Very Good	Excellent	
56	Sh. Sandeep Kumar	Divisional Engineer (PH)	Glada, Ludhiana	Very Well	Much	Agree	Very High	Strongly	Very Much	Relevant	Very Good	Nothing	All parts are usable	Very good			Excellent	Very Good	Very Good	
57	Ms. Shabana	Student	Sai Institute of Allied Science . DehradunPublic Health	Very Well	Much	Strongly Agree	Neither High nor Low	Strongly	Neither Much nor Less	Relevant	Very Good	Every elements are covered in training programme	This was planned, every topics were choosen with planning, every topic were useful for me	More field works and practical work	No	Each and every speakers were very nice, expressive and there way of teaching were very nice and topics were covered with all intrest	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Everything is covered
58	Ms. Sunita Sharma	J.B.T.	GHS Sector 30, Chandigarh	Very Well	Very Much	Agree	High	Strongly	Much	Relevant	Very Good		Training was useful	Practical orientation	No		Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	
59	Ms. Kusum	J.B.T.	Education Department	Very Well	Much	Agree	Neither High nor Low	Strongly	Much	Relevant	Very Good		Training was useful		Practical orientation should be there		Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	



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