

'Interlinking Godavari, Krishna my most satisfying exercise'



- [Appaji Reddem](#)



- [S. Sandeep Kumar](#)



Open universities and open schools will be introduced to help people acquire life skills, says Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu. File photo: K.R. Deepak

Amaravati project is on track; Phase-I will be completed by 2018, says the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister.

Though the last 18 months have been challenging for Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister **N. Chandrababu Naidu**, interlinking Godavari and Krishna rivers has been a notable achievement for him.

In an interaction with **Appaji Reddem** and **S. Sandeep Kumar** of *The Hindu*, in Vijayawada, Mr. Naidu lists out his priorities for 2016, which include a drought-proof State, completion of the Polavaram project, construction of a capital city in Amaravati and development of coastal region as an export hub.

Amid multiple challenges you faced in the last 18 months post Andhra Pradesh bifurcation, what is the most satisfying achievement you would like to highlight?

The interlinking of Godavari and Krishna rivers has been the most satisfying exercise. The next aim is to make Andhra Pradesh a drought-proof State through different measures such as sparkler irrigation system, construction of 10 lakh farm ponds and dry-spell mitigation through rain guns. This will be the biggest and most important exercise of my life besides Amaravati.

With the State having multiple drought-prone districts, is it possible to have the mammoth plan of realising the goal of a drought-proof A.P.?

There was a long-drawn crisis and uncertainty in agriculture. Godavari was just 170 kilometres away and joining the sea. In this backdrop, the crisis is clearly a human failure. Now, I found a solution through interlinking of rivers. We have 900 mm average rainfall but still we suffer due to lack of proper irrigation while Israel, with 500 mm rainfall, is successful in agriculture.

Of late, you are focussing more on recharging ground water table. What is the broad plan?

The idea is to bring the average ground water table to three metres across the State. We are planning smart water grids, installation of piezometers to record water levels in villages and mandals. We want to involve people, especially farmers in the exercise. One metre ground water re-charge is equivalent to 90 TMC of water. Besides, there will be no evaporation loss and a lot of energy can be saved.

Polavaram has been a long-drawn project. How confident are you about completing the mega-irrigation initiative?

We will complete the project by 2018. The Central funding is crucial and we are confident of constructing the project within the stipulated time.

How did your meeting with NITI Ayog vice-chairman Arvind Panagaria go on Wednesday?

The meeting went on well and he has completed the report which was already submitted to the Prime Minister's Office. Now everything rests with the PMO.

What are the concrete developments witnessed in the phase one of the capital in Amaravati?

We'll be completing phase-I by 2018. Already, three top universities like SRM, VIT and Amity have come forward (to set up campuses). We'll be inviting Symbiosis next. The project is very much on track. To ensure construction of the capital, we need funding from the Centre besides borrowing.

There is a plan to leverage the long coastline in A.P. Can you elaborate more on this?

A.P. is centrally located with long coasts and high drafts. This is the biggest advantage for us.

I want to make the region a manufacturing hub and coastline should be utilised for the development of export industry.

To achieve this, the Centre has to clear bottlenecks and grant incentives. I see it as a future nerve centre of export industry.

You were talking about Darbar shift by June 2016. Is the exercise on track?

We are committed to shifting the entire administration by June and already six lakh square feet space is being created at Mangalagiri in the Amaravati capital region to accommodate the Secretariat and other offices.

There is a lot of emphasis on your pet programme Janmabhoomi. What would be the focus areas?

The focus is to change challenges into opportunities. From being a power-deficit State, we have turned around to become a power-surplus State. Likewise, we've achieved 11.8 per cent growth rate in the first half. Now, we plan to develop smart villages and smart wards by involving public and private sectors. I also want NRIs and corporate firms along with local people to develop the smart villages.

You are always known to be an IT man. What are your grand plans for 2016?

We are introducing 10-15 MBPS fibre optic lines that provide internet, telephone and video on-demand services across the State. The connectivity work has already been completed in Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts and by June, the entire State will be covered. This apart, we are setting up content corporations in association with the private sector to provide unlimited content through cloud computing so that the people from all sectors could reap benefits. Open universities and open schools will be introduced to help people acquire life skills.

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A petrol station completely submerged in flood waters in Fenton, Missouri. AFP

Floods swamp US Midwest

KANSAS, DECEMBER 31

Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma braced for more flooding on Thursday as rain-swollen rivers, some at record heights, overflowed their banks, washing out hundreds of structures, closing major highways and leaving thousands of people displaced from their homes.

Days of downpours from a winter storm that set off deadly tornadoes in Texas and significant snowfall in New England has pushed rivers in the U.S. Midwest to levels not seen in decades, the National Weather Service and local officials said.

More trouble ahead

- Rain-swollen rivers in Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma threaten to spell more trouble
- At least 27 people have died in the region's flooding since the weekend, mostly from driving into flooded areas

The flood has closed sections of Interstate 44 and Interstate 55, both major trucking routes, along with many local roads near rivers, the Missouri Department of Transportation said on Thursday.

Freezing temperatures in

the area in the coming days will cause some flooded areas in Missouri and Illinois to turn icy, adding to challenges, forecasters said.

At least 27 people have died in the region's flooding since the weekend, mostly from driving into flooded areas after storms dropped up to 12 inches (30 cm) of rain, officials said.

Flooding has destroyed hundreds of homes and businesses and overflowing rivers could menace Southern states as the water moves downstream toward the Gulf of Mexico, the National Weather Service said. — Reuters

The Times of India

Title : For New Yr, Ganga hotels defy NGT ban

Author : Sharma Seema

Location :

Dehradun:

Article Date : 01/01/2016

17 Resorts Set Up Beach Camps For 2,500 Guests

In what is an apparent contravention of a recent National Green Tribunal (NGT) order banning beach camps near the Ganga, a clutch of resorts have put up beach camping tents in Havel valley of Tehri on the banks of the Ganga for New Year's Eve celebrations. An estimated 2,500 guests have also been booked to stay in these camps.

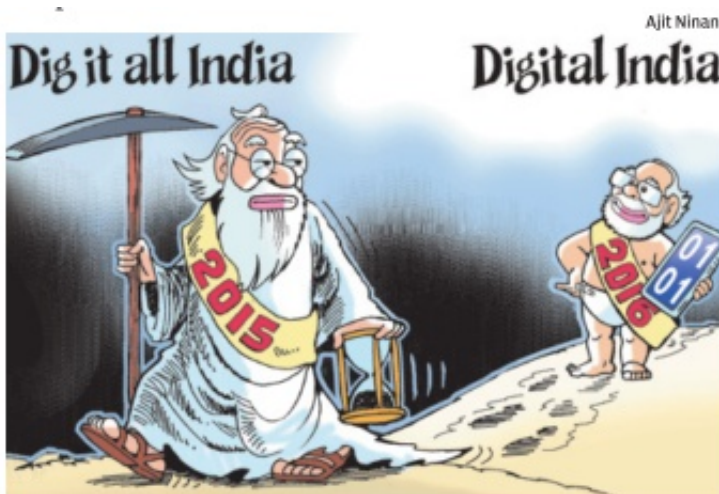
An NGO, SAFE, which had moved NGT against beach camping near the Ganga, told TOI on Thursday that it will approach the tribunal again regarding the matter. Meanwhile, the district administration has said it will not allow the camps to function even as preparations for the party began at the camps.

Sources said, some 17 resort owners have set up these camps in violation of the NGT order. Elaborate lighting arrangements and provisions for music have been made at these camps where two types of tents -Alpine, costing Rs 2,500 per night, and Swiss, which comes at about Rs 5,000 per night -have been offered to campers.

Arvind Negi, one of the participants in Masterchef 2013 and owner of Yamkeshwar Resorts Association, has put up a list of delectable food items to be served at his camp. When Negi was told this is in violation of the NGT order, he said, "We have set up these camps legally under the Sarai Act. We had also taken licences from the district magistrate at the time of establishing our resorts. So, technically, we are not bound by the orders of the NGT."

Pauri district magistrate Chandershekhar Yadav, however, told TOI that these camps were illegal. "The resort owners have not sought any permission from us. These camps are illegal and I have directed my officials not to permit them to hold these camps," Yadav said.

Vikrant Tongad, founder president of Social Action for Forest and Environment (SAFE), the NGO which moved NGT against beach camping near the Ganga, said, "NGT's order was meant to curb pollution in Ganga and its tributaries, which badly affects wildlife and the ecosystem. These resort owners cannot be permitted to operate at free will. I am shocked how the district administration permitted them to operate like this."





Elaborate arrangements for lighting and music have been made

Freak heatwave may unfreeze North Pole In Season Of Extreme Weather Events, Temperature Rises To Freezing Point, 20°C Above Normal

The Times of India (Mumbai edition) · 1 Jan 2016 · 15 ·

Montreal: Temperatures at the North Pole have risen above freezing point, 20 degrees Celsius above the mid-winter norm and the latest abnormality in a season of extreme weather events.



Canadian weather authorities blamed the temperature spike on the freak depression which has already brought record Christmas temperatures to North America and lashed Britain with floods.

The deep low pressure area is currently looming over Iceland and churning up hurricane force of 75-knot winds and 30-foot waves in north Atlantic, while dragging warm air northwards.

“It’s a very violent and extremely powerful depression, so it’s not surprising that hot temperatures have been pushed so far north,” said Canadian government meteorologist Nathalie Hasell. “This deep depression has pushed hot air as far as the North Pole, where temperatures are at least 20 degrees above normal, at around freezing point, between zero and two degrees,” she said.

An Arctic monitoring point, 300 kilometres from the Pole, that had recorded minus 37 degrees on Monday saw the temperature shoot up to minus eight by Thursday, said researcher James Morison.

The polar region is the area of the world that has seen the most profound effects of climate change in recent decades. Average year-round temperatures in the Arctic are three degrees Celsius higher than they were in the preindustrial era; snowfall is heavier, winds are stronger and the ice sheet has been shrinking for 30 years.

It would be too hasty, however, to pin this week’s extreme weather directly on man-made climate change, rather than on a discreet anomaly. Hasell said Canada has not kept complete records of North Pole weather but that it was nonetheless “bizarre” to see such high temperatures on the ice pack in the middle of its long night.

After tormenting the North Atlantic, the depression is expected to head towards Russia’s Siberia, where the inhabitants can expect a heatwave of sorts.

In Canada, the capital of the Nunavut territory of the native Inuit, Iqaluit, celebrated a relatively balmy Christmas when temperatures rose to minus 4.6 degrees — up from an average of minus 21. Baffin Island, known for its snow, experienced unheard of rainfall in December, said David Phillips of Canada’s environment ministry.

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THE TIMES OF INDIA

Met: At 11 hours of dense fog, most 'clear' Dec in 6 years

THE TIMES OF INDIA NEWS SERVICE | Dec 31, 2015, 11.38 PM IST

New Delhi: December ended with just 11 hours of dense fog witnessed through the month, making it the most fog-free December in six years, the IGI Airport Met office said on Thursday.

In the past 15 years, only twice has the month of December seen less fog hours than this month, the Met office said. These years were 2007 and 2009. December normally sees 50 hours of dense fog.

"Persistent winds over Delhi through the month prevented fog formation. CAT-III landing systems, which are launched when visibility drops to below 200 metres, were operationalised on just one day, December 12," said R K Jenamani, head of IGI Met office.

Another reason for subdued fog during December was the dryness in the air. The month did not get any rain, with the Safdarjung station recording just trace rainfall on two days.

Met officials attributed the lack of moisture to a weak western disturbance (WD) regime this year. WDs, a name given to cold winds entering north India from central Asia and Europe, usually regulate winter weather in the region and bring rain to the northern plains.

This year, the WD system has been particularly weak, resulting in largely dry weather over north India. This in turn has helped keep fog away because the latter requires moisture droplets. The absence of fog has also prevented 'cold day' conditions in the city, which usually sees two-three such days during December.

Centre's drought aid to other states, no money for Punjab

SARBJIT DHALIWAL

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

CHANDIGARH, DECEMBER 31

The Union Government has approved financial aid for several drought-hit states, but it has not spared a singly penny for Punjab. Sources said the Centre had approved ₹6,800 crore as fiscal aid for drought-affected Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka.

In all, 10 states had sought aid of about ₹40,000 crore on the plea that drought-like situation had damaged crops in their respective areas. Punjab had sought ₹1,500 crore for kharif crops in 2014 and ₹2,260 crore for kharif crops in 2015.

The rain deficit in 2014 in the state was in the range of 50 per cent and this year, it



₹6,800 crore for other states

The Centre has approved ₹6,800 crore aid for drought-affected Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka. The Punjab government had sought ₹1,500 crore for damage to kharif crops in 2014 and ₹2,260 crore in 2015.

was nearly 40 per cent. While other states can declare drought, Punjab cannot do the same technically as it has a large network of 14 lakh tubewells to irrigate crops.

Farmers have to spend additional money to save their crops due rainfall deficit. Recently, the Centre had

allowed the state to spend ₹645 crore from the calamity relief fund to compensate farmers whose cotton crop was wiped out due to whitefly attack.

Meanwhile, the price of cotton has started seeing an upward trend due to fresh demand for ginned cotton in the international market.



10 से 15 सालों में सबसे ज्यादा गर्म रह सकता है पहला दिन 1 जनवरी की गर्मी तोड़ेगी रेकॉर्ड

■ नगर संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली

दिल्ली में नए साल का पहला दिन बीते 10 से 15 सालों में सबसे ज्यादा गर्म रह सकता है। मौसम वैज्ञानिकों के मुताबिक आमतौर पर नए साल की पहले दिन मौसम काफी ठंडा रहता है लेकिन साल 2015 में दिसंबर महीने के आखिरी दो हफ्तों में मौसम ने करवट ली है। साथ ही पहली जनवरी के दिन आमतौर पर घना कोहरा छाता है और मैक्सिमम टेम्परेचर 17 से 20 डिग्री सेल्सियस के आसपास ही रहता है।

मौसम वैज्ञानिकों के मुताबिक पिछले साल 2015 की पहली जनवरी के दिन मैक्सिमम टेम्परेचर नॉर्मल से एक डिग्री ज्यादा के साथ 21.6 डिग्री दर्ज हुआ था। वहीं साल 2014 में पहली जनवरी के दिन मैक्सिमम टेम्परेचर नॉर्मल से दो डिग्री कम के साथ 18.2 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज हुआ था। साल 2016 में पहली जनवरी के

31 दिसंबर को
मैक्सिमम टेम्परेचर 25.1
डिग्री दर्ज हुआ

दिन मैक्सिमम टेम्परेचर 24 डिग्री रहने का अनुमान लगाया है। नए साल की पहली तारीख में इतना ज्यादा टेम्परेचर पिछले कुछ सालों में नहीं गया। मौसम वैज्ञानिकों ने कहा कि इतना ज्यादा टेम्परेचर जाता है तो इससे पिछले 10 से 15 सालों का रेकॉर्ड टूट सकता है। साथ ही अगर दोपहर के वक्त गर्म हवाएं चलती हैं और तेज धूप निकलती है तो पहली जनवरी के दिन मैक्सिमम टेम्परेचर का ऑल टाइम रेकॉर्ड भी टूट सकता है।

स्काइमेट के मौसम वैज्ञानिक महेश पलावत ने बताया कि अरब सागर से लगातार बीते चार से पांच दिनों के दौरान राजस्थान की तरफ गरम हवाएं पहुंची हैं। राजस्थान में एक साइक्लोनिक सर्कुलेशन

बनाया हुआ है, जिससे होते हुए गरम हवाएं दिल्ली की तरफ आ रही हैं। जिसके कारण दिल्ली का मौसम गरम दर्ज हो रहा है।

मौसम वैज्ञानिकों के मुताबिक बीते दस सालों में ग्लोबल स्तर पर मौसम में काफी बदलाव हुआ है। क्लाइमेट चेंज और ग्लोबल वॉर्मिंग का असर लगातार मौसम के चेंज होते पैटर्न पर बन रहा है। 31 दिसंबर यानी गुरुवार के दिन मैक्सिमम टेम्परेचर 25.1 डिग्री दर्ज हुआ, जो नॉर्मल से पांच डिग्री ज्यादा रहा। मौसम विभाग के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक 31 दिसंबर का दिन पिछले पांच सालों में सबसे ज्यादा गर्म दिन दर्ज हुआ। 31 दिसंबर को मैक्सिमम टेम्परेचर साल 2010 में 19 डिग्री, 2011 में 21 डिग्री, 2012 में 17 डिग्री, 2013 में 20 डिग्री और 2014 में 20 डिग्री टेम्परेचर दर्ज हुआ है।

वहीं मिनिमम टेम्परेचर 8.2 डिग्री रहा जो नॉर्मल से एक डिग्री ज्यादा रहा।

मौसम विभाग ने अपने बुलेटिन में कहा कि शुक्रवार को पहली जनवरी के दिन बादल छाप रह सकते हैं। दोपहर आते-आते आसमान साफ हो सकता है। सुबह हल्का कोहरा भी छा सकता है। मैक्सिमम टेम्परेचर 24 डिग्री और मिनिमम टेम्परेचर 7 डिग्री रहने का अनुमान है।

असामान्य मौसम

सत्तर साल में तीसरी बार उत्तरी ध्रुव गर्म हुआ

इस हफ्ते उत्तरी ध्रुव का तापमान पांच डिग्री सेल्सियस पहुंच सकता है। यानी हमेशा बर्फ से जमे रहने वाले इस इलाके में शिकारो, वियना और इस्तांबुल से ज्यादा गर्मी पड़ेगी। ऐसा पिछले सत्तर साल में तीसरी बार हो रहा है।

30 डिग्री सेल्सियस होता है आमतौर पर यहां तापमान

35 डिग्री का इजाफा होगा तापमान में तूफान के चलते इस हफ्ते

1948 के बाद तीसरी बार शून्य से ज्यादा हुआ पारा

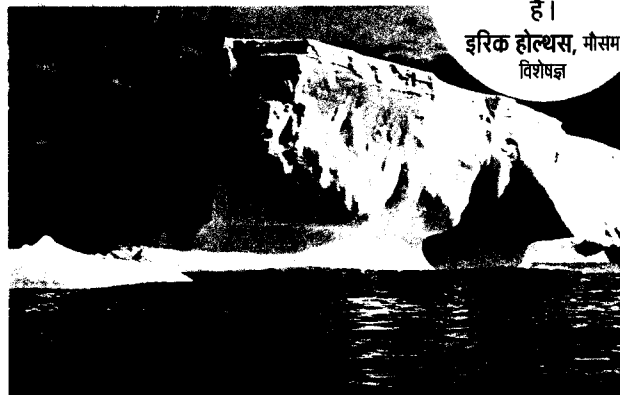
मौसम में यह बदलाव भयानक और

अविश्वसनीय रूप से दुर्लभ है।

इरिक होल्थस, मौसम विशेषज्ञ

तूफान है कारण

आर्कटिक में एक निम्नदाब का क्षेत्र बना है। इससे ब्रिटेन, स्कॉटलैंड और आयरलैंड में भयानक तूफान आया है। वहां तेज हवाओं संग बारिश हुई है। अमेरिका के डलास में भी बवंडर आए हैं। यह उत्तरीपूर्वी अंटार्कटिक के सबसे बड़े तूफानों में से एक है, जिससे 230 किमी प्रति घंटे की गति से हवाएं चल रही हैं। इस तूफान से बनी गर्म हवाएं ध्रुव पर पहुंचेंगी, जिससे पारे में जबरदस्त बदलाव होगा।



यूरोप और अमेरिका में कम पड़ रही सर्दी

मौसम विशेषज्ञों के मुताबिक आर्कटिक में तापमान में उतार-चढ़ाव सामान्य है, लेकिन यह बदलाव का चरम है। मौसम में असामान्य बदलाव के चलते पहले ही यूरोप और पूर्वी अमेरिका में इस साल सर्दी के मौसम में तापमान बेहद ज्यादा है। वहीं दक्षिण अमेरिका में भारी बारिश हो रही है।

कम होगी ध्रुव पर बर्फ

ध्रुव के इस गर्म मौसम से आर्कटिक पर बर्फ बनने की रफ्तार प्रभावित होगी। ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के चलते पहले ही यहां बर्फ कम हो चुकी है।

स्रोत: एजेंसी

नेपाल में भूकंप

काठमांडौ, (भाषा): मध्य नेपाल में आज तड़के भूकंप का हल्का झटका महसूस किया गया जिसकी तीव्रता रिक्टर पैमाने पर 4.3 मापी गयी। भूकंप का झटका सुबह करीब सात बजकर 41 मिनट पर आया और इसका केंद्र काठमांडौ के उत्तर पूर्व में 70 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर सिंधुपालचौक पर स्थित था। राष्ट्रीय भूकंप विज्ञान केंद्र के अनुसार 25 अप्रैल के विनाशकारी भूकंप के बाद 4.0 तीव्रता के कुल 422 झटके देश में आए हैं।

1-1-2018

Published: January 1, 2016 02:06 IST | Updated: January 1, 2016 02:29 IST January 1, 2016

This year, don't speed dial the Army



• [Vaishna Roy](#)



The Hindu

'FIRST IN, LAST OUT': "What, in principle, was laid down as a 'last in, first out' policy has been turned on its head." Picture shows army personnel on a rescue operation in Chennai. — PHOTO: G. SRIBHARATH

In the 2013 Uttarakhand deluge, when the Army was single-handedly tackling relief work, someone on Facebook said he was irritated by the constant praise being heaped on the Army's heroic efforts. Enough, he said, the Army is just doing a job it is supposed to do.

And that is exactly what most people assume — that it's a first-line duty of the armed forces to swim into any disaster and rescue everybody. Whether it was Uttarakhand, the fire in Kolkata's Burrabazar, or the Chennai floods, each time it's been the armed forces that have stepped in. Whether an explosion in a bazaar or a child falling into a well, the armed forces are called in.

What, in principle, was laid down as a "last in, first out" policy has been turned on its head. Instead, the forces are the first to be called in and they are the last to leave, reinforcing the impression that they are only "doing their duty".

The reality is rather different. Not only does the Disaster Management (DM) Act, 2005 not indicate any primacy for the role of the armed forces, it does not even formalise their role; merely stating that the management of disasters could include the "deployment of naval, military and air forces, other armed forces of the Union or any other civilian personnel as may be required for the purposes of this Act".

It is not that the forces grudge it; in fact, they think it their duty to pitch in. Unfortunately, however, being called out so frequently has a negative impact. Each time it happens, their cutting edge is reduced. They pay a heavy price by way of training time, deployment and equipment losses.

Men for the job

To prevent just this, the 2005 Act established the NDMA or National Disaster Management Authority, and the NDRF or National Disaster Response Force. While the NDMA is the planning and coordinating body, the NDRF has the manpower, equipment and training to handle relief work. The NDRF, launched in 2006, today has 12 battalions stationed across the country, with men drawn on five-year deputations from the Border Security Force, the Central Reserve Police Force, the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), etc. The men undergo specialised training in relief work for quakes, landslides, biochemical mishaps, mountain rescue, and more.

So, where are they when we need them? Actually, they are very much there and, in fact, 11 teams (45 men per team) from the NDRF's Arakkonam unit in Tamil Nadu were mobilised for the Chennai floods, followed by seven more teams from Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Karnataka. We also saw those orange life jackets in Nepal, where India sent relief teams within five hours of the quake.

Hobbled by the system

If, despite this, the armed forces end up being the most visible force at hand, there are a few reasons. First is the sheer shortfall of personnel. As Indian Police Service officer O.P. Singh, Director-General, NDRF, points out, "We have just around 13,000 men compared to 13 lakh in the Army." For India's size and population, these numbers are too few, but the NDRF is expanding slowly; it started with eight battalions and now has 12.

Second, who holds the NDMA and, in turn, the NDRF accountable when they fall short? With an annual budget of over Rs.350 crore, why is it so difficult to produce quicker responses, better trained staff and high-end equipment on the ground? Nobody is asking.

Finally, the bigger reason why NDRF is not as effective as it could be is because of, as always in India, bureaucratic failure. The mandarins in Delhi have not empowered NDMA, made it functionally independent or accountable. Talking to me after Uttarakhand, J.K. Sinha, who was then serving his second term at NDMA, spoke of how the organisation is plagued by politics and apathy. For instance, in theory the NDMA must ensure that States have response units across districts and blocks. In practice, it can shout itself hoarse but State governments are not obliged to respond.

States need to step up

To be truly effective, one national force is not enough; each State must build and maintain its own State- and district-level response units. NDMA guidelines say that States must have a contingency plan that ranges from making vulnerability studies to preparing lists of sources that can be tapped for trucks, food or blankets; lists of doctors who can be called for trauma duty or post-mortems; and even firewood suppliers for mass cremations. Such plans are not made and if made, nobody hears of them.

More important, do bureaucracies have the will and intelligence to use available resources optimally? For instance, shutting down Chennai airport freed up hundreds of CISF personnel, but they were not rushed into relief work. In fact, even much of the State's police was kept idle.

On paper, States are expected to train personnel from the fire, police, and home guards departments and keep them disaster-ready. In reality, said Mr. Sinha, "we have to cajole them to attend training." According to him, 90 per cent of State governments do not even use the disaster management funds released to them.

A few States like Bihar, Gujarat, Assam and Odisha now have impressive response units. But Tamil Nadu does not figure on this list. Despite the tsunami, only around 90 personnel have received relief training so far.

Rules of engagement

One solution could be to lay out a clear process under which the armed forces will be deployed. First, the Home Ministry must be asked to define just what its arms can deliver. For instance, trained personnel from the police, fire services, civil defence, and home guards must be available on call along with equipment. If such local teams had been available from Day 1, Chennai would not have had to depend on ill-equipped citizens to bail each other out.

Second, threshold levels must be set for when the armed forces will be called in and pulled out. And last, we must define what a national calamity is, and reserve the armed forces only for those occasions. Even the 13th Finance Commission report says: "Although the DM Act uses terms like 'substantial loss of life, or human suffering', 'damage to and destruction of property'... it does not quantify these terms."

When such a process is laid out, the magnitude of a disaster will determine when the armed forces are called in rather than their being used as a default solution. And this process will also ensure that the NDRF functions the way it was designed to.

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