

# COURSE REPORT



## A five-day Residential Training of Trainers Programme on “ENGAGING YOUTH & ADOLESCENTS IN DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION”

Jointly Organised by

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT (NIDM)**

(South Campus, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India)

&

**MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY**

**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu

**Date : 18 to 22, March 2024**

**Venue : Sundaranar Hall, MSU**

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### **1. About NIDM**

The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), 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 re-designation 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. The Institute works through strategic partnerships with various ministries and departments of the central, state and local governments, academic, research and technical organizations in India and abroad and other bi-lateral and multi-lateral international agencies. NIDM is proud to have a multi-disciplinary core team of professionals working in various aspects of disaster management. In its endeavour to facilitate training and capacity development, the Institute has state-of-the-art facilities like classrooms, seminar hall and video-conferencing facilities etc. 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 support to various National and State level agencies in the field of Disaster Management & Disaster Risk Reduction training, research, ~ 10 ~ documentation, awareness and human resources and capacity development in the field of disaster mitigation and management in India and in the region. NIDM also 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.

## **2. About MS University**

Manonmaniam Sundaranar University (MSU) is a dynamic institution of higher learning, set in a rural milieu of southern Tamil Nadu, with a campus spread of 550 acres. The University was established by the Government of Tamil Nadu as a teaching-cum-affiliating University on 7th September, 1990 to cater to the long-felt needs of the people of the three southern most districts of Tamil Nadu viz., Tirunelveli, Tenkasi, Thoothukudi, and Kanyakumari. It is named after the renowned Tamil Poet scholar, Professor P. Sundaram Pillai (1855-1897), the author of the famous verse drama Manonmaniam. It is his poem that has become "Tamil Thaa Vazhthu" the official invocation song sung in all functions in Tamil Nadu. The motto of the University is "Reaching the Unreached". Around

2400 students are studying in this institution directly. The University has under its jurisdiction 91 affiliated Colleges, 6 University Colleges and 3 Constituent Colleges, about 1,20,000 students in regular mode and 40,000 students in distance mode.

These colleges, amongst which three are over 100 years old viz., St. John's College, M.D.T. Hindu College, and Sarah Tucker College the oldest women's college in the state, have contributed decisively to the cause of higher education of this region. The main focus of the university is to produce individuals who have the expertise and intellectual curiosity to make a difference in their profession and the society and in conducting the research needed to meet the challenges facing the contemporary world. This is keeping us in line with the Vision-2023 document of our Honourable Former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Ms. J. Jayalalitha, and her aim to impart quality higher education to the students. Majority of the students of this University belong to rural and economically weaker sections of the society. Hence, this University imparts education at nominal and affordable cost. The curricula of the courses offered by this University are periodically updated and the University has resourceful teachers to deliver the same.

### **3. About the course**

#### **Background**

WHO defines 'Adolescents' as individuals in the 10-19 years age group and 'Youth' as the 15-24- year age group. While 'Young People' covers the age range of 10-24 years. In India, as per Census 2011, adolescent population (10-19) is 253.2 million and that of the youth (15-24) is 231.9 million, constituting 20.9 percent and 19.2 percent of the total population respectively.<sup>3</sup> The population of the young (10-24) is 364.6 million (30.1%). The young people are becoming a transformative force for social change and progress in India and around the world. The contribution of Adolescents/Youth in disaster response is considerable.

Despite the risks and vulnerabilities young people face, especially in disaster situations, it would be short-sighted to view Adolescents/Youth simply as victims or passive beneficiaries of assistance. Adolescents/Youth can make important contributions to Disaster Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, and response activities. Crisis situations can actually prove to open up new spaces for young people to contribute in ways that are meaningful and empowering. Though rarely acknowledged or recorded, young men and women have social and cultural resources for adaptation and have exhibited

tremendous courage, resilience, and leadership skills in disaster situations. Tsunamis, Kerala Flood, and Cyclone Fani and Cyclone Gaja is and examples of Adolescent/Youth involvement in natural disasters and crisis situations. There are many examples of Adolescents/Youth-serving networks who, immediately following a disaster, have volunteered their services to help rebuild their communities.

## **YOUTH & ADOLESCENT INSTITUTIONS ANDVOLUNTEERS**

The government of India has promoted various Adolescent/Youth forums such as National Service Scheme (NSS), Bharath Scouts and Guides, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYK) National Cadet Corps (NCC), and Indian Red Cross Society to promote volunteerism and involve Adolescents/Youth in community development work. A large number of Adolescents/Youths were enrolled as a volunteer in the abovementioned Adolescents/Youth forum and they were actively engaged in Disaster Risk Management activities. The detail of Youth& Adolescents membership in various Youth & Adolescents forums is given below.

## **YOUTH &ADOLESCENTS VOLUNTEERS INVARIOUS FORUM**

<b>Youth/Adolescents Forum</b>	<b>No. of Members</b>
National Service Scheme	3925500
Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	3528642
Bharath Scouts and Guides	3395139
National Cadet Corps	1281298
Civil Defence Volunteers	425000
Indian Red Cross Society	DNA
Aabda Mitra	5500
Total	12561079

**Source:** Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

## **PURPOSE OF TRAINING**

The above data on Youth & Adolescents volunteers in various Youth & Adolescents forums is evidence of the potential of Adolescents/Youth to be engaged as volunteers in Disaster Risk Reduction activities. Youth & Adolescents' contributions in DRR activities are remarkable and Youth & Adolescents can be effectively involved in DRR activities with proper supportand guidance. Considering the huge potential of Youth & Adolescents, it is very important to train the officials who are guiding Youth &

Adolescents in various forums. The trained officials can guide the Youth & Adolescents and engage them effectively in DRR activities.

## **TARGET AUDIENCE**

This training module is designed for coordinators and programme officers and volunteers of various Adolescents/Youth forum such as National Service Scheme (NSS), Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), Bharath Scouts and Guides (BSGs), National Cadet Corps (NCC), Civil Defense Volunteers (CDV) and Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS).

## **AIM OF TRAINING**

Aim of this training programme is to build the capacity among the Adolescents/Youth coordinators on Basic concepts of Disaster Risk Management and strengthening the mechanism for effective involvement of Adolescents/Youth in Disaster Risk management activities. The trained officers will teach their learning in to their Youth & Adolescent volunteers and engage Youth & Adolescents in disaster risk reduction activities.

## **OBJECTIVES**

*At the end of this course, participants will be able to:*

- Explain the basic concepts of Disaster Risk Management
- Define youth, adolescents, and Volunteerism
- Describe the process of engaging Youth Volunteers in disaster Risk management
- Explain the Role of youth & adolescents in mitigating the impact of climate change
- Can identify a list of Disaster risk management activities to be implemented by youth & adolescents.
- Describe the role of youth organization in Disaster Risk Management
- Prepare action plan for Youth organization to involve in Disaster Risk Management

## **LEARNING METHODS**

The training will be conducted in English as well as vernacular language. The Methodology is participatory in nature and will employ interpersonal communication techniques to make the training more interactive, and practical with hands-on experiences. Various participatory teaching and learning methods like Role play, Group Discussion, Videos, Case Studies, and Games will be used to cover each training module.

## TRAINING DURATION

This training programme is scheduled for 5 days in residential mode with four training modules. Each module has three to four lessons to meet the objectives of the training. This programme will be conducted in collaboration with ATIs, Central and State universities.

## TRAINING MODULE

### **Module -1:** Disaster and Development

- Basic concepts of Disaster Risk Management
- Hazard and Vulnerability profile of India
- Disaster effect on Development

### **Module -2:** Youth & Adolescent Volunteerism for Disaster Risk Reduction

- Defining Youth, Adolescents, and Volunteerism
- Engaging Youth & Adolescents Volunteers in disaster Risk management
- Disaster Impact on Youth & Adolescents and way forward

### **Module- 3:** Role of Youth Organization in Disaster Risk Management

- Learning from Youth forum/Youth organization
- Role of NSS and NCC in Disaster management
- Role of Scouts & Youth Club
- Role of Civil Defence Volunteers and Red Cross

### **Module -4:** Capacity of Youth organization and Disaster risk management

- Success stories of Youth & Adolescents involvement in DRM
- Action plan for the Youth organization

## 1. Patron

**1. Shri Rajendra Ratnoo, Executive Director, NIDM**



Shri Rajendra Ratnoo is an IAS officer of 2001 Batch of Tamil Nadu Cadre. He is presently serving as Executive Director, National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India. Before joining NIDM, he was working as Joint Secretary, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, where he was looking after International Coordination with European Countries, including India's participation in World Economic Forum (Davos), National

Industrial Corridor Programme, India International Convention Centre, Industrial Development Schemes for Jammu & Kashmir, Himalayan and North East states. He was also heading the 'Project Monitoring Group' in DPIIT where he supported the Cabinet Secrssetariat for monitoring of all the projects of the country above Rs. 500 crores. He was also holding the charge of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM).

He has served the state of Tamil Nadu in various capacities in different sectors including, Tsunami Rehabilitation, Rural Development, Fisheries, Shipping, Urban Governance, Technical & Higher Education, Disaster Management, etc. He was also the District Collector in Cuddalore and Kanyakumari Districts. Shri Ratnoo brings with him a wealth of experience in managing a variety of disaster situations including Tsunami, Floods, Cyclones, Oil Spill, Risk mitigation for Chemical Disaster, Fire emergencies as well as health emergencies including swine flu, dengue and COVID-19.

He is a graduate in Economics, Psychology and Philosophy with a post graduate degree in Psychology. A **gold medallist** from JNU, he has completed his M.Phil. in Community Health from JNU.

Shri Rajendra Ratnoo awarded the **Prime Minister's National Award** for effective implementation of NREGS works. He was recognized as the 'Best Collector' for effective Public Grievance Redressal in his district for which he won the **Chief Minister's Award** twice. He has been conferred '**Yuva Ratna**' Award by the Governor of Rajasthan and **Professional Efficiency Award** by Rotary International.

## 2. Supervision and Guidance

### 2. Prof. Santosh Kumar, Project Director



Capacity Development expert with 35 years of experience in different positions in the Development Planning and DRR Sector. A PhD. in Economics, he studied Gender & Development in IDS, Sussex, UK and received professional training in Disaster risk Management from Israel, backed with International work exposure at The World Bank and Inter- governmental body of SAARC. He has also worked at state levels in different

capacities in UP Academy of Administration, Nainital and RIPA, Jaipur. He is an experienced hand in designing, Planning and implementing mitigation and long term disaster recovery plan and projects. He brings with him rare combination of operations and academia. His experience of working at the grass root to national to international level in all aspects spanning DRR is an added value. He specializes in disaster management planning, Post disaster loss and need assessment, Recovery and inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction. His insight of bringing development into disaster risk reduction has also allowed new thinking in the framework. At the international level he has been contributing in shifting International and national policies by engaging himself in dialogues, negotiations and participating in international strategic conferences. His engagement in disaster risk reduction process is since 1995.

### **3. Resource Person**

#### **3. Dr. Kumar Raka, Senior Programme Officer**



A Social Scientist & a reputed Disaster Management Professional. He has completed his Masters, M. Phil and Ph. D in Sociology from JNU, New Delhi. He also earned a Masters in Disaster and Emergency Management from Tel Aviv University, Israel. With more than 18 years of professional experience in DRR his contributions are significant in establishing NDRF in its early years. As Planning Specialist & HoD, Disaster Management, Noida Authority he established a vibrant DM mechanism in twin-cities of Noida & Greater Noida and conducted a Mega School Earthquake Evacuation Drill 'on the Same Day at the Same Time' wherein 110 Schools with over one lakh stakeholders (students and faculties) participated and that

earned a place in 'Limca Book of World Records' 2018 edition. Presently, in lieu with visionary initiatives of the ED, NIDM; he is proactively engaged in establishing CCDRR Centre of NIDM as 'Centre of Excellence' and has created two more Records mentioned in 'India Book of Records' 2021 edition. Besides conducting numerous research studies, capacity building programmes, trainings, preparing policy papers, writing research papers, articles etc. Dr. Kumar has been instrumental in mainstreaming children, adolescents, youth centric DRR with gender sensitive and disability inclusive approach.

#### **4. Dr. Balu I, Consultant, CCDRR, NIDM**



A Disaster Risk Reduction, Development management and Capacity Development Professional with 15 Years of Experience in different positions in the Development Management and Disaster Risk Reduction Sector. A PhD in Sociology, studied Development Management from Tata-Dhan Academy, backed with national work exposure at National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj, Ministry of Home affairs, Government of

India and Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India. Experience of working at the grass root to national level in all aspects Development Management and Disaster Risk Reduction is an added value. Specialised in Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction, Youth for Development & Disaster Management. Presently working at CCDRR Centre, National Institute of Disaster Management, Ministry of home affairs, Government of India. Created two Records mentioned in 'India Book of Records' 2021 edition. Received Subhas Chandra Bose Excellence Award for Care and protection of children from Disaster, Excellence award for school safety.

#### **5. Inauguration**

The CCDRR Centre in association with Manonmaniyam Sundaranar University (MSU) is organized a five day Face to Face ToT Programme on Engaging Youth and Adolescents in DRM & CCA. Dr. Selvaraj, Associate Professor, MS University delivered welcome address. Dr. Balu, Consultant, CCDRR, NIDM, Delivered About the Programme. Dr. Kumar Raka Senior Programme Officer, CCDRR Centre, NIDM delivered opening remarks. Prof. N. Chandrasekar, Vice Chancellor, MS University delivered presidential address. Dr. R. Ramasubramanian, Assistant Professor Department of History M.S.University, Tirunelveli. delivered vote of thanks. About 60 NSS Programme Officers and NCC Coordinators are participated in the programme.

#### **6. Day wise -Technical Sessions**

##### **SESSION 1: CONCEPTS OF DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT**

**Resource person: Dr. Kumar Raka, Programme Officer, NIDM**

Dr. Kumar Rakha introduced basic terminologies associated with disaster management and explained the differences between them. He explained how the risk is associated with the major factors like hazard, vulnerability, exposure and capacity. He termed hazard as a process, phenomenon or activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property, damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. It can be either natural or anthropogenic in origin. Whereas disaster is a serious disruption in functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to the hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity leading to one or more of the following, human, material, economic and environmental losses and impact. He explained that exposure is the situation of people, infrastructure, housing, production capacities and other tangible human assets located in hazard prone areas. Whereas capacity refers to all the strengths attributes resources available within a community, organization, society to manage and

reduce disaster risk and strengthen resilience. He explained the difference between prevention and mitigation. Prevention reduces vulnerability and exposure through that remove the risk of disaster, whereas mitigation is the lessening or minimizing of the adverse impacts of a hazardous event. He explained the concept of mitigation with the example of helmet usage by motor vehicle riders: where helmet lessen the impact of accident.

He explained that preparedness is the knowledge and capacities developed by governance, response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate respond to and recover from the impact of disasters. The response phase actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and make the basic subsistence needs of the people affected. The rehabilitation includes the restoration of basic services and facilities for the functioning of a community or society affected by a disaster.

The recovery phase includes restoring/improving of livelihoods and health, as well as economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets, system and activities of a disaster affected community or a society. He explained reconstruction is the medium- and long-term rebuilding and sustainable preparation of resilient critical infrastructures, services housing facilities and livelihoods required for full functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster. Finally, he explained about the resilience, which is ability of individual, communities or societies and system to be resistant to shock and stress brought about by natural hazards and bounce back better or bounce forward. He gave an

example by sighting the structural resilience of building in Japan, and how bridges were constructed to withstand the natural disasters like earthquake.



## **SESSION 2: Disaster Management Mechanism in Country**

**Resource person: Dr. Kumar Raka, Programme Officer, NIDM**

The session began with an overview of the vulnerability profile of India, considering various natural and human-induced hazards prevalent in different regions. Dr. Kumar Raka presented the latest research findings and data related to disaster risks, allowing participants to grasp the magnitude and complexity of vulnerability in the country. He

discussed the role of various agencies, including the armed forces, in coordinating and executing emergency response plans during disasters. He emphasized on the significance of community-based vulnerability assessments and the need for inclusivity in disaster planning and highlighted the importance of understanding the unique vulnerabilities of different social groups to develop targeted and effective disaster management strategies.

The trainer facilitated interactive discussions and group activities, encouraging participants to share their experiences and insights on disaster management in their respective regions.

### **KEY OUTCOMES:**

- ❖ Participants gained a thorough understanding of the vulnerability profile of India, including the diverse range of natural and human-induced hazards prevalent in different regions of the country.
- ❖ The session provided participants with insights into the magnitude and complexity of disaster risks faced by India, based on the latest research findings and data.
- ❖ Practical experiences and examples from disaster response operations enriched the participants' understanding of the challenges and opportunities in disaster management.
- ❖ Participants understood the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, and local communities, in disaster management and response.
- ❖ A significant paradigm shift has taken place because of the Disaster Management Act of 2005, from Relief Centric to a Holistic and Integrated Approach with the emphasis on preparedness.
- ❖ Response Mechanism includes Specialized Response & proactive deployment during impending disaster situations.
- ❖ The session emphasized the importance of a holistic and collaborative approach to disaster management, encouraging participants to foster cooperation among various stakeholders for better outcomes.



## SESSION 3: HAZARD AND VULNERABILITY PROFILE OF INDIA AND THE REGION

**Resource person : Dr. Balu I, Consultant, NIDM**

Dr. Balu I explained about the vulnerability of India towards disasters including flood, drought, cyclones, earthquake and landslides. The geography of India with vast coastline of approximately 7540 km and the presence of Himalayan mountains in the north east region make the country more prone to disasters. The intensity, duration and condition of the location are the major factors which determine hazard. The occurrence of an earthquake during a day time lessens the impact due to the greater response level. Any how the destruction depends on the its intensity and geographical features of the locality. He explained that the natural disaster like flood, landslide, and earthquake are common all over the world. Sometime one hazard led to another hazards. As a result of it the same area faced number of hazards at the same time and brought into uncontrolled disaster event. In this case mitigation of disasters is very challengeable issue. So for the preparation of disaster management plan of a region, consideration of all possible hazards is important. He concluded that holistic approach is the only way for development of these multi hazard prone area.



## **SESSION 4: Multi Hazard Do's and Don'ts**

**Resource person: Dr. Kumar Raka, Programme Officer, NIDM**

In this session Dr.Kumar raka said that In effective disaster management, adhering to certain dos and don'ts is paramount. Preparedness stands out as a key 'do', encompassing the development and rehearsal of emergency plans alongside risk assessment to identify vulnerabilities. Coordination among authorities, organizations, and communities is vital for a unified response, as is education to enhance public awareness and responder training. Early warning systems enable timely evacuation, while efficient resource allocation ensures adequate supplies. Community involvement fosters resilience. Conversely, 'don'ts' include avoiding panic and ignoring warnings, prioritizing the needs of vulnerable groups, and recognizing secondary hazards. It's crucial not to rely solely on technology and to consider environmental impacts, while impulsivity must be avoided in favor of safety and adherence to protocols. Overall, a balanced approach to disaster management, incorporating these dos and don'ts, is essential for minimizing harm and maximizing effectiveness in the face of calamity.

## **SESSION 5: ENGAGING YOUTH & ADOLESCENTS AND THEIR ROLE IN DRM**

**Resource person: Dr. Balu I, CCDRR, NIDM**

Mr. Balu, started the session by engaging the participants in recollecting the previous day's class which includes the basic terminologies disaster, hazard, vulnerability, resilience, capacity, mitigation, rehabilitation, and recovery. He made the participants to recall the lessons learned on the previous sessions. The discussion focused on youth and adolescents in the area of disaster management. The first thing was an activity in which the resource person made the participants to write the English alphabet in order and calculate the time taken and after that he asked them to write the English alphabet in reverse order and then calculate the time taken. Then he discussed about the challenges incurred while writing the alphabet in reverse order and asked the participants to point out the differences. He correlated the activity with the disaster by explaining how the daily routines are disrupted due to disaster.

He discussed the importance of the youth in disaster risk management with the participants. The national youth policy 2014 defined youth as persons in the age group of 15 to 29 years. As per census 2011, youth comprise of 27.5% of the population and 34% of India's Gross National

Income is contributed by youth. He asked the audience to think and explain the four major aspects like; what is the position of each person in the society, what is the role than an individual can perform in minimizing the impact of climate change, and how to mitigate it. Headed that 19.3% of India's population is youth who belong to the age group of 15 to 24 and globally the youth population is 16%. The target group for disaster risk management is from 10-29 years, which includes youth and adolescence. He also explained the classification of youth according to education, domicile, gender, employment, and economic conditions. The assets of youth are commitment to learning, positive values, social competencies and positive identities. The agenda of youth and values possessed by youth was discussed. Caring, Honesty, responsibility, restraint, equality and justice, and integrity are some of the values possessed by youth. The potential of youth can be used for sustainable development by means of critical thinking capacity, and their role as a change-maker, innovators, communicators, and leaders. He explained the pledges made in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are leave no one behind, reach the furthest behind first, Affirmation to be people centered, and ensure that youth are included in all aspects of the agenda. He defined Volunteerism as a set of individual and collective actions aimed to achieve the common public good. The volunteerism, set of individual and collective actions aims to achieve the common public good. Volunteerism is doing something without expecting anything. The session came to a halt at 11:04 PM by explaining the advantages to volunteering, it includes reduction of stress, physical health as well as mental health.



## **SESSION 6: Role of Youth in Disaster Management Cycle**

**Resource person: Dr. Kumar Raka, Programme Officer, NIDM**

**“Role of Youth in Disaster Management Cycle”** explained the role of youth-related organizations. First of all he explained about the age criteria of defining Youth and

Adolescents and how they could initiate in different social activities and challenges. A youth-led non-profit organization/ association can be registered or unregistered. The public youth comprise not less than 2/3 rd of its members. NCC, NSS, NYK, youth red cross, and scout and guide are examples of such organizations. Youth organizations can be used to create awareness, bring creativity and assist the community. The NSS, NCC, and NYK can play an active role in disaster risk management by framing disaster management plans, sensitization and awareness generation, crowd management, blood donation, community kitchen, etc. Then case studies related to the volunteer work by these organization or association is explained, it includes the earthquake in Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Kedarnath Flash Flood, the road accident of different areas were discussed.

Next session of the day was devoted with the presentation made by different groups on field visit of Youth Hostel and Baliya Nala Disaster affected site of Nainital. Participants after thorough discussion prepared very informative presentation. Through different groups they highlighted various aspects of Hazard, Vulnerability, and Exposure, mitigatory, Capacity aspects for solutions and recommendation for betterment of both the sections.



## SESSION 7: Overview on Climate Change

**Resource person: Dr. Balu I, Consultant, NIDM**

The Earth's climate is changing and the global climate is projected to continue to change over this century and beyond. The magnitude of climate change beyond the next few decades will depend primarily on the amount of greenhouse (heat-trapping) gases emitted globally and on the remaining uncertainty in the sensitivity of the Earth's climate to those emissions. With significant reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs), global annual averaged temperature rise could be limited to 2 °C or less. However, without major reductions in these emissions, the increase in annual average global temperatures, relative to preindustrial times, could reach 5 °C more by the end of this century.

The global Climate continues to change rapidly compared to the pace of the natural variations in climate that have occurred throughout Earth's history. Trends in globally averaged temperature, sea level rise, upper-ocean heat content, land-based ice melt, arctic sea ice, depth of seasonal permafrost thaw, and other climate variables provide consistent evidence of a warming planet. These observed trends are robust and confirmed by multiple, independent research groups around the world. **Figure 1** shows global average temperature anomalies; since the 1880s global average temperature has warmed approximately 1 °C.



## SESSION 8: Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

**Resource person: Dr. Balu I, Consultant, NIDM**

Session was started with a question, what is climate change, and major causes of climate change? A change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods. She explained that climate change results in a significant change in global temperature and unlike weather it can be global or regional level. The greenhouse effect was discussed next. The greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), and water vapor (H<sub>2</sub>O), trap the heat around the earth. Human activities are largely responsible for the increase in GHG concentration since 1970. The consumption of fossil fuels like coal, diesel, and petrol, natural gas, we release even more GHG into the atmosphere. The excessive use of GHG results in the increase of global surface temperature. According to the reports the global surface temperature raised to 1.1 degree Celsius than in 1850. In the case of India between 1900 – 2018, the temperature has raised to 1.1 degree Celsius.

The sources that contribute or add to the excess emission of these gases include, fossil fuel based electricity, agriculture, and transportation, growing industries, and waste, especially plastic waste. When taking the sector-wise GHG emission in India, electricity, and heat is in first place with 1.24 billion ton and agriculture second with 71.8 million ton. When taking the case of India, 27/35 states are extremely vulnerable to hydro meteorological disasters. The top 5 states include Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Bihar. 17/20 people in India are vulnerable to disaster. The data indicates that the rich countries are major emitters of carbon dioxide. The per capita emission of US (6.4 tones) is six times more than India. She explained how drought can leads to malnutrition. Scarcity, poverty, less production etc. are said to be the major resultant factors of drought which lead to malnutrition. It results in high mortality rate, weight reduction, education of child and reproductive health of girl child etc. The impact of climate change can worsen by the year 2030 with the rise in temperature, lengthening of growing season, change in precipitation pattern, frequent drought and heat waves, hurricanes, rise in sea level and Arctic region likely become ice free. Other impacts can be air pollution, water pollution, climate disasters, socio- economic impacts like relocation. The impact can be reduced by the joint action of mitigation and adaptation. By mitigation to reduce the GHGs, by adaptation the current situation can be made under control by adjusting. Mitigation can be done by practicing energy efficiency, higher use of renewable energy and imposing carbon tax etc. The adaptation measures can be done by planting trees, landscape restoration and research. There are four levels in which we can make a change. The first level should be implemented at the house level for example, saving electricity, stop paper bank statements, sustainable practices and so on. Level two comprises of activities like avoiding food waste, air drying, eat less meat etc. The third is

community level where one could shop local, use refillable bottles, use of public transport etc. The fourth level is to create the awareness through mentoring young people, influencing colleagues, using of water efficient taps and cisterns, organize a no impact week at work days and so on.

## **SESSION 9: Role of youth organisation in DRM & CCA**



### **Resource person: Mr. Stanly, Consultant, BRB, South Region.**

An informative discussion on “Role of Youth groups/organization in Disaster Risk Management” which was delivered by Mr. Stanly. He discussed about various youth organizations such as NSS, NCC, NGOs, Aapda Mitra, & Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan and their significance in the society. He also gave comprehensive information about various schemes which trains the volunteers in rescue, evacuation and life-saving skills during and after the disaster. He also enlightened the audience with how the NSS and NCC organizations help in the personality development through the regular activities and special camping programs. He discussed about the mechanism of working of above-mentioned organizations. In addition, he also discussed how NSS and NCC organizations develop Disaster management plans at community level and provide assistance to civil sector for maintaining law and orders. In the end, he briefed about the major roles of youth particularly for gender, children, disable sensitivity in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

The participants were practically trained about handling and management techniques for different disaster scenarios like earthquake, landslides etc. Few activities were performed over seeking help and how to communicate during disaster. The practices were mainly focused on the issues faced by victims of the disaster and differently disabled people. Mr. Stanly gave the insight about how to help the differently disabled Talk by: Mr. Stanly Topic: "Role of Youth groups/organization in Disaster Risk Management" Highlights Role of NSS, NCC, Red Cross Society, NKYS Practical about handling and management techniques Few activities to seek help and how to communicate during disaster Issues faced by victims of the disaster and differently disabled people. people during and after disaster.



## **SESSION 10: YOUTH TO GENDER, CHILDREN AND DISABILITY SENSITIVITY IN DRR AND CCA**

**Resource person: Mr. Nageswar Rao, Consultant BRB, South Region.**

Mr. Nageswar Rao made the session very interactive, by asking the participants to sit in group and to discuss about the gender, children and disability. Again, he compared the gender sensitivity with the life cycle approach. Life cycle approach helps to understand the needs and requirements of children. He differentiated the right holders and duty bearers. He said that parents are having both the role of a right holder and duty bearer. Whereas society is a duty bearer and it is the responsibility of the society to facilitate for gender sensitivity. He also demonstrated the difference between impairment and

disaster by asking a participant who wore a power glass to remove it and read the letters in the board. He explained how specs, a small device removed the impairment of short sight.



## **SESSION 11: GROUP ACTIVITY AND PRESENTATION.**

**Resource person: Dr. Balu I, Consultant, NIDM**

He assigned participants with an exercise on reducing vulnerability and enhancing capacity. Groups were given different topics. They were asked to pick slot for presentation. First three groups were assigned with an exercise, to imagine about a large ship containing 50 children and they're supposed to survive for five thousand years. Then the groups were asked to list out the essentials which they should carry in order to survive for five thousand years. The next 3 groups were asked to think of an imaginary situation where three children, one disabled child, one elderly, one man and one woman ended up in Thar desert and the group members has to find away to successfully escape from the desert by using the materials given for them. The only materials provided were three jackets, three shoes, one parachute, one torch, one mirror, one knife, and a book with the information of animals in the desert. All the groups presented their answers. In the discussion session after each presentation questions were asked by other participants and resource person. By the end of the session the speaker shared the right

answer with the participants and appreciated all the group members for their creative answers.



## **SESSION 12: Mental Health and Psycho Social Care in DM**

**Resource person: Dr. Kumar Raka, Programme Officer, NIDM**

**“Youth Action in Mental Health Care & Psycho-Social Support”** in the beginning of session he asked participants from each group to share any event in their life which somehow impacted their mental wellbeing or made them feel stressed. Each participant from the group shared their life events and the way they coped up with the situation. Then he defined ‘Mental health and psychosocial well-being’ is a positive state in which children and adolescents are able to cope with emotions and normal stresses, have the capacity to build relationships and social skills, are able to learn, and have a positive sense of self and identity. ‘Mental health conditions’ is a broad term that encompasses the continuum of mild psychological distress through to mental disorders that may be temporary or chronic, fluctuating or progressive. During childhood and adolescence, common mental health conditions include: difficulties with behaviour, learning or socialization; worry, anxiety, unhappiness or loneliness; and disorders such as depression, anxiety, psychosis, bipolar disorder, eating disorders, substance use disorders, conduct disorder, attention deficit/ hyperactivity disorder, intellectual disability, autism, and personality disorders.

Poor mental health can have profound impacts on the health, learning, social well-being and participation of children and adolescents, limiting opportunities for them to reach their full potential. This age spectrum encompasses a time of critical brain growth and development, when social, emotional and cognitive skills are formed, laying the foundation for mental health and well-being into adulthood. In addition to mental disorders arising during this age, many risk factors for future poor mental health also typically have their onset in this developmental stage. He asked participants to do Mental Health Management Bingo through which he made participants to learn the positive coping strategies which plays important role in helping us maintain good mental health.



Successfully concluded a 5-day ToT (March 18- 22, 2024) on Engaging Youth & Adolescents in DRM & CCA at \*MS University, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu Prof. Dr. J. Sacratees, Registrar, MS University, Dr. Kumar Raka, Sr. Prog Officer, CCDRR NIDM, Prof. G. Annadurai, Member Syndicate, MS University, Dr. R. Selvaraju, Associate Professor & Coordinator from MS University, Dr. V. Deepthi, & Dr. Balu I from CCDRR were present for the valedictory event. 60 officials from \*Civil Defence, NCC, NSS, Red Rippon Club, Youth Red Cross Society, Bharat Scouts\* from the States of Tamil Nadu & Chattisgarh participated in this programme. The delegates of MS University extended their gratitude to Sh. Rajendra Ratnoo IAS (ED, NIDM) & Prof. Santosh Kumar (Sr. Advisor, NIDM) for their support in this ToT that aims to convert youth into skilled resources for DRR & CCA at the grass-root level.

## 7. Key Takeways:

The training ended successfully and the participants were able to,

- Understand basic information about corona virus disease (COVID-19), including its symptoms, complications, how it is transmitted and how to prevent transmission and A to Z activity to avoid and reduce the spread of Covid-19 among the people.
- Learn basic concepts related to Disaster Management and measurement of Disaster Risk Management. (DRM)
- Know the importance of the Youth organisations in disaster risk management in the form of creating awareness and assisting the community acting as a change maker.
- Recognize the link between volunteerism and mental wellbeing. The role of volunteerism in enhancement of their skills.
- Enumerate the role of youths can play in mitigating the climatic challenges or disasters and importance of youth movement for climate action.
- Explain the strategies to tackle the psychological related issues of youth and adolescents in the time of disaste

## 8. Brochure

### Training of Trainers Programme on Engaging Youth & Adolescents in Disaster Risk Management & Climate Change Adaptation

18 – 22 March 2024



**National Institute of Disaster Management,**  
(Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs)

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

&

**Manonmaniam Sundaranar University**  
(Government of Tamil Nadu)

[www.msuniv.ac.in](http://www.msuniv.ac.in)

#### PURPOSE OF TRAINING

The above data on Youth & Adolescents volunteers in various Youth & Adolescents forums is evidence of the potential of Adolescents/Youth to be engaged as volunteers in Disaster Risk Reduction activities. Youth & Adolescents' contributions in DRR activities are remarkable and Youth & Adolescents can be effectively involved in DRR activities with proper support and guidance. Considering the huge potential of Youth & Adolescents, it is very important to train the officials who are guiding Youth & Adolescents in various forums. The trained officials can guide the Youth & Adolescents and engage them effectively in DRR activities.

#### TARGET AUDIENCE

This training module is designed for coordinators and programme officers and volunteers of various Adolescents/Youth forum such as National Service Scheme (NSS), Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), Bharath Scouts and Guides (BSGs), National Cadet Corps (NCC), Civil Defense Volunteers (CDV) and Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS).

#### AIM OF TRAINING

Aim of this training programme is to build the capacity among the Adolescents/Youth coordinators on basic concepts of Disaster Risk Management and strengthening the mechanism for effective involvement of Adolescents/Youth in Disaster Risk management activities. The trained officers will teach their learning in to their Youth & Adolescent volunteers and engage Youth & Adolescents in disaster risk reduction activities.

#### BACKGROUND

WHO defines 'Adolescents' as individuals in the 10-19 years age group and 'Youth' as the 15-24-year age group. While 'Young People' covers the age range of 10-24 years. In India, as per Census 2011, adolescent population (10-19) is 253.2 million and that of the youth (15-24) is 231.9 million, constituting 20.9 percent and 19.2 percent of the total population respectively. The population of the young (10-24) is 364.6 million (30.1%). The young people are becoming a transformative force for social change and progress in India and around the world. The contribution of Adolescents/Youth in disaster response is considerable.

Despite the risks and vulnerabilities young people face, especially in disaster situations, it would be short-sighted to view Adolescents/Youth simply as victims or passive beneficiaries of assistance. Adolescents/Youth can make important contributions to Disaster Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, and response activities. Crisis situations can actually prove to open up new spaces for young people to contribute in ways that are meaningful and empowering. Though rarely acknowledged or recorded, young men and women have social and cultural resources for adaptation and have exhibited tremendous courage, resilience, and leadership skills in disaster situations. Tsunamis, Kerala Flood, and Cyclone Fani and Cyclone Gaja is and examples of Adolescent/Youth involvement in natural disasters and crisis situations. There are many examples of Adolescents/Youth-serving networks who, immediately following a disaster, have volunteered their services to help rebuild their communities.

#### OBJECTIVES

*At the end of this course, participants will be able to:*

- Explain the basic concepts of Disaster Risk Management
- Define youth, adolescents, and Volunteerism
- Describe the process of engaging Youth Volunteers in disaster Risk management
- Explain the Role of youth & adolescents in mitigating the impact of climate change
- Can identify a list of Disaster risk management activities to be implemented by youth & adolescents.
- Describe the role of youth organization in Disaster Risk Management
- Prepare action plan for Youth organization to involve in Disaster Risk Management

#### LEARNING METHODS

The training will be conducted in English as well as vernacular language. The Methodology is participatory in nature and will employ interpersonal communication techniques to make the training more interactive, and practical with hands-on experiences. Various participatory teaching and learning methods like Role play, Group Discussion, Videos, Case Studies, and Games will be used to cover each training module.

#### TRAINING DURATION

This training programme is scheduled for 5 days in residential mode with four training modules. Each module has three to four lessons to meet the objectives of the training. This programme will be conducted in collaboration with ATIs, Central and State universities.

#### YOUTH & ADOLESCENT INSTITUTIONS AND VOLUNTEERS

The government of India has promoted various Adolescent/Youth forums such as National Service Scheme (NSS), Bharath Scouts and Guides, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYK), National Cadet Corps (NCC), and Indian Red Cross Society to promote volunteerism and involve Adolescents/Youth in community development work. A large number of Adolescents/Youths were enrolled as a volunteer in the above-mentioned Adolescents/Youth forum and they were actively engaged in Disaster Risk Management activities. The detail of Youth & Adolescents membership in various Youth & Adolescents forums is given below.

#### YOUTH & ADOLESCENTS VOLUNTEERS IN VARIOUS FORUM

Youth/Adolescents Forum	No. of Members
National Service Scheme	3925500
Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	3528642
Bharath Scouts and Guides	3395139
National Cadet Corps	1281298
Civil Defence Volunteers	425000
Indian Red Cross Society	DNA
Aabda Mitra	5500
<b>Total</b>	<b>12561079</b>

Source: Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

#### REGISTRATION

Participants will have to register in NIDM training portal by using the link given below. Open the portal in your browser using this URL:

<https://training.nidm.gov.in>

1. After registration or if already registered:
2. Login with your registered Email ID & Password.
3. Go to this particular event click on Enroll Now Tab.
4. After enrolling join the program on given date and time.

#### EVALUATION:

At the end of the programme, the participants will be provided with feedback form in a NIDM portal. Feedback form is mandatory for all the participants to be filled.

#### CERTIFICATEE-

Certificate will be issued to the participants who attend minimum 80 percent of the duration of the programme.

**VENUE:** Manonmaniam Sundaranar University  
Abishekapatti, Tirunelveli - 627012,  
Tamilnadu

#### BOARDING AND LODGING:

Boarding and Lodging arrangements have been made at Manonmaniam Sundaranar University  
Abishekapatti, Tirunelveli - 627012, Tamilnadu

## TRAINING MODULE

### Module -1: Disaster and Development

- Basic concepts of Disaster Risk Management
- Hazard and Vulnerability profile of India
- Disaster effect on Development

### Module -2: Youth & Adolescent Volunteerism for Disaster Risk Reduction

- Defining Youth, Adolescents, and Volunteerism
- Engaging Youth & Adolescents Volunteers in disaster Risk management
- Disaster Impact on Youth & Adolescents and way forward

### Module -3: Role of Youth Organization in Disaster Risk Management

- Learning from Youth forum/Youth organization
- Role of NSS and NCC in Disaster management
- Role of Scouts & Youth Club
- Role of Civil Defense Volunteers and Red Cross

### Module -4: Capacity of Youth organization and Disaster risk management

- Success stories of Youth & Adolescents involvement in DRM
- Action plan for the Youth organization

## ABOUT NIDM

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) South Campus, Ministry of Home Affairs, and Government of India is a premier institute and a Statutory Body (under Disaster Management Act 2005) for training, research, documentation, awareness, and human resources and capacity development in the field of disaster mitigation and management in India and in the region. 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.

## ORGANISING TEAM

### Patron:

**Shri Rajendra Ratnoo, IAS**  
Executive Director, NIDM

### Programme Director:

**Prof. Santosh Kumar,**  
Project Director, CCDRR

### Programme Coordinator:

**Dr. Kumar Raka**  
Senior Programme Officer  
CCDRR, NIDM

### Programme Co-Coordinator

Dr. Balu I,  
Consultant  
CCDRR, NIDM

## ABOUT COLLABORATIVE INSTITUTE

The University was established by the Government of Tamil Nadu as a teaching-cum-affiliating University on 7th September 1990 to cater to the long-felt needs of the people of the three southernmost districts of Tamil Nadu viz., Tirunelveli, Tenkasi, Thoothukudi, and Kanyakumari. It is named after the renowned Tamil Poet scholar, Professor P. Sundaram Pillai (1855-1897), the author of the famous verse drama Manonmaniam. It is his poem that has become "Tamil Thaaai Vazhthu" the official invocation song sung in all functions in Tamilnadu. The motto of the University is "Reaching the Unreached". Around 2400 students are studying in this institution directly. The University has under its jurisdiction 91 affiliated Colleges, 6 University Colleges and 3 Constituent Colleges, about 1,20,000 students in regular mode and 40,000 students in distance mode.

## ORGANISING TEAM

### Patron:

**Prof. Chandrasekar, Vice Chancellor**  
Manonmaniam Sundaranar University

**Dr. J. Sacratees M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D.,**  
Registrar  
Manonmaniam Sundaranar University

### Coordinator:

Dr. R. Selvaraju  
Associate Professor & Head  
Department of History  
Manonmaniam Sundaranar University

## 9. Programme Schedule

Day	9.30-11.00	11.00-13.00	14.00-15.30	15.30-17.00
<b>Day1</b> (18 March)	Registration, Pre Training evaluation  <b>Dr. Balu I</b>	Inauguration, Ice breaking with self-introduction  <b>Dr. Balu I</b>	Basic Concepts of Disaster Risk Management  <b>Dr. Kumar Raka</b>	Disaster Management Mechanism in Country  <b>Dr. Kumar Raka</b>
<b>Day2</b> (19 March)	Vulnerability Profile of Country and region  <b>Dr. Balu I</b>	Multi Hazard Do's and Don'ts  <b>Dr. Kumar Raka</b>	Engaging Youth & Adolescents in DRM  <b>Dr. Balu I</b>	Role of Youth in Disaster Management Cycle  <b>Dr. Kumar Raka</b>
<b>Day 3</b> (20 March)	Overview on Climate Change  <b>Dr. Balu I</b>	Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation  <b>Dr. Balu I</b>	Role of youth organisation in DRM & CCA  <b>Mr. Stanly</b>	Youth for Gender, Children & Disability Sensitivity in DRR& CCA  <b>Mr. Nageswar Rao</b>
<b>Day 4</b> (21 March)	Field Visit  <b>Dr. Kumar Raka/Dr. Balu I</b>		Preparing presentation  <b>Dr. Balu I</b>	Group Presentations  <b>Dr. Kumar Raka</b>
<b>Day 5</b> (22 March)	Mental Health and Psycho Social Care in DM-I  <b>Dr. Kumar Raka</b>	Mental Health and Psycho Social Care in DM-II  <b>Dr. Kumar Raka</b>	Post-training Evaluation & Feedback  <b>Dr. Balu I</b>	Valedictory and Book release  <b>Dr. Balu I</b>
<b>11:00-11:15-Tea Break; 13:00-14:00-Lunch Break;15:30-15:45-Tea Break</b>				

## 10. List of participants:

**A Five Days Training of Trainers Programme on “Engaging Youth and Adolescents in Disaster Risk Management & Climate Change Adaptation” (18 to 22 March 2024) Attendance of the Participants**

S. No.	Full Name	Designation	Name of the Institution	NSS/NC C /BGS	Email	Phone No
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## Field Visit



## 12. Photos







