

# How to Respond Effectively to The Weapons of Mass Destruction

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## Abstract

*There is every possibility that we might witness the onslaught of the weapons of mass destruction. The world will confront the awful need to help survivors of these destructive weapons which poses a great threat in the near future as it was never before in the past, stake holders and voluntary organizations have started to analyze, with most fervor anxiety, their viable ability to counter and react to the catastrophe. Bound by the objective to full fill, volunteers are taking every single step to forestall or reduce enduring emerging out of this catastrophe", and act with adequate autonomy to help exclusively based on need is fulfilled. To accomplish this catastrophe can be so troublesome; to do it in an exceptionally well manner where precise data and information are basic, and where surveying need might well imply phenomenal danger, will require creativity, valiance and, above all, planning.*

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## Objectives:

This research paper will deeply analyze the

1. The weapons of mass destruction
2. Biological weapons and chemical weapons
3. The vulnerable area and due response
4. How to counter this new modern phenomenon

## Introduction

Numerous stakeholders NGOs are very well versed and equipped about getting and offering types of assistance to enormous and unexpected mishaps which causes displacement. Yet, exactly how good arrangements they have made to manage issues like sterilization, peril control, isolate, and nursing, even with the finding of the clinical indications of a weaponized specialist, is a disturbing enough. Hardly any wellbeing workers have at any point seen an instance of Bacillus anthracis or pneumonic plague, yet early acknowledgment of it could be basic to the shot at stemming mass infection.. Assembling the right blend of the staff to adapt to the possibility of mass casualties, who may not know if they have been exposed or unexposed, will likewise be difficult for volunteer associations, while the absence of planning as far as the specialists and public data expected to deal with this dreadful catastrophe

## Time Management

Observers have additionally been looking with much alertness at how un-comprehensive making arrangements for current worries with Iraq have been by UN organizations, which may be relied upon to lead compassionate action in the field. Although possibility of arrangement has been initiated in Geneva and New York f, it has been discrete because of a paranoid fear of recommending the absence of trust in the arms investigation . Yet, a basic window for making what might be life-saving readiness among all groups is being lost. Another significant concern is how specialists themselves are to be secured, regardless of whether they are evaluating need at the actual site of

happening, or giving consideration and help to individuals escaping from associated regions with defilement. A strike or a coincidental accident of a weapon of mass destruction (WMD) could include humanitarian, military and political actors working more intently and closer than they have at any time ever previously worked not least because at present the vast majority of the expert information and limit expected to react to such a crisis dwells outside the exposed area. Be that as it may, the capacity of compassionate people to arrive at all those requiring help, and to be permitted to do as such by all groups, depends on the standards of nonpartisanship and fairness, and this closeness will make basic moral predicaments in case positions are not thoroughly considered cautiously ahead of time. All in all, in the direst outcome imaginable, what choices do they offer against weapons of mass destructions. Is it plausible, for instancing to survey, autonomously, the danger of entering a region, or of getting the conceivably defiled? Is it conceivable to complete help exercises freely? What arrangements can be made? This paper plans to acquaint a pragmatic inclination with what has so far been generally a philosophical discussion by assisting voluntary associations with evaluating the dangers and possibilities for activity and to propose some quick and plausible activities to be in readiness

### Three Situations Show Up Generally Applicable to Non-Governmental Organisation

Reaction after the combative utilization of substance, Biological or atomic weapons, or 'inadvertent' discharge through military strikes on stores or manufacturing plants. Firstly associations might need to react to the basic of aiding uncovered population which has been exposed at the actual site of a WMD assault. Also, they might be approached to population that have not been uncovered, the course to whom leads through conceivably exposed regions. Also, thirdly, and maybe in all probability, they might need to help to escape the locals of that area who could conceivably have been exposed to WMD. Each situation brings up different and challenging issues, which can be assembled into three critical specialized issues:

- Risk appraisal: how might volunteer associations know when it is 'protected' to enter a region?
- Protection: how could helpful associations diminish the danger of tainting for their staff and deal compelling help to uncovered and unexposed populaces?
- Preparation to help: what should sensibly be possible currently to get ready for activity?

These important and specialized issues, in any case, is the basic inquiry of how NGOs are going identity with the tactical powers in these exceptionally specific conditions, considering that humanitarian activity depends on the major rule of being, and supposedly being, unprejudiced, that is giving help exclusively based on need without separation and not to add any political, military or different goals. To do these organizations can't take, or seem to take, sides in contention for if they do their reliability will be in question and their admittance to all individuals in need jeopardized. The hardships of supporting these standards while working generally to military powers during the onslaught keep on being discussed, and the inclusion of WMD further entangles the issue given the profoundly specific information expected to react. However, these standards would likewise be penetrated by getting assets, and direction with regards to where they ought to be spent, from givers who are additionally hostile groups. Against this foundation, a few potential positions can be distinguished for associations endeavoring to outline a method of reaction. A few NGOs might quit any association in the emergency because it is unimaginable to expect to act autonomously or securely without teaming up with military and political powers, with the resulting disgrace to their reputation. Others might choose to acknowledge benefactor and attempt to construct their ability with no joint effort with the military. Others might acknowledge some reasonable coordinated effort with the military and antagonistic contributors with the expectation that they will satisfy them. Then again different associations will enter the field just well after the occasion as directed by their governments. It is far-fetched that all-compassionate associations will blend around one of these positions.

### Hazard Evaluation: How Might We Realize When It's 'Protected'?

To survey hazard and plan ensuing activity autonomously in any of the three situations, it will be important to know what kind of chemical was used, how it was scattered, the probable length, and the impact of meteorological conditions. Others are longer-acting:

### **Assurance: What Choices to Diminish the Hazard of Defilement?**

As anybody reviewing TV film from the Gulf War will recall, hardware is accessible that might secure against openness to organic or synthetic agents. Additionally, there has been a lot of conversation about preventive medications, immunizations, and antitoxins. Yet, what is plausible for non-military staff and those external the high danger zone needs an impressive audit.

### **Security Apparel and Gears**

The Specialist gears for example, respirators and other specialized things which are very costly, to a great extent mainly a single-use, and require rehashed specific preparing for safe use – putting them far-off for most humanitarian associations. For the reasons given above, nonetheless, it may not be preposterous to request that administrations teach their tactical powers to furnish chosen specialists with full preparation and proper gear to work with the advancement of a multi-organization helpful evaluation group. This would require acknowledgment of a specific degree of contact among NGOs and the military. That such preparing and preparing is conceivable isn't in question. The US government is offering compound, natural, radiological, and atomic preparation through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and previously, people from the Britain have participated in these activities identified with WMD reaction with the military. For most organizations, be that as it may, securing forefront workers outside will be impossible. Regardless of whether contributors were able to help it, there are huge troubles in working in these defensive suits: correspondence is troublesome, performing anything extremely basic emergency treatment is inordinately difficult without basic and well preparation, also the special visualization of suits and covers on scared patients. Likewise, a few conditions, strikingly desert conditions, make actual risks for the wearer, which acquire in importance in case suits are being utilized 'simply on the off chance that as opposed to as a reaction to a known danger. The capacity to ensure staff and give help might be more plausible in the situation which sees casualties of the assault congregating past the risk zone, where it is likewise more probable practical exertion would be engaged in the main example. This is because in case of associations are completely ready, dangers of openness to organic agents can be diminished through more natural general wellbeing measures, for example, infection prevention, prophylaxis, and treatment. There is additionally a more noteworthy shot at having the option to make viable sterilization offices for compound agents. Be that as it may, although disinfecting for most substance agents requires minimal more than a feeble hypochlorite arrangement or cleanser and water, the entire cycle is considerably more intricate, and issues like individual and social pride, showers, crisp dress, and the time (20 -30 minutes for each individual) and staff expected should be considered. Cautious arranging, and comprehension, will be urgent in case NGOs are to adjust their abilities to this new test

### **Information and Abilities One 'Safe' Approach to Lessen Hazard to Staff**

just as having the conceivably advantage to casualties, is impel preparing to expand the early acknowledgment and trainings to the executive's abilities to cut edge wellbeing faculty for the conditions brought about by WMD. With treatment for the essential impacts of chemical weapons generally required in practically no time, workers are probably going to need to manage other impacts like injuries, wounds (inside and outer) disease, and mental illness. In Biological weapons, treatment can in any case be powerful in forestalling ailment and controlling transmission a few days after the exposed day. Be that as it may, the absence of commonality and the expected strange how specialists raises the danger of missing basic clinical signs except if associations set up their clinical staff in differential determination. Significant components of this preparation will be information on early clinical signs, the infection prevention, tests, reconnaissance and information assortment frameworks, procedures of nursing, and the mass deaths. Guaranteeing staff approach clinical conventions adjusted for field circumstances and quick admittance to fitting medication treatments will be critical.

Training staff and guaranteeing they have nearby admittance to treatment conventions were key proposals to rise out of an assessment. Apart from that climate will be altogether unique help workers, a portion of the illustrations from these assessments are significant, including the acknowledgment that information on therapy conventions for reaction to compound weapons " Additionally, while military medical assistance offices might have the option to offer some help, it likely could be required somewhere else. It was likewise noticed that pre-arranged

frameworks for tapping the basic information on experienced toxicologists, poison data offices, and chemical warfare fighting experts would have been of significant help to the getting clinical facilities. The head of one international relief organisation noted as of late that "anti-infection agents and different cures are not a piece of the reserve but rather we can undoubtedly mobilize. However, as usual, the way to fast activation will be knowing precisely where stocks are, in what amount, what authority is expected to deliver them, how they can be moved and how rapidly, and what conditions (like virus chain) will be expected to keep. Given the probability that time will be short, thought could be given to pre-situating some WMD-explicit units at short proximity. The NATO military clinical units have grown such things.

Another basic will be the ability to intubate and give oxygen on location. This is a degree of care not ordinarily conceivable, nor endeavored, in a help setting. In any case, both will be life-saving especially after the assault, and it is fundamental for the patients and staff to consider ahead of time if and how such consideration can be given and by whom. NGOs might have to, or may become, of course, a cushion between an unfortunate host populace/government and a deluge of alarmed and conceivably 'sullied' casualties. NGO'S will be expected to work at a local level to assist the various networks with forestalling or manage what could turn into a desperate circumstance of frenzy, separation, and animosity.

### **Arrangement to Help: What Can NGOs Sensibly Do Now?**

The accompanying proposals in no way, shape, or form answer every one of the inquiries. Precisely how much danger workers will be taking with their own lives to work with help to recipients will be difficult to evaluate, The accompanying activities could, nonetheless, on one hand, increment the data accessible to settle on an good educated choice, and on the other, offer a way forward for helping people to set themselves up, undeniably more than they are currently, for the most exceedingly terrible thing to occur.

### **Make A Multi-Area Evaluation Group**

For humanitarian community local area to have free admittance to essential data, it should be on the ground in a possibly perilous place. One approach to accomplish this is to prepare and prepare a little multi-sectoral, multi-office task force that would attempt needs appraisal for the entire local area in polluted regions. Some may recommend that this sort of necessities administration could, and ought to, be given by the who is in any case needed to be in concern. Be that as it may, given the potential for military and political plans to impact the conveyance of help in such conditions, it is significant for the compassionate local area to educate its choices with its direct appraisals. In any case, master information in insurance from and reaction to WMD presently lies exclusively with the military, and organizations should choose whether they feel ready to make a relationship that will permit an exchange of that information to empower them to move freely of fighting groups, should struggle to occur. Start accessible assurance for staff, Front-line warriors ought to think about immunization against smallpox if accessible, and conceivably against Bacillus anthracis remembering the time needed for resistance (7 months). The harmony among hazard and advantage from different types of prophylaxis shows up, best case scenario, dubious for citizens, and associations and people should settle choices in regards to whether to seek after these.

The concerned Associations might have to audit their frameworks of pre-flight counsel and educated assent for their staff. A more viable method of ensuring might be to research the chance of making free NGO ability to complete cleaning with little multi-organization groups of laborers prepared to work offices. In case there is an absence of exact data, offices giving help should expect that everybody rising out of a presumed assault region represents a hazard. Yet, without this free limit (and it is possible preparation would, in any case, be sourced from the military), the associations should impact purification will be to haggle with the military for powers faculty to take on cleaning in the field, with the chaperon issues of working intimately with a warrior party. Regardless, patients could plausibly be released to a 'spotless' region where organizations assume control over the customary help. Either approach, in any case, will require generous early arrangement and the structure of new connections.

### **Make Functional Rules and Do Preparing**

While humanitarian agencies might be 'pardoned' a deficient reaction really at the site of a WMD given the risks and trouble of securing their staff, society might be less lenient of casualties kicking the bucket in the camps to which they have escaped because of an ineffectively prepared and co-ordinate reaction, particularly since the earmarks of being offering workers people a chance to design and plan.

### **Pre-Plan Uplifted Data Frameworks**

An increased arrangement of epidemiological reconnaissance should be arranged exhaustively. Conventions referenced above ought to likewise cover normal information assortment frameworks and structures and direction for the investigation and scattering of this data. Explicit courses of action may likewise be created between organizations for an assortment of epidemiological information and witness proclamations, which will be priceless as a support device, a guide to deciding fitting reactions, for later International Criminal Court examinations, and clinical examines concerning the outcomes of WMD use..

### **Making Proper Adjustment of Supplies and Logistics**

Emergency medication and gear units should be surveyed, adjusted to incorporate materials crucial for the consideration of casualties of biological or chemical, and pre-situated for fast arrangement. Helpers should be made mindful that things (like oxygen) and staff gifted past the ordinary prerequisites of alleviation work might be required and ought to be subsidized before the onslaught.

### **Build Up A Reserve Group of Specialists**

Establishing a backup group involving specialized mastery in science, toxicology, danger specialist explicit clinical administration, general wellbeing, by phone, radio, or web connection would empower NGO field staff to acquire quick help in deciphering information, clinical administration, and assurance and control strategies. Along with adjusted conventions, this would give the NGO people group as entire an information base that isn't as of now quickly or effectively accessible. Foster successful, principled channels of correspondence with the tactical Humanitarian standards request as little contact with the military as conceivable in the field. In any case, NGOs are to get ready for the outcomes of WMD; they should foster some type of contact with the military to empower the sharing of expert information and preparing to precede any mishap. It will likewise be important to build up clear channels for correspondence of fundamental data in the field during struggle if by some stroke of good luck to forestall the sort of impromptu interchanges that can think twice about parties.

### **Conclusion**

What then, at that point can, and ought to, be anticipated from helpful associations in face of weapons of mass destruction? The humanitarian basic requests that each work should be made to give help to those who require. Similarly, as in some other emergency circumstance, the capacity to convey that help must be weighed facing the dangers implied, and how much access is conceivable. Any reaction ought to likewise plan to be instant, fitting, and compelling.

Notwithstanding, in trying to accomplish this compassionate associations and the individuals who guarantee to help autonomous activity, should settle on some distinct decisions. We distinguish four key other options:

1. Co-work with military powers in the field of the fight and acknowledge the ramifications of this for admittance to regular people on the opposite side and the humanitarian standards of nonpartisanship, autonomy, and unprejudiced nature.
2. Request support from contributors and governments to create, before any mishap, a truly autonomous helpful ability to react to WMD, liberated from political and military control. Considering that the military is the archive of information on WMD, this is probably going to in any case require the improvement of a preparation relationship with the administrations preceding any mishap, however on the unmistakable

arrangement that a definitive point is to empower compassionate associations to act adequately, securely and freely during a contention.

3. Foster an expert ability to react to WMD, without the help of any outside parties including donors and the military.
4. Choose not to react on the premise that a helpful guide can't be conveyed in a principled and safe manner when weapons of mass annihilation are included.

Humanitarian associations should stand up to these inquiries earnestly. On fewer chance that offices decided to foster their ability alone, how might they accomplish it and on schedule. If taking advantage of the tactical's aptitude is unsatisfactory in these conditions, what outcomes will this have for the guide local area and its significance in 21st-century fighting. In case it is satisfactory inside specific limits, how this could be done at every front. Right now, humanitarian organizations have little information on the best way to react to a WMD emergency, and the UN has a poor history even in 'ordinary' emergencies. 'joining hands with the military, which has the helpful specialized skill, during a conflict is without a doubt . We don't accept, that both of these assertions are adequate to leave all endeavors to proffer helpful reactions despite weapons of mass annihilation. humanitarian are continually confronted with new difficulties. What is required is coordinated venture. The least that can be anticipated from all helpful organizations is that they stand up to the issues of agreement co-appointment, and activity portrayed in this paper head-on and foster an unmistakable, composed, and principled position. This isn't the ideal opportunity for bargaining or wading through. Straightforwardly discussing the job of humanitarian workers the predicaments that will encompass them in a WMD emergency ought to likewise earn public help to assist NGOs what exactly will be, even in the most ideal situation, an awful test. It might likewise go some way towards countering what could be seen as invalidation of humanitarian obligation if, lacking genuine help in all fields, associations choose the dangers of reacting are excessively incredible. . One can contend that constantly, energy and cash expected to assemble this establishment for reaction could be squandered in case war is deflected. As far as we might be concerned, it appears to be a little relinquish for planning if the most noticeably terrible occurs. The local area needs to acquire new abilities, to stand up to the moral, authoritative, and commonsense difficulties that such an emergency will bring, to be striking and principled in working with new accomplices, and be upheld to so.

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