

* Roles & Responsibilities of Government :-

Disaster manage ment

Disaster Management Act 2005 :-

- ✓ This act was enacted on 26th Dec, 2005.
- ✓ This act permits the states to have their own legislation on disaster management.
- ✓ This act has 11 chapters & 79 sections.
- ✓ This Act provides institutional mechanism for monitoring & implementing the plans.
- ✓ This act ensures the measures by various wings of Government for the prevention and mitigation of disasters.
- ✓ This act contains
 - 1) NDMA [National disaster management Authority]
 - 2) SDMA [State disaster management Authority]
 - 3) DDMA [District disaster management Authority]
 - 4) Local institutions
 - 5) Disaster Response fund.

① NDMA :- ✓ it was established on 30th May 2005.

✓ it is headed by a 9 member board, chaired by the prime minister of india. The remainder of board consists of members nominated based on their expertise in areas such as planning, infrastructure management, communications, meteorology, and natural sciences.

✓ The day to day management of this agency is overseen by the office of vice chairman.

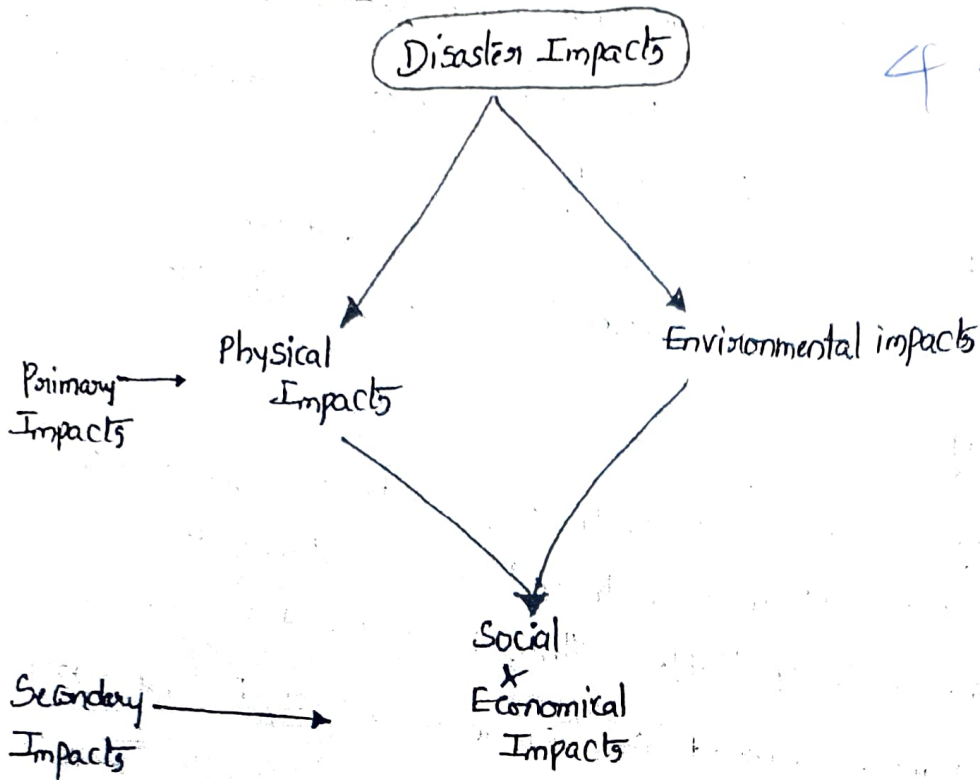
Functions & responsibilities of NDMA :-

- ✓ Lay down policies on disaster management
- ✓ Approve the National Plan
- ✓ Approve the plans prepared by the ministries & departments to

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Disaster
Management
4-2

* Impacts of disaster:-



① Physical impacts :- damage to buildings, structures, physical property, industries, roads, bridges etc.

② Environmental impacts :-

- ✓ water pollution, soil pollution, Air pollution
- ✓ damage to crops, lakes, rivers, estuaries, aquaculture, forests, animals, wild life, atmosphere & energy loss.

③ Social impacts :-

Loss of life, health, employment, relations, security, peace etc.

④ Economic impacts :-

Loss of Assets, deposits, reserves, income, commerce, production, insurance etc.

UNIT - V

* Factors affecting the vulnerability :- ^(Page 63, 37)

- ① ~~Wealth~~
- ② Education
- ③ Governance
- ④ Technology
- ⑤ Age
- ⑥ Gender

① Wealth :-

- ✓ The poor people are less able to afford housing and other infrastructure that can withstand extreme events
- ✓ The poor people are less able to purchase resources needed for disaster response and are less likely to have insurance policies that can contribute
- ✓ The poor people also less likely to have access to medical care.

Exceptional case :- Rich people who are residing near by beach are more vulnerable ^{as} comparing to poor people.

② Education :-

- ✓ With education, we can learn how to avoid (or) reduce many impacts
- ✓ When population is literate, then written messages can be used to spread ^{the} word about hazards (or) disasters
- ✓ When population include the professionals who are trained & educated very well, then these people can help the people with their hazard preparations and responses.

Nuclear incidents → Department of Atomic Energy

mine disasters → Department of mines.

* NGOs: [Non Governmental organisations]

- ✓ NGOs are organisations that are non profit making, voluntary and independent of govt, engaged in activities concerning various social & development issues.
- ✓ The role of NGOs during a disaster is to have quick response and to try and save as many lives as it can with the given funds.
- ✓ NGOs have a faster response to situations because it doesn't need to clear paper network.
- ✓ The main role performed by the NGOs were providing relief materials, organising health camp, involved in rescue operation, arranging temporary shelters and developing the communications facilities.
- ✓ NGO also provides training and education to the children.

Ex :- OXFAM, save the children, care international, Emergency, International rescue committee, path [programme for appropriate Technology in health]

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- ✓ The purpose of this information is to enable individuals, communities, and organisations threatened ~~to~~ to prepare and act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm, loss (or) risk.

Characteristics of EWS:-

- ✓ Effective early warning systems require strong technical foundations and good knowledge of the risks.
- ✓ But they must be strongly people centered with clear messages, dissemination systems.
- ✓ public awareness and education are critical; in addition, many sectors must be involved.
- ✓ Effective early warning systems must be embedded in an understandable manner and relevant to the communities which they serve.

* Nodal Agencies for Forecasting:-

<u>Disasters</u>	<u>Agencies</u>
Cyclones	→ Indian Meteorological department
Earthquakes	→ Indian meteorological department
Floods	→ Central Water Commission, ministry of water resources.
Tsunami	→ Indian national Centre for oceanic information services
Epidemics	→ ministry of health & family welfare
Chemical disasters	→ ministry of environment and forests
Industrial disasters	→ ministry of labour
Rail accidents	→ ministry of railways
Air accidents	→ ministry of civil aviation
Fire	→ ministry of home affairs

③ DDMA:-

- ✓ The chairperson of DDMA will be - the collector (or) district magistrate (or) deputy Commissioner of the district.
- ✓ it is a planning, coordinating & implementing body for Disaster management.

④ Local institutions:-

- ✓ Local institutions consist of municipalities, Panchayati Raj Institutions, District board & Zilla Parishad / Town planning Authority.
- ✓ These institutions can 1) Train the officers & employees for ~~disaster~~ disaster management
- 2) Carry out relief, rehabilitation & reconstruction
- 3) mobilise ^{the} resources, ensure the construction in conformity to existing standards.

⑤ NDRF [National disaster Response fund] :-

- ✓ The section 44-45 of the act 2005 provides for constituting a NDRF for the purpose of specialist response to a threatening disaster situation (or) disaster under a ~~disaster~~ director general who is appointed by the central government.
- ✓ Under this NDRF we will have the following Response Forces
 - 1) BSF → Border Security Force
 - 2) ITBP → Indo Tibetan Border Force
 - 3) CRPF → Central Reserve police force

* Early Warning System :- (EWS)

- ✓ it can be defined as a set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information of the possible extreme events (or) disasters that threaten's people's lives.

Government of India in accordance with national plan.

- ✓ Coordinate the enforcement and implementation of the policy and plans for disaster management.
- ✓ provides such support to other countries affected by major disasters as may be determined by the central government.

NEC [National Executive Committee] :-

- ✓ it is established to help (or) assist the NDMA
- ✓ it is headed by the home secretary of India along with ministers of different departments including chief of the defence staff as supporting members.
- ✓ it is responsible for the preparation of the National disaster management plan for the whole country and to ensure that it is reviewed and updated annually.

② SDMA :-

- ✓ All Governments of states are mandated under section 14 of this act 2005 to establish a SDMA.
- ✓ SDMA consists of CM [chief minister] as chairman and no more than 8 members appointed by the chief minister.
- ✓ SDMA is mandated under section 28 to ensure that all the departments of the state prepare disaster management plans as prescribed by the national & state authorities.
- ✓ SEC [State Executive Committee] is responsible for drawing up the SDMA plan and implementing the National plan.