

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICIES IN INDIA

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Abstract:

India is one of the danger susceptible international locations in South Asia. Floods, droughts, landslides, snowstorms, hurricanes and cyclones arise regularly. Among those earthquakes, floods and drought hazard are extraordinarily high. These dangers threaten hundreds of thousands of lives and purpose big scale financial, infrastructure, agriculture and productiveness losses that severely avoid India's general improvement. The GOI have a country wide emergency plan for catastrophe control, a number of the nation additionally has a catastrophe control plan. It analytically evaluates the exceptional levels via which catastrophe control institutional shape has long gone via and gift device is reached in India. The Planning Commission, that is the one of the superior agency coping with improvement trouble of the us of a, taken into consideration approximately the catastrophe mitigation and control after greater than fifty years of independence in 2002 in Tenth Five 12 months Plan. The 3 consecutive screw ups in India associated with Cyclone (1999), Earthquake (2001), and Tsunami (2004) made us realise approximately the pressing want of a complete and holistic catastrophe control device which results in Disaster Management Act in 2005. The Prime Minister is at the top of catastrophe control device in India indicates the significance being given through the charter to the trouble.

Keywords: *Disaster Management Act, disaster, hazards, safety management, India.*

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Introduction:

Disaster is a sudden, calamitous occasion bringing wonderful harm, loss, and destruction and devastation to existence and belongings. The harm as a result of screw ups is immeasurable and varies with the geographical location, weather and the kind of earth surface/diploma of vulnerability. This affects the mental, socio- monetary, political and cultural country of the affected region. Generally, screw ups have the subsequent consequences withinside the worried regions i.e. it absolutely disrupts the everyday every day existence, it negatively affects the emergency systems, and Normal desires and techniques like food, shelter, health, etc. also are affected and become worse relying at the depth and severity of the catastrophe. Thus, a catastrophe can also additionally have the subsequent essential features: Unpredictability, Unfamiliarity, Speed, Urgency, Uncertainty, and Threat. Thus, in easy phrases we will outline catastrophe as a danger inflicting heavy loss to existence, belongings and livelihood, e.g. a cyclone killing 10,000 people, or a crop lack of one crop may be termed as catastrophe. Generally, screw ups are of types – herbal and artificial. Based at the devastation, those are in addition categorized into major/minor herbal catastrophe and major/minor artificial screw ups. Some of the maximum herbal screw ups are Major artificial catastrophe i.e. Flood, Cyclone, Drought, Earthquake. The Minor herbal screw ups are Cold wave, Thunderstorms, Heat waves, Mud slides, Storm etc. the Major artificial catastrophe are Setting of fires, Epidemic, Deforestation,

Pollution because of prawn cultivation, Chemical pollution, Wars etc. the minor artificial catastrophe are Road / educate accidents, riots, Food poisoning, Industrial catastrophe/ crisis, Environmental pollution. Risk is a degree of the anticipated losses because of a risky occasion of a specific significance happening in a given region over a selected time period. Risk is a characteristic of the opportunity of specific occurrences and the losses every could purpose. The degree of hazard relies upon on:

- i) Nature of the danger
- ii) Vulnerability of the factors that are affected
- iii) Economic price of these factors.

Vulnerability is described as “the volume to which a network, structure, service, and/or geographic region is probable to be broken or disrupted through the effect of specific danger, as a consequence of their nature, creation and proximity to risky terrain or a catastrophe inclined region”. Hazards will be both artificial and certainly happening in our surroundings. The volume of harm in a catastrophe relies upon on:

- i) The effect, depth and traits of the phenomenon and
- ii) How people, surroundings and infrastructures are suffering from that phenomenon.

Civilizations have existed together with screw ups, be it related to earthquake, flood, drought, famine, cyclone, or volcanic eruptions. Development of civilizations together with technological projects has created infrastructures and everlasting property that are continually liable to risks both herbal or man- made, main to screw ups. The innovative boom in lack of existence, belongings and deleterious impact on surroundings because of screw ups has led the worldwide network to reflect on consideration on catastrophe control in a brand new way. The new millennium started out with the release of International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN- ISDR, 2005). Even after status quo of ISDR in 2000 it turned into observed that the catastrophe persisted to grow (UN-ISDR, 2007). Its overarching purpose is to construct resilience of countries and groups to screw ups, through attaining noticeable discount of catastrophe losses through 2015 – in lives, and with inside the social, monetary, and environmental property of groups and countries. India is a big prone to range of herbal and artificial disasters. 58.6% of the landmass is at risk of earthquakes of slight to very excessive intensity; a big area is at risk of floods and river erosion; of coastline, near 6000 km is at risk of cyclones and tsunamis; 70 percent of the cultivable place is prone to drought and hilly regions are at threat from landslides and avalanches (NDMA, 2009). Vulnerability to disasters/emergencies of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear beginning additionally exists (NDMA, 2009). Super cyclone in Orissa in 1999, devastating earthquake in Gujarat in 2001, and Tsunami in Indian coasts in 2004 has modified the catastrophe control device in India for ever. The ‘re-lively approach’ to catastrophe modified to ‘pro-lively approach’. It is found out that the funding on preparedness, prevention and mitigation is greater cost- powerful in comparison to expenditure on alleviation and rehabilitation alone.

Main Body:

An overview of the catastrophe control mechanism changed into completed via way of means of the Government of India after the Bhuj earthquake. It changed into referred to that there has been want for constructing up holistic competencies for catastrophe control – which will be capable of cope with each herbal and man-made screw ups. India has been very susceptible to herbal dangers and calamities. The Government are of the view that if suitable mitigation measures have been taken those casualties might have been decreased significantly. Each 12 months screw ups additionally account for the lack of heaps of vegetation in phrases of social and network assets. It is obvious that improvement cannot be sustainable without constructing in mitigation into the making plans manner. Action for decreasing our vulnerabilities to screw ups will be taken according with the roadmap. A Disaster Management Plan in India consists of the subsequent i.e.; institutional and coverage framework; Early caution system; disaster prevention and mitigation; preparedness. The institutional and coverage mechanisms for sporting

out reaction, remedy and rehabilitation were well-mounted seeing that Independence. These mechanisms have proved to be sturdy and powerful insofar as reaction, remedy and rehabilitation are concerned.

- At the country wide degree, the Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for all topics regarding catastrophe control.
- National Crisis Management Committee.
- Crisis Management Group.
- Control Room.
- Contingency Action Plan.
- State Relief Manuals funding mechanisms.

Indian Meteorological Department is remitted to reveal and provide warnings concerning Tropical Cyclone (TC). Monitoring manner has been revolutionized via way of means of the appearance of far flung sensing strategies. A TC depth evaluation and forecast scheme has been labored out the use of satellite tv for pc photo interpretation strategies which facilitate forecasting of hurricane surges. The meteorological satellite tv for pc has made an excellent effect at the evaluation of cyclones. INSAT facts has additionally been used to look at the systems of various TCs with inside the Bay of Bengal.

The flood forecasting entails the subsequent 4 essential activities:

- I) Observation and series of hydrological and hydro-meteorological facts.
- ii) Transmission of facts to forecasting centers.
- iii) Analysis of facts and formula of forecast.
- iv) Dissemination of forecast.

The Government of India have followed mitigation and prevention as vital additives in their improvement strategy. The Tenth Five Year Plan report has an in depth bankruptcy on Disaster Management. The Government of India have issued hints that wherein there's a shelf of initiatives, initiatives addressing mitigation may be given a priority. Measures for flood mitigation had been taken from 1950 onwards. As in opposition to the full of forty million hectares at risk of floods, a place of approximately 15 million hectares has been included via way of means of creation of embankments. A National Core Group for Earthquake Mitigation has been constituted inclusive of professionals in earthquake engineering and administrators. Mitigation and preparedness measures move hand-in-hand for vulnerability discount and speedy expert reaction to screw ups. The Central Government is now with inside the manner of education and equipping ninety six professional seek and rescue teams, every group inclusive of forty five employees along with doctors, paramedics, structural engineers, etc. A two hundred bedded cell clinic, completely skilled and prepared is being installation via way of means of the Ministry of Health and connected to a main Government clinic in Delhi. The Geographical Information System facts base is a powerful device for emergency responders to get entry to records in phrases of critical parameters for the catastrophe affected areas.

Findings:

India excessive earthquake threat and vulnerability is clear from the truth that approximately fifty nine in line with cent of India's land region may want to face slight to intense earthquakes. During the length 2000 to 2010, greater than 25000 lives had been misplaced because of predominant earthquakes in India, which additionally precipitated significant harm to assets and public infrastructure. All those earthquakes set up that predominant casualties had been precipitated in the main because of the crumble of buildings. These emphasize the want for strict compliance of metropolis making plans bye-legal guidelines and earthquake resistance constructing codes in India. These recommendations were organized thinking of an evaluation of crucial gapes liable for unique threat. These recommendations emphasize the want for wearing out the structural protection audit of present lifelines systems and different crucial systems in earthquake inclined areas, and wearing out selective seismic strengthening and

retrofitting. The earthquake recommendations relaxation on the subsequent six pillars of seismic protection for enhancing the effectiveness of earthquakes control in India. The main pillars are earthquake resistant production of recent systems, selective seismic strengthening and retrofitting of present precedence systems and lifeline systems, regulation and enforcement, awareness and preparedness, capacity improvement of education, education, R & D, ability constructing and documentation, emergency response. During 2001 to 2006 there had been approximately one hundred fifty incident of hearth place affecting small, medium and big areas. More than 70 lions died among 2001 and 2006. On December 26, 2004 the tsunami precipitated large harm in 897 villages in 5 states/UTs in India. During the tsunami 4,259 had been Injured, 5,555 humans had been lacking and 10,749 had been dead. The predominant sectors affected in every state: fisheries and boats, ports and jetties, roads and bridges, energy and ICT, housing, water deliver and sewerage and social infrastructure. Rescue and alleviation operations had been adjusted to be speedy, powerful and well timed via way of means of the outside company i.e., mission particles elimination and disposal of bodies, dispatching alleviation material, presenting food, water, and clinical assistance. Adopting correct beyond practices:

- Earlier catastrophe control programs, carried out successfully, had been revisited to hold ahead the instructions learned.
- Encourage possession of answers via way of means of capacity beneficiaries to make certain sustainability.
- Encourage partnerships of government, beneficiaries, network-primarily based totally women`s agencies and NGOs to make certain sustainable improvement.
- Demonstrate that challenge implementation may be confident via a completely empowered Project Management Unit with capable leadership.
- Address want for a long time method to O&M funding.

A lot of the nation`s older young adults are element of `emergency rescue teams` – mainly the education is going aspect via way of means of aspect alongside with `obligatory army education` programs. This could reduce panicking, paranoid and uncontrollable humans strolling around. Also, understanding what to do while catastrophe moves may also reduce the demise toll. Knowing what to do after a catastrophe, and as a minimum primary first aid, will allow college students to assist the government in saving lives. If college students are nicely skilled then if there`s a catastrophe, they`re capable of guard themselves and that they also can assist others. The scholar department is the maximum nicely knowledgeable department of the network. They can unfold consciousness approximately catastrophe control. In addition, they could shape affiliation to assist in instances of catastrophe.

Conclusion:

It may be concluded that in post-independence period, mechanism for coping with failures have been provisions in diverse plans and schemes which circuitously helped in making ready groups for any catastrophe. Later, the institutional mechanism with inside the shape of calamity alleviation become simplest reactive method of the gadget which furnished logistic and monetary alleviation after failures. Three primary failures in India inside 5 years (in 1999, 2001, and 2004) acted as a catalyst. It is now realised that failures have devastating results at the economy; they purpose big human and financial losses, and may notably set returned improvement efforts of an area or a State. Disasters can`t be separated from the improvement trouble and for that reason its control become included with inside the Tenth Five 12 months Plan with the aid of using the Planning Commission. Finally, with inside the 12 months 2005, the Disaster Management Act mounted a 3 pronged institutional shape at national, state, and district stage with Prime Minister at its apex for a multidimensional method for coping with failures in India. The reality lies in stating “we ought to all be organized to try and live to tell the modern-day and the coming near failures.” The established and preplanned preparedness and the healthful reaction to the catastrophe will assist shop the lives. Our achievement

lies in, as is preached with the aid of using the tremendous humans that existed and exist on earth “harmony and unanimity without discords.”

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