

# COMMON DISASTER LEGISLATIONS IN INDIA

# RESPONSIBILITIES OF DISASTER LEGISLATION

- Mobilize resources for disaster relief and response.
- Operate control rooms and maintain situation reports.
- Develop and manage early warning systems.
- Manage State and National Disaster Response Funds.
- Promote international cooperation in disaster management.
- Lead post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction.
- Handle administrative and budgetary matters for NDMA, NDRF, and NIDM.
- Strengthen fire and emergency services.
- Supervise Fire Services, Civil Defense, and Home Guards institutions.
- Administer the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
- Provide secretarial support to NEC, HLC, and NPDRR

# NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICY

To build a safe disaster India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response

# THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005

- Primary law governing disaster management in India.
- Establishes NDMA (headed by PM), SDMAAs (headed by CMs), and DDMAAs.
- Mandates preparation of disaster management plans at all levels.
- Introduces NDRF for specialized response.
- Covers prevention, mitigation, response, and recovery.

# OTHER KEY LEGISLATIONS

## **1. National Disaster Management Policy, 2009**

Framework for disaster risk reduction and community participation.

## **2. Environment Protection Act, 1986**

Basis for environmental disaster prevention.

## **3. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991**

Provides immediate relief to victims of hazardous accidents.

## **4. Factories Act (Amendment 1987)**

Introduced industrial safety measures after Bhopal Gas Tragedy.

# CONCLUSION