

## **MODULE 5**

### **DISASTERS IN INDIA**

#### **SYLLABUS:**

- Introduction-Common disaster types in India.
- Common disaster legislations in India on disaster management
- National disaster management policy, Institutional arrangements for disaster management in India.
- The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and targets
- The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction-priorities for action, guiding principles

#### **1. LIST OF COMMON DISASTER TYPES IN INDIA:**

- High Power Committee on Disaster Management identified 31 types of disasters.  
Tsunami has been added in 2005 in this list.
- List of various disasters are:

##### **i. Water and Climate related disasters**

- a) Floods and drainage management
- b) Cyclones
- c) Tornadoes and Hurricanes
- d) Hailstorms
- e) Cloud burst
- f) Heat wave and Cold wave
- g) Snow avalanches
- h) Droughts
- i) Sea erosion
- j) Thunder and lighting
- k) Tsunami

##### **ii. Geological related disasters**

- a) Landslides and mudflows
- b) Earthquakes
- c) Dam failure/Dam bursts
- d) Mining disasters- monongah mine disaster 1907, hydrogen sulphide, explosive natural gas

### **iii. Chemical, industrial and nuclear related disasters**

- a) Chemical and industrial disasters
- b) Nuclear disasters

### **iv. Accident related disasters**

- a) Forest fires
- b) Urban fires
- c) Mine flooding
- d) Oil spills –release of liquid petroleum to the environment,drillin, crude oil from tankers
- e) Major building collapse
- f) Serial bomb blasts
- g) Festival related disasters
- h) Electrical disasters and fires
- i) Air, road and rail accidents
- j) Boat Capsizing
- k) Village fire

### **v. Biological related disasters**

- a) Biological disasters and epidemics
- b) Pest attacks
- c) Cattle epidemics
- d) Food poisoning



## \* LEGISLATIONS IN INDIA ON D.M.

### 1) Responsibilities:

- Primary responsibility of Disaster Management rests with the states, the central government supports the state govt. by providing logistical and financial support.
- on behalf of the central govt., the ministry of home affairs divides some line ministries coordinating with disaster affected state govt.

1) National disaster management authority (NDMA)

2) National Disaster Response force. (NDRF)

3) National Institute of disaster Management (NIDM)

~~4) Fire~~

- The division is responsible for, policy, capacity building, prevention etc.





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\* Major Responsibilities are given below

- 1) Resource mobilization for Relief
- 2) control room operation and situation response.
- 3) Early warning system.
- 4) State Disaster Response fund and National Disaster Response fund.
- 5) post disaster Rehabilitation.
- 6) strengthening of fire and emergency services.
- 7) Administration of disaster Management Act, 2005.

Common Legislation:-

The Disaster Management Act 2005:

- The disaster Management Act 2005 was passed by Rajya sabha on 28th November 2005.



• The act has 11 chapters and 79 sections.

• Act extends to the whole of India.

• The act provides, effective management of disasters and the matters connected with it.

• The main focus of this act is to provide the people who are affected with disasters, their life back and helping them.

• The covid lockdown was imposed under the disaster Management act 2005.

\* Features of Disaster Management Act 2005 / Institutional Framework of DMA 2005

1) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

• NDMA is headed by the prime minister of India as the chairperson and have 9 members.





• All the members will have a tenure of 5 years.

• The main responsibility of NDMA is to lay down the policies, plans and guidelines for Disaster Management.

## 2) National Executive Committee: (NEC)

• The DMA empowers the central government to create National executive committee (NEC) to assist DMA.

• NEC is responsible for the preparation of Disaster Management Plan and ensure that it is reviewed and updated annually.

## 3) State DM Authority. (SDMA)

• It is responsible for the drawing of State Disaster Management plan.

• Consist of Chief Minister and 8 members appointed by CM.



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## 1) District D.M. Authority. (DDMA)

- It is responsible for drawing the district D.M. plan.

- Chair person of DDMA will be the district collector (or) District Magistrate (or) Deputy Commissioner of the district.

## 2) National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

- NDRF is tasked with responding to a situation.

- NDRF is headed by Director general appointed by the central govt

- Major Roles:-

- Rescue operation in Kashmir Floods
- Rescue operation in Kerala Floods <sup>2014</sup> 2018.





### III NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICY.

- The National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDPM) has been prepared in accordance with the Disaster management Act 2005.
- NPDPM provides the framework for handling disasters in a holistic manner.
- The policy covers all the aspect of Disaster Management covering institutional, legal and financial arrangements; disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness; Reconstruction and Recovery etc....
- NPDPM address the concern of all the sections of society including Differently abled persons, women, children and other disadvantaged groups.

#### Vision:

To built a safe and disaster resilience India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and





technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and Response.

### Approach:

- Building strategic partnership at various levels.
- community based DM, including integration of policy, plans and execution
- capacity development.
- consolidation of past initiatives.
- cooperation with agencies at national and international levels.
- Multisectoral synergy.

### OBJECTIVES:

- 1) promoting a culture of prevention, preparedness and resilience at all levels through knowledge, innovation and education.





- 2) Encouraging mitigation measures based on technology, traditional wisdom and environmental sustainability.
- 3) Establishing institutional and techno-legal framework to create an enabling regulatory environment.
- 4) Ensuring efficient mechanisms for identification, assessment and monitoring of disaster risk.
- 5) Developing contemporary forecasting and early warning systems with IT support.
- 6) Promoting a productive partnership with media to create awareness.
- 7) Undertaking reconstruction to build disaster resilience structures and habitat for ensuring safe living.