

Disaster Management important questions

NDMA Guidelines on Earthquake Management

Earthquakes are a natural hazard that can cause significant damage to life and property. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has outlined six key pillars for managing earthquake risk. These pillars are:

1. Earthquake Resistant Construction:

- This involves designing and building structures that can withstand the ground shaking caused by an earthquake.
- This can be done by using strong materials, such as steel and concrete, and by using proper engineering techniques.
- Earthquake-resistant construction is essential for protecting lives and property.

2. Selective Seismic Strengthening and Seismic Retrofitting:

- This involves strengthening existing buildings that are not earthquake resistant.
- This can be done by adding bracing to walls, installing shock absorbers, and retrofitting foundations.
- Seismic retrofitting is important for older buildings that may not have been built to current earthquake standards.

3. Regulation and Enforcement:

- This involves developing and enforcing building codes and regulations that require earthquake-resistant construction.
- This also involves inspecting buildings to ensure that they comply with these regulations.
- Regulation and enforcement are essential for ensuring that new buildings are safe and that existing buildings are upgraded.

4. Awareness and Preparedness:

- This involves educating the public about earthquakes and how to prepare for them.
- This includes teaching people how to create earthquake preparedness plans, how to conduct earthquake drills, and how to stay safe during an earthquake.
- Awareness and preparedness are essential for helping people to survive and recover from earthquakes.

5. Capacity Development (Education, Training, R&D, and Documentation):

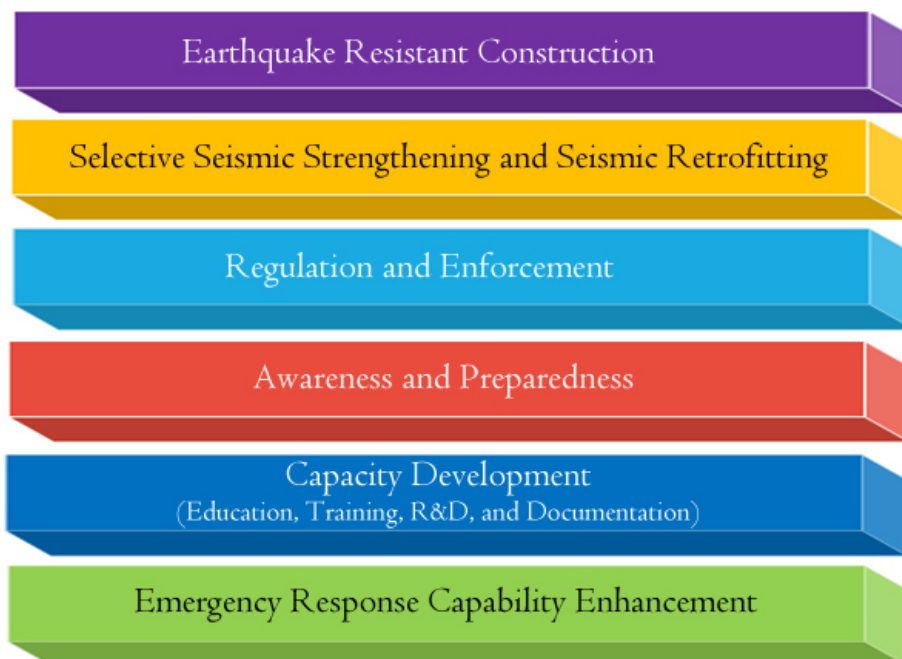
- This involves developing the skills and knowledge needed to manage earthquakes effectively.
- This includes training emergency responders, conducting research on earthquakes, and developing earthquake management plans.
- Capacity development is essential for building a strong and resilient earthquake management system.

6. Emergency Response Capability Enhancement:

- This involves improving the ability of the government and other organizations to respond to earthquakes.
- This includes developing search and rescue teams, providing medical care, and distributing relief supplies.
- Emergency response capability enhancement is essential for saving lives and minimizing damage after an earthquake.

By following these six pillars, we can significantly reduce the risk of earthquakes. It is important to remember that earthquakes are a natural hazard, but we can take steps to mitigate their impact.

SIX PILLARS OF EARTHQUAKE MANAGEMENT



NDMA:

The **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)** was established in India in 2005 under the Disaster Management Act of 2005. Its primary goal is to cultivate a safer and more disaster-resilient India through a comprehensive, proactive, technology-driven, and sustainable development approach.

Here are the key takeaways about NDMA from the document:

- **Leadership:**
 - The Prime Minister of India chairs the NDMA.
 - A Vice-Chairman, holding the rank of a Cabinet Minister, supports the Prime Minister.
 - Eight members, with the status of Ministers of State, are also part of the NDMA.
- **Secretariat:** The NDMA Secretariat, headed by a Secretary, manages the day-to-day functioning of the authority. It focuses on:

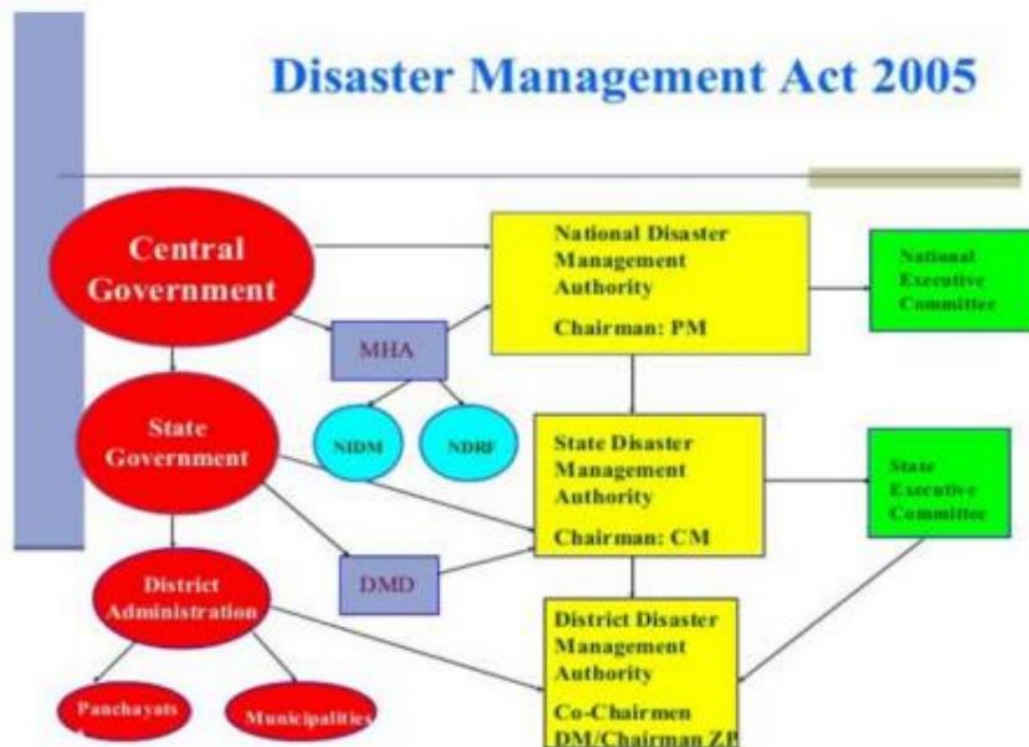
- Mitigation
- Preparedness
- Planning
- Reconstruction
- Community awareness
- Financial and administrative aspects of disaster management.
- **Ministry:** NDMA operates under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- **Key Objectives:**
 - Develop a holistic and proactive strategy for disaster management.
 - Utilize technology for effective disaster risk reduction and response.
 - Promote sustainable development practices to minimize disaster risks.
- **National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP):** The NDMA plays a crucial role in formulating and implementing the NDMP, aligning it with international frameworks like the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)

Complementing the NDMA at the national level, each state in India has its own **State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)**, also established under the Disaster Management Act of 2005.

- **Leadership:**
 - The Chief Minister of the state heads the SDMA.
 - Up to eight members, appointed by the Chief Minister, support the SDMA's functions.
- **Key Responsibilities:**
 - **State Disaster Management Plan:** The SDMA formulates and implements a state-specific disaster management plan, tailored to the state's unique vulnerabilities and risks.
 - **Implementation of NDMP:** The SDMA plays a vital role in executing the national disaster management plan at the state level, ensuring coordination and alignment.
- **Collaboration:** The SDMA collaborates closely with the NDMA, receiving guidance and support for disaster preparedness, mitigation, and response efforts.

In essence, the NDMA and SDMAs work in tandem as a cohesive system, with the NDMA setting national policies and strategies, while SDMAs tailor and implement those strategies within their respective states, ensuring a coordinated and effective approach to disaster management across India.



Disaster Management Act (2005)

The Disaster Management Act, 2005, was established to create a comprehensive legal framework for managing disasters effectively in India. This Act outlines policies, plans, and mechanisms required to handle disasters at national, state, and district levels.

Key Points

1. Passing of the Act

- Passed by the Rajya Sabha on 28 November 2005 and the Lok Sabha on 12 December 2005.
- Received the President's assent on 9 January 2006.
- Contains 11 chapters and 79 sections.

2. Purpose

- Provides a legal framework for effective disaster management.
- Establishes authorities at national, state, and district levels with financial and administrative powers.

3. Establishment of Authorities

- **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA):** Formulates policies, plans, and guidelines.
- **State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMA):** Manages state-level disasters.
- **District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA):** Manages district-level disasters.

4. National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)

- Conducts training and capacity building.
- Develops training modules and conducts research.
- Assists in national policy formulation and supports state governments.

5. Funding Mechanisms

- **National Disaster Response Fund:** For emergency response and relief.
- **National Mitigation Fund:** For disaster mitigation projects.
- States must establish their own disaster response and mitigation funds.

6. National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

- A specialized force for disaster response, rescue, and relief operations.

Summary of Chapters

CHAPTER - I: Preliminary

- Definitions and introductory provisions.

CHAPTER - II: National Disaster Management Authority

- Establishment, meetings, powers, and functions of NDMA.

CHAPTER - III: State Disaster Management Authority

- Establishment, meetings, powers, and functions of SDMA.

CHAPTER - IV: District Disaster Management Authority

- Establishment, meetings, powers, and functions of DDMA.

CHAPTER - V: Government Measures

- Responsibilities and measures by the central and state governments for disaster management.

CHAPTER - VI: Local Authorities

- Functions of local authorities in disaster management.

CHAPTER - VII: National Institute of Disaster Management

- Establishment and roles of NIDM.

CHAPTER - VIII: National Disaster Response Force

- Constitution and duties of NDRF.

CHAPTER - IX: Finance, Accounts, and Audit

- Establishment and management of funds for disaster management.

CHAPTER - X: Offences and Penalties

- Penalties for obstruction, false claims, misappropriation, and other offences.

CHAPTER - XI: Miscellaneous

- Provisions for discrimination prohibition, media directions, powers, and rules.

SDMA:

The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) in Andhra Pradesh plays a crucial role in disaster preparedness and response. Here's a breakdown based on the provided text and organogram:

Leadership:

- **Political Leadership:**
 - Chairman: The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.
 - Vice-Chairman: The Minister of Home & Disaster Management.
 - Members: Key ministers from relevant departments (revenue, finance, health, irrigation, etc.) and the Chief Secretary.
- **Administrative Head:** The Chief Secretary serves as the Chief Executive Officer of the SDMA.

Key Committees:

- **State Executive Committee (SEC):** Responsible for implementing the SDMA's directions and managing disaster response activities.
 - Chaired by the Chief Secretary.
 - Includes key secretaries from finance, rural development, irrigation, and disaster management departments.
- **District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs):** Each district has a DDMA, chaired by the District Collector, ensuring localized disaster management.

Organizational Structure (Refer to Organogram):

The APSDMA organogram reveals a hierarchical structure:

1. **Top Leadership:** Special Chief Secretary (Revenue/DM) oversees the department.
2. **Executive Level:** Managing Director and Executive Director lead the organization.
3. **Department Heads:** Key departments include Administration, Accounts, and a technical Project Management team.
4. **Support Staff:** Each department head oversees a team of officers, assistants, and subordinates.

Key Functions:

- **Policy & Planning:** Developing and implementing state-level disaster management plans in alignment with national guidelines.
- **Coordination:** Ensuring seamless communication and collaboration between various government departments, district authorities, and other agencies during emergencies.
- **Resource Management:** Managing funds, procuring necessary equipment, and mobilizing human resources for disaster response.
- **Capacity Building:** Training government officials, first responders, and communities on disaster preparedness and response.
- **Monitoring & Early Warning:** Utilizing technology and data analysis for hazard monitoring, risk assessment, and issuing timely warnings.

Strengths:

- **Strong Leadership:** Having the Chief Minister as Chairman emphasizes the state's commitment to disaster management.
- **Decentralized Approach:** District-level DDMAs allow for context-specific preparedness and response.
- **Emphasis on Technology:** The APSDMA leverages technology for monitoring, communication, and data-driven decision-making.

