

Role of State Governments in Disaster Management - A Brief Study

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Abstract: - Disasters, irrespective of their dimensions as natural, artificial or technical stipulates for the substantial intervention of the government. Higher the vulnerability of the disasters, lofty and towering will be the efforts of the central and the state governments to provide their rank and file with the relief, rescue and rehabilitation measures. The embryonic stage of the disaster management was confined only the relief and rescue operations. The Sendai Framework adopted by UN Member States on 18 March 2015 at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction¹ in Sendai City, Japan, recognizes that despite the State playing the primary role to reduce disaster risk, the responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders and has further stressed the need for major pillars of disaster management namely understanding disaster risk, strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk, investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience and enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. This research is a strive to pile up the role of the state governments in India in disaster management and to reflect the demands of future in facing these challenges coupled with the development measures.

Key words: Mitigation, Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, vulnerability.

INTRODUCTION

Natural or manmade hazards like a cyclone, tsunami, landslide, flood etc and human vulnerability to such disaster is getting increased in the recent years. The national disaster management act 2005 provides for the constitution of a Disaster Management Ministry this being the nodal agency of the Government of India provide for the establishment of Disaster Management Authority under the Ministry of Home Affairs; all states are also obliged to form the State Disaster Management Authority. The state governments are autonomous in organizing relief and rescue operation.

The state has widened its focus from rescue, relief and response to rehabilitation and reconstruction. The revenue administration with the disaster management and mitigation department (RADMMMD) is in the process of providing access to the needed facility, support system and in architecting human capacity. The administrative structure is as follows. Under section 14(2) of the Disaster Management Act 2005 all the State Government has constructed the Disaster Management Authority. The chief minister act as the chairman and other members are Honorable Minister for Revenue, Chief Secretary of the State, and Secretaries to Government, Revenue, Home and Finance Department, Commissioner of Revenue Administration, and other such performs the Government duties necessary².

METHODS

The secondary data of the government resources and their empirical findings are taken as the primary source of the research. Further the historical evident of different disasters

are also taken into account for bringing out a precise finding.

FINDINGS

The disaster management perspective plan 2018-30 prepared by the state disaster management authority has appended the agenda on disaster risk deduction, estimation of losses in various types of disasters, preventive measures, administrative setup, readiness to handle disaster, compensation to be awarded, renovation, and rehabilitation post disaster reconstruction and the superfluous fund needed for handling all the unexpected redundant expenditure. It is of sheer necessity to promote coordination between stake holders and enhance the efficiency of emergency management operations. The components also include transport, communication and other scientific gadgets. This would strengthen the emergency management system. Development of training module and curriculum would further mark a new zone in the development of Disaster Management. The research reflects the need for policy guidelines and the micro and macro level to pave the way in the preparation and implementation of Disaster management and post disaster management development plans and increase the level of preparedness and mitigation.

DISCUSSION

This geographical setting of India makes it vulnerable to cyclone, flood and Tsunami. Almost 8 % of the states are affected by cyclones every year of which the cyclone on the east is more severe than those in the west. 40% of states are subjected to flood due to monsoon cloudburst. Every year a

few hundred lives are lost, thousand are rendered homeless and thousands of hectares of crop damaged. Power and communication get totally disrupted. This leads to devastation and harming of human and animal lives resulting in emotional and mental trauma. These natural calamities are both natural and human induced. Exponential growth in population, rapid industrialization and urbanization accelerate the magnitude, frequency and intensity of the disasters. The climate change and deforestation cannot be left unnoticed in this context. Besides the disasters faced by the coastal community the hilly regions are also subjected to landslides, earthquake and floods. Flooding of cities is an imminent threat in the recent years. Countries like Hong Kong, china Japan have built a robust infrastructure to effectively handle all a major disasters a dynamic policy is required to develop disaster resilience infrastructure and provide technological solutions and enhance capability to handle disasters. The guidelines can be framed for integrating disaster management with development activiteies.

CONCLUSION

The current scenario reflects the achievements of the state government in emphasizing an eco-based, holistic, selectively designated and well audited profile in addressing disaster risk and mapping the vulnerability.

The furtherance and future of this discipline should be projected, aimed , advance towards the following four priorities - Comprehending disaster risk governance, strengthening and investing in the infrastructure, enhancing preparedness for response with an amalgamation of recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phases of the disaster.

IMPLICATIONS

The government of India s well as the state Governments has consecrated themselves to combat natural calamities. The hazard vulnerability analysis and preparedness are framed in a futuristic model embracing the nuances of many successful models across the world. The preventive measures are furthered and detailed so as not to disturb the environment and the administration setup. Despite all the modest steps of the state government in combating disasters, the society demands long term rehabilitation for the affected areas. Rehabilitation must to be a part and parcel of the disaster management programme. The perspective should encompass a few areas that are confined to post-disaster rehabilitation needs to be stimulated on a zealous and down-line development lane of the affected community. The staunch measures including the research and development par excellence sans rehabilitation will definitely fall short of complimenting the arduous task of the state Government.

REFERENCES

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