



Government of Karnataka

Disaster Management



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Definition of a Disaster

An event, natural or man - made, sudden or progressive, which impacts with such severity that becomes beyond the local capacity to manage and the affected community has to respond by taking exceptional measures!

Natural – Flood, drought, tidal wave, earthquakes, landslide, fire

Manmade – Chemical / industrial accident, environmental pollution, transport accident

What is Disaster Management

- Preparedness : Activities before Disaster
 - ✓ Planning (SDMP/DDMP)
 - ✓ Emergency Exercise (Police/Bomb Squad)
 - ✓ Warning System (Communication Plan)

- Response : Activities during Disaster
 - ✓ Search & Rescue
 - ✓ Liaison with Army
 - ✓ Public Warning System

- Recovery Activities after Disaster
 - ✓ Temporary Shelters
 - ✓ Ex-gratia Payment
 - ✓ Medical Care/Counselling

- Mitigation : Activities to reduce effects
 - ✓ Education
 - ✓ Building zones

India and Natural disaster

- ❖ 65 % of land vulnerable to earthquakes
- ❖ 70% of land under cultivation prone to droughts
- ❖ 5% of land to floods
- ❖ 8% of land to cyclones
- ❖ One MILLION houses damaged annually

Karnataka & Disaster

- Low damage risk zone for wind cyclone
- No heavy flood zone
- Drought last 3 years affected no of talukas
- Landslide, urban flooding etc

Strategy for Disaster Management

- Risk management
- Introducing culture of preparedness at all levels
- Decentralized response mechanism to be developed
- Learning from past disasters

Institutional Setup

- As per the DM Act 2005 (passed in 26th Dec. 2005)
 - ✓ NDMA at Central level
 - ✓ SDMA with CM at State level
 - ✓ DDMA with DC at District level
 - ✓ NDRF established in 2006

Disaster Information Management Cycle

- Identify need of affected people/area
- Gathering data of resources available
- Analyze data of human/physical and other resource
- Produce information
- Disseminate information
- Planning – Organizing – Controlling – Decision making

Planning & Policy Decision for Disaster Preparedness

- ✓ Hazard mapping (Rainfall, Drought, Landslide, Coastal)
- ✓ Database of history for trend and pattern
- ✓ Awareness and training material

Quick Response Possible Through

- ❖ Human and material response resource database (Boats, Shelters)
- ❖ Database of infrastructure and critical facilities (Ambulance, Air lifts)
- ❖ Database of trained resources
- ❖ GIS based information system

Problem

- Delay in response
- Lack of knowledge of where about of the resources in neighboring district or state

GIS in Disaster Management

- ❖ For quick access to critical information
- ❖ Response planning can be mapped
- ❖ Information can be retrieved upto village level
- ❖ Details about item/resource in possible

Role of Officers/What you can do

- ✓ Understand your role and responsibility
- ✓ Participate in DDM meetings convened
- ✓ Share information of your dept plan etc
- ✓ Keep a copy of communication plan (if there) Otherwise important telephone numbers to be contacted in emergency be kept
- ✓ Understand the topography, resource mapping of your area
- ✓ Visit the area assigned to you to understand past incidents
- ✓ Map the human and other resource of your area/dept



Any question?