CHAPTER 2
POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ORGANIZATION FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN HARYANA

In this chapter, the broad policy framework and organisational structure of disaster management in Haryana is discussed. The chapter is divided into two parts. Part – I describes the Haryana government policy duly addressing various aspects of Disaster Management in the State, Part – II discusses the administrative setup to cope up with Natural and Man Made disaster.

PART – I

2.0 HARYANA STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICY (HSDMP)

The state of Haryana has been prone to disasters. These disasters have caused extensive damage to life and property and have adversely impacted economic development. In response to this, the Government of Haryana has decided to formulate a policy that addresses various aspects of master management in a systematic and sustained manner.

The Government of Haryana has envisaged the development of a holistic approach designed to manage disasters on a more proactive basis. The approach involves formulating a comprehensive policy on all phases of disaster management and addresses the entire gamut of disasters arising from natural (droughts, floods, earthquakes, cyclones etc.) and manmade (oil spills, forest fires, chemical catastrophes etc.) causes. This policy takes full cognizance of other related policies and
initiatives at both the national and state level. In particular, this policy is intended to be consistent with the disaster management policy at the national level.

In order to achieve its objective of institutionalizing a disaster management (‘DM’) framework in the state, the Government of Haryana has established a nodal agency, namely the Haryana Disaster Management Authority, to facilitate, coordinate and monitor disaster management activities and promote good disaster management and mitigation practices in the state. The establishment of the HDMA is a key element in the overall disaster management policy of the State Government. The Government of Haryana also proposes to introduce legislation in the form of a Haryana State Disaster Management Act to provide a legal framework for disaster management in the state. Government of Haryana acknowledges its responsibility to proactively manage disasters. Hence, this policy document articulates Government of Haryana’s vision and strategy for managing disasters proactively, systematically and in a sustainable manner. The document also provides guidelines to various entities involved in disaster management in the state for discharging their responsibilities more effectively.

**NEED FOR A POLICY**

The Government of Haryana recognizes the need to have a proactive, comprehensive, and sustained approach to disaster management to reduce the detrimental effects of disasters on overall socio-economic development of the state. Government of Haryana believes that there is a need for a policy that articulates
its vision and strategy for disaster management in the state. In this context the Haryana Disaster Management Authority (HDMA) provides guidelines to various entities involved in disaster management in the state to discharge their responsibilities more effectively. With this in view, the HDMA has formulated the Haryana State Disaster Management Policy (HSDMP).

AIM

The aim of the Haryana State Disaster Management Policy is establishing necessary systems, structures, programs, resources, capabilities and guiding principles for reducing disaster risks and preparing for and responding to disasters and threats of disasters in the state of Haryana in order to save lives and property, avoid disruption of economic activity and damage to environment and to ensure the continuity and sustainability of development.¹

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the risks and vulnerabilities associated with various disasters;
- To develop appropriate disaster prevention and mitigation strategies;
- To provide clarity on roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders concerned with disaster management so that disasters can be managed more effectively;
- To develop and maintain arrangements for accessing resources, equipment, supplies and funding in preparation for disasters that might occur;
- To ensure that arrangements are in place to mobilize the resources and capability for relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery from disasters;

- To create awareness and preparedness and provide advice and training to the agencies involved in disaster management and to the community;

- To strengthen the capacities of the community and establish and maintain effective systems for responding to disasters;

- To ensure co-ordination with agencies related to disaster management in other Indian states and those at the national and international level;

- To ensure relief and assistance to the affected persons without any discrimination of caste, creed, community or gender;

- To establish and maintain a proactive programme of risk reduction, this programme being implemented through existing sectoral and inter-sectoral development programme and being part of the overall development process in the state;

- To develop and implement programmes for risk sharing and risk transfer for all types of disasters;

- To address gender issues in disaster management with special thrust on empowerment of women towards long term disaster mitigation;

- To develop disaster management as a distinct management discipline and creation of a systematic and streamlined disaster management cadre.
2.1 APPROACH AND STRATEGY

The Haryana State Disaster Management Policy considers the understanding of hazards and disasters, their behavior, and the risks they pose to the community as fundamental to achieving successful disaster management. Thus, the strategy for implementing the HSDMP emphasizes an integrated approach to disaster management, covering the following phases of managing disasters as essential components of any disaster management program:

- Pre-disaster Phase
- During-disaster Phase
- Post-disaster Phase

In order to carry out the prescribed activities contained within this policy, the Government of Haryana has defined a framework of operation for a set of agencies that play a key role in disaster management. The HSDMP envisages a DM framework where the following entities play significant roles:

- Haryana Disaster Management Authority;
- State Relief Commissioner;
- Government Departments;
- District Administration, headed by the Deputy Commissioner;
- Local Authorities, including Municipal Corporations, District, Sub-Division/Blocks, Gram Panchayats etc.;
- Voluntary agencies, including NGOs;
- Public sector, Private sector & Community.
The implementation framework is based on the premise that disaster management is not a separate sector or discipline but an approach to solving problems that facilitates disaster management, harnessing the skills and resources across stakeholders. Therefore, a key element of the policy framework is to leverage the resources and capability of existing entities and build new capabilities, wherever necessary. While for most activities, the implementation agencies remain the local authorities and Government functionaries, at the state level, HDMA provides the overall direction and guidance that keeps the focus of various entities on disaster management.3

2.2 APPROACH AND STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

(A) Phase I: Pre-Disaster Phase –Prevention, Mitigation & Preparedness

The pre-disaster phase includes prevention, mitigation, and preparedness activities. These activities involve extensive data collection, maintaining directories of resources, developing action plans, capacity building, training and community awareness activities, among others. Government departments, district administration, local authorities and other relevant agencies will develop plans for prevention and mitigation of disasters and will build capacity and ensure preparedness in the event of a disaster actually taking place. The private sector, NGOs and the community would actively co-operate with the relevant agencies and would participate in training and other activities, conducted to augment their disaster management capabilities. In this context, HDMA will act as the nodal agency
for mitigation, preparedness and capacity creation and would facilitate and monitor the same. HDMA will develop linkages with other stakeholders such as lending agencies, Government departments, local authorities, NGOs, private sector and community groups, national and international agencies in order to share knowledge and augment capacity on a holistic basis. The capabilities developed in this phase will play a critical role in all subsequent phases.

**Key Activities in Pre-Disaster Phase**

The following are the primary activities that will be carried out in this phase:

- **Planned development**: There is a significant relationship in the way disasters and development affect each other. A long-term disaster management approach requires that planning activities for development should include robust mitigation practices. Government of Haryana would ensure that the planning activities of the state administration and local authorities take into account disaster risks and provide for suitable preventive and mitigation measures.

- **Development of policies and guidelines**: Effective disaster management requires the formulation of clear guidelines and subsequent compliance by all Government authorities, private sector entities and the public at large. Government of Haryana would develop appropriate guidelines that would include:
  - Civil/ architectural/ structural/ land use planning specifications;
• Other guidelines specific to disaster type, like quarantine (epidemic), cropping patterns (flood), evacuation (flood/cyclone) etc.;

• Development of laws/ by-laws that assist the implementation of a framework for disaster management.

➢ **Establishing a proper chain of command:** It is imperative that a clear chain of command is established for effectively managing activities that immediately follow a disaster. The Government of Haryana will establish a clear chain of command with HDMA as the nodal agency for all disaster management activities and coordination mechanisms across all entities responsible for implementation in the state.

➢ **Risk assessment:** Before commencing preventive and preparedness activities, it is important to identify and assess different types of risks for the state or parts of the state. Relevant departments would co-ordinate with HDMA for a thorough assessment.

➢ **Hazards:** Classification of the region into zones based on hazard potential.

➢ **Vulnerability:** Assessment of degree of vulnerability of any given structure/ people/ region to the impact of the hazard. The assessment will be used for developing detailed contingency plans and mitigation measures.

➢ **Develop disaster management plans:** Detailed disaster management plans that are tailored to local needs would enable the relevant authorities and the community to respond
systematically and effectively to disasters. The guidelines for such plans will be prepared by stakeholders like Government departments, district administration, local authorities and expert agencies etc., in consultation with HDMA. The relevant authorities will prepare plans using these guidelines and ensure that these are constantly reviewed and updated. Existing procedure manuals viz. Relief Manuals and Flood Memorandum etc. would be reviewed and updated by the relevant Government department, under the overall guidance of the Authority. In addition, HDMA and the relevant Government departments will prepare, and constantly update, a master contingency plan for the state, based on the local plans. All Deputy Commissioners shall, in advance, designate evacuation areas for use in emergencies and define plans for providing essential services to those areas, when in use.

➢ **Develop repositories of information:** It is critical that the relevant authorities should be in a position to quickly establish contact with people and resources in the aftermath of a disaster. HDMA and the relevant Government departments will ensure that a comprehensive repository of information such as names, contact details, etc. is created, maintained and made easily accessible to the relevant authorities at all times.

➢ **Establish communication and technology networks:** A robust state-wide information network is critical not only for managing disasters but also for effective functioning of the
state government. Hence, the Government of Haryana will ensure that a comprehensive information network is available. This network must enable timely collection of hazard-related information and rapid dissemination of relevant information and warnings. Government of Haryana, in conjunction with HDMA, will ensure that appropriate levels of redundancies are built into the network from a disaster perspective.

- **Developing early warning mechanisms:** Early warning mechanisms help the relevant authorities in taking timely preventive measures and thereby, reduce the damage caused by disasters. Wherever possible, the relevant authorities, in conjunction with Government departments, shall set up early warning mechanisms to give advance warning for hazards like cyclones, floods etc. This shall include the setting up of Regional Response Centers, if necessary, for providing key early warning information and preparing for a response, in the event of occurrence of disaster. HDMA shall ensure that these mechanisms are aligned with the overall disaster management plan for the state.

- **Establish flexible procedures:** Emergency situations may warrant simplified procedures for decisions relating to evacuation, procurement of essentials, deployment of resources and such other activities. The relevant Government departments shall accordingly define flexible procedures for emergency situations.
➢ **Building capabilities & expertise:** It is necessary to build strong capabilities and expertise for handling various aspects of disasters. HDMA shall network with a number of entities such as disaster management agencies, research institutions, disaster management specialists, NGOs, community groups, line departments, local Government authorities and other stakeholders to augment the capabilities of all relevant entities. In addition, Government of Haryana would set up an institute dedicated to conducting research, development and training activities related to disaster management in the state. This institute would aid in the sharing and dissemination of specialized knowledge related to disaster management among various implementation agencies, NGOs, private sector and the community in the state. This institute will develop disaster management as a distinct management discipline for streamlined disaster management cadre.

➢ **Capacity building:** The capacity of a community to withstand disasters is a function of:

- awareness of the risks associated with disasters;
- understanding of appropriate responses to disasters;
- possessing the capacity to respond (training, research, availability of resources, skilled cadres);
- Setting up emergency response mechanisms that mobilize and deploy these trained resources in a quick, efficient and systematic manner.
Hence, HDMA and the relevant authorities shall ensure that the required awareness, resources and training are provided to the community. The community will also be urged to develop self-reliance by promoting and encouraging the spirit of self-help and mutual assistance. HDMA shall support these initiatives by providing necessary resources and expertise from time to time. Also, basic concepts related to disaster management and the role of the community therein shall be included in the curriculum of schools. This shall serve to sensitize people to the participative approach needed for effective disaster management. HDMA and the relevant Government departments shall ensure that personnel in specialised areas (medical care, rescue etc.) are adequately trained and available for deployment in emergency situations. Disaster management capacity building will have special thrust on empowering women towards long term disaster mitigation.

- **Health and medical care**: Health and medical care is one of the most critical and immediate response components in any disaster response situation. The capacity for providing medical assistance in disaster situation including the emergency response quality will be developed through trained personnel and appropriate infrastructure.

- **Knowledge management**: The experience from previous disaster situations can provide valuable insights in managing disasters. It is vital that these learning’s experience are captured in a systematic manner and utilised through knowledge management systems, feedback mechanisms etc. HDMA and relevant authorities shall develop systems and
processes that enable knowledge management by capturing, storing and effectively utilising information related to previous experience in disaster management. Information and knowledge embracing all facets of disasters from prevention to amelioration shall be disseminated in schools and colleges.

➢ **Funds generation:** Disasters cause extensive strain on financial resources because of relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation activities. In addition, activities relating to mitigation of and preparedness for disaster situations require funds. Government of Haryana intends to have a budgetary allocation for disaster management. Further, funds would be made available through the Calamity Relief Fund. In addition, HDMA, as nodal agency, would also identify alternative sources of funds for activities related to disaster management in the state.

➢ **Identifying avenues for risk sharing and transfer:** Risk sharing or risk transfer is a means of transferring a part of the disaster risk to a third party, which is willing to indemnify the beneficiary against the disaster for a specified premium. Government of Haryana would explore innovative means of sharing the costs associated with disasters through risk sharing, risk transfer and other measures since this would alleviate the burden on the state exchequer. This could be done through tax surcharge levies, imposition of local taxes, beneficiary funding, disaster insurance, micro finance and loans, bonds, tax saving schemes linked to disaster relief investments etc.⁴
(B) Phase II: Impact Phase –Emergency Relief, Measures and Relief

This phase includes all measures that are taken immediately in the aftermath of a disaster. The speed and efficiency of the response in this phase will crucially determine the loss to life and property. The ability of the state to respond to a disaster will be developed during the pre-disaster phase and the capabilities and institutions developed therein will be brought into play in this phase. Equally important will be the deployment of trained personnel, proper flow of information and speed of decision making. The Revenue Department, in conjunction with other relevant Government departments, would carry out activities in this phase.

HDMA will facilitate, co-ordinate and monitor the activities in this phase, wherever required. In case HDMA believes that adequate relief is not being provided, it will be entitled to direct the SRC or the DC in taking requisite measures. The district administration headed by the DC, in conjunction with local authorities, shall be responsible for carrying out relief activities when the impact of a disaster is restricted within the geographical boundaries of a district. The SRC shall coordinate and support relief activities of district administrations, where a disaster has affected more than one district. Recognizing the importance of a clear chain of command in emergencies, the Government of Haryana will provide the SRC and DCs special powers to coordinate the activities of all Government authorities within their jurisdiction.
Key Activities in Impact Phase

The following are the primary activities that need to be carried out as part of emergency relief measures and in the relief phase to implement the policy guidelines:

➢ **Search & Rescue:** The first priority in the aftermath of a disaster is to minimize loss of lives by undertaking rescue efforts for the affected people and providing medical treatment. People who are trapped under destroyed buildings or are isolated due to floods or cyclones need immediate assistance. The District Collector, in conjunction with local authorities will be responsible for the search and rescue operations in an affected region. In doing so, the DC will be guided by relevant disaster management plans and will be supported by Government departments and local authorities.

➢ **Subsistence, shelter, health and sanitation:** Disasters can disrupt food supply, water supply and sanitation mechanisms. They may also force people to abandon their houses, either temporarily or permanently. Such situations typically result in an immediate need for shelter and protection against an incidence of epidemic. The relevant Government departments and local authorities would provide temporary shelter, health and sanitation services to rescued victims in order to prevent an outbreak of disease.

➢ **Infrastructure and essential services:** Disasters can cripple the infrastructure of the state in terms of roads, public buildings, airfields, ports, communication network etc. An immediate priority after a disaster is to bring the basic
infrastructure into operating condition and deal with fires and other hazardous conditions that may exist in the aftermath of the disaster. The local authorities would work in close coordination with relevant Government departments like B&R, Police etc. to restore infrastructure to normal operating condition.

- **Security:** Usually, in a disaster situation, the police and security personnel are preoccupied with conducting search and rescue missions. Some people could take advantage of the situation and resort to looting and other anti-social activities. Consequently, it is necessary that security agencies functioning under the administrative control of the district authorities be geared to prevent this and provide a sense of security to citizens. SRC and DCs may invoke special powers vested in them by Government of Haryana, if existing powers regarding the same are inadequate.

- **Communication:** The SRC, the district administration and local authorities would communicate to the larger community the impact of the disaster and specific activities that are being or need to be undertaken to minimize the impact. Some of these activities could include:

  - **Media management:** To ensure precise communication of the impact of disaster and relief measures being taken and generate goodwill among community and other stakeholders;

  - **Community management:** This includes communicating to the affected communities with a view to preventing panic
reactions, while providing relevant information and handling welfare enquiries;

- **Feedback mechanisms**: Using various mechanisms, including the communication network to get feedback on relief measures and urgent needs of various agencies involved in emergency relief measures and relief.

- **Preliminary damage assessment**: In the aftermath of a disaster, the district administration and local authorities receive simultaneous requests for assistance from scores of people and the resources at the disposal of the local administration are over-stretched. Hence, it is necessary to utilize and deploy the resources in the most efficient manner. Such deployment is not possible without undertaking a preliminary damage assessment. Once a disaster strikes, the Government departments and the local authorities shall carry out a preliminary ‘need and loss assessment’ and the district administration shall mobilize resources accordingly.

- **Funds generation**: The Government of Haryana allocates funds in the state Budget for relief activities. In addition, funds may be available through the Calamity Relief Fund. However, these funds may not be adequate to meet disaster management requirements in the aftermath of large-scale disasters in the state. In such circumstances, the Government of Haryana shall explore additional sources of funding through federal Government, aid, grants, loans etc., as identified in the pre-disaster phase.
Finalizing relief payouts and packages: Relief packages shall be customized, if required, to the specifics of the disaster by the Government of Haryana. Relief packages would include details relating to collection, allocation and disbursal of funds to the affected people. Relief would be provided to all the affected families without any discrimination of caste, creed, religion, community or gender whatsoever.

Post-relief assessment: HDMA, with assistance from Government departments, district administration and local authorities will document learning from the relief experience, which can be inputs into further mitigation, relief or rehabilitation and reconstruction plans.5

(C) Phase III: Post-Disaster Phase – Reconstruction & Rehabilitation

The thrust of Government policy in this phase will be to ensure a speedy return to normalcy and mitigation of long-term consequences of the disaster. The policy objective of the Government in this phase will be to focus on economic and social consequences of the disaster and directing efforts to improve the same. The policy objectives will be carried out through the machinery of the state as well as with the aid of other stakeholders with whom long-term relationships have been developed in the pre disaster phase.

Key Activities in Post-Disaster Phase

The following activities would be carried out in this phase to achieve policy objectives:
- **Detailed damage assessment**: While a preliminary damage assessment is carried out during the impact phase, a detailed assessment must be conducted before commencing reconstruction and rehabilitation activities. The relevant Government departments and local authorities shall initiate detailed assessment at their respective level for damages sustained in housing, industry/services, infrastructure, agriculture, health/education assets in the affected regions.

- **Assistance to restore houses and dwelling units**: Government of Haryana may, if needed, formulate a policy of assistance to help the affected to restore damaged houses and dwellings. This should neither be treated as compensation for damage nor as an automatic entitlement.

- **Relocation (need based)**: The Government of Haryana believes that need-based considerations and not extraneous factors drive relocation of people. The local authorities, in consultation with the people affected and under the guidance of HDMA, shall determine relocation needs taking into account criteria relevant to the nature of the calamity and the extent of damage. Relocation efforts will include activities like:
  - Gaining consent of the affected population;
  - Land acquisition, Urban/rural land use planning;
  - Customizing relocation packages;
  - Obtaining due legal clearances for relocation;
  - Getting the necessary authorization for rehabilitation;
• Livelihood rehabilitation measures for relocated communities, wherever necessary.

➢ **Finalizing reconstruction & rehabilitation plan:** The effectiveness of any reconstruction and rehabilitation is based on detailed planning and careful monitoring of the relevant projects. HDMA will oversee reconstruction and rehabilitation work and ensure that it takes into account the overall development plans for the state. HDMA will approve reconstruction and rehabilitation projects based on:

• Identification of suitable projects by relevant departments;
• Project detailing and approval by the relevant technical authority.

➢ **Funds generation:** Reconstruction & rehabilitation projects are fairly resource intensive. These projects have been financed in the past primarily through the state exchequer. In the recent past, funds have also been raised from international agencies. Government of Haryana shall finalize the fund generation mechanism, including the covenants and measures that govern fund inflow and disbursement and usage. This includes:

• Estimation of funds required based on detailed damage assessment reports and consolidation of the same under sectoral and regional heads;
• Contracting with funding agencies and evolving detailed operating procedures for fund flow and corresponding covenants.
➢ **Funds disbursement and audit:** The funds raised from funding agencies are usually accompanied by stringent disbursement and usage restrictions. It is therefore important to monitor the disbursement of such funds to ensure that none of the covenants are breached. HDMA, in conjunction with relevant agencies, shall monitor disbursal of funds by:

- Prioritizing resource allocation across approved projects;
- Establishing mechanisms (like a chain of banks, collection centers, nature of accounts, spread etc) for collection of funds;
- Ongoing monitoring and control of fund usage throughout actual project implementation.

➢ **Project management:** Since rehabilitation and reconstruction effort typically involves the coordinated efforts of several entities, the Government of Haryana shall encourage the respective entities to strengthen program management capabilities to ensure that synergies across and within entities are managed efficiently. In addition, it is also necessary to constantly monitor the activity to ensure that the project is executed on time, in accordance with the technical specifications and to the satisfaction of the beneficiaries. HDMA, in conjunction with relevant Government departments, will monitor the reconstruction activity that is carried out by various implementation agencies. Typical implementation activities would include:

- Disaster proofing and retrofitting of houses;
• Creation/ Retrofitting of structures – including roads, bridges, dams, canals etc that may have been destroyed/damaged due to the disaster;

• Restoration of basic infrastructure facilities, for example, ports, airports, power stations etc.;

• Creation of health centres, first aid centres, hospitals, groups of doctors and surgeons etc.;

• Restoration of the industrial viability of the affected area.;

• Restoration of livelihood.

Communication: Communication activities are necessary to convey to the larger community the scope and nature of the proposed reconstruction and rehabilitation effort so as to increase the stakeholder awareness and buy-in for the ongoing activities. Hence, HDMA and relevant Government departments, district administration and local authorities shall undertake:

• Ongoing media management/ Public Relations: To ensure accurate communication of the reconstruction and rehabilitation measures being taken to various stakeholders;

• Community management: This includes communicating to the affected communities with a view to apprising them of efforts being made for their relocation/ rehabilitation/ reconstruction;

• Feedback mechanisms: Using the communication network to get feedback on reconstruction and rehabilitation measures.
Dispute resolution mechanisms: HDMA, in conjunction with relevant agencies, shall institutionalize mechanisms to address beneficiary grievances at various levels, as well as explore innovative ways of dispute minimization like involving the community in reconstruction initiatives. Appropriate mechanism with penalties for dealing with false claims will be evolved to prevent misuse of assistance.

Implementing initiatives for recovery of reconstruction costs: The Government of Haryana shall finalize and implement select recovery measures such as:

- Imposing tax surcharge levies (central);
- Imposing local taxes;
- Facilitation of funding responsibility sharing by beneficiaries etc.\(^6\)

In this section administrative setup to cope with natural and man made disaster have been discussed in the state of Haryana:

PART – II
CONSTITUTIONAL & LEGAL ORGANIZATION FRAMEWORK

The subject of disaster management does not find mention in any of the three lists in the 7th Schedule of the Constitution. However, the primary responsibility for management of any disaster, on its occurrence, is borne by the State Government and, at its first stage, by the district administration, whatever may be its nature. Plans for the management of different type of disasters identified by the HPC are hardly available for any district, except
for some natural calamities such as droughts and floods, and in some cases cyclones. In recent years, States prone to cyclones and to some extent earthquakes have started preparing comprehensive plans area wise and district-wise. But in most States disasters of various natures are handled on an ad-hoc basis, and the funds are made available for specific incidents. The only two entries in the State List that are remotely related to the subject of disaster management are entry 14, which deals with agriculture, including protection against pests and plant diseases, and entry 17, which deals with water, including water supply, drainage and embankments. The HPC strongly felt that this is grossly inadequate, and that Disaster Management needs to be included in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution under whichever list is felt most appropriate. 7

2.3 STATE GOVERNMENT

The responsibility to cope with disasters and man-made is essentially that of the State Government. The role of the Central Government is supportive in terms of supplementation of physical and financial resources. The Chief Secretary of the State heads a state level committee which is in overall charge of the relief operations in the State and the Relief Commissioners who are in charge of the relief and rehabilitation measures in the wake of natural disasters in their States function under the overall direction and control of the state level committee. In many states, Secretary, Department of Revenue, is also in-charge of relief. State Governments usually have relief manuals and the districts have their contingency plan that is updated from time to time. 8
2.3.1 STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY IN HARYANA

The Haryana state government has established Haryana Disaster Management Authority (HDMA) vide notification dated 9th October, 2007. In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 14 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (53 of 2005), the Governor of Haryana establishes the Haryana State Disaster Management Authority consisting of the following members, as per the details in table no. 2.1:

Table – 2.1
Composition of State Disaster Management Authority

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Chief Minister</td>
<td>Chairperson, Ex-officio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Finance Minister</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Health Minister</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Rural Development &amp; Panchayts Minister</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ministers of State for Revenue</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Chief Secretary, Haryana</td>
<td>Member and Chief Executive Officer, Ex-officio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Financial Commissioner, Revenue and</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster Management, Haryana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Home Secretary, Haryana</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Representative of (NDMA)</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In Haryana, there is no separate department as well as ministry for disaster management. Here, the department of disaster management had been considered with finance department as well as ministry of disaster management also had been considered with finance ministry. The HIPA, Gurgaon is only training centre for all activities of disaster management. Therefore, HIP A has deputed only 13 training research officers at district level out of 21 district. According to the 13th finance commission fund allocated to Haryana state:-

**Through Plan:-**

1. Capacity Building 5cr (2010 to 2015)
2. Fire 100cr (2010 to 2015)
4. Training & awareness programme 40cr (2009 to 2012)

**Non-Plan**

1. Policy, frame work & administration 20 cr (2009 to 20012)

**2.3.2 GUIDELINES TO STATE GOVERNMENTS BY CENTRE GOVT**

(i) The State Department of Relief and Rehabilitation may be converted into Department of Disaster Management with the responsibility of looking at the whole cycle of disaster management- prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief and rehabilitation. Steps for prevention/mitigation will need to be taken across a number of Departments. The Department of Disaster Management will coordinate the steps taken by the different Department of the Government in these spheres.
(ii) Mitigation, preparedness and response are multi-disciplinary activities involving a number of Departments. In order to ensure the fullest involvement of the relevant Departments, the State Government may consider setting up a State Disaster Management Authority under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary with the Secretaries of Departments of Water Resources, Health, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Roads, Communications, Rural Development, Public Works, Public Health Engineering, Finance and Home as Members. The Secretary of the Department of Disaster Management may be the member-Secretary. This authority will ensure coordinated steps towards mitigation and preparedness as also coordinated response when a disaster strikes.

2.3.3 Meetings of the HDMA

The headquarter of the Haryana State Disaster Management Authority is at Chandigarh.

- The State Authority shall meet as and when necessary and at such time and place as the Chairperson of the State Authority may think fit.

- The Chairperson of the State Authority shall preside over the meetings of the State Authority.

- If for any reason, the Chairperson of the State Authority is unable to attend the meeting of the State Authority, the Vice-Chairperson of the State Authority shall preside at the meeting.
2.3.4 Objectives, Powers and Functions

The objectives, powers and functions of the Haryana State Disaster Management Authority shall be as under:-

- Subject to the provisions of this Act, a State Authority shall have the responsibility for laying down policies and plans for disaster management in the State.

- Without prejudice to the generality of provisions contained in sub-clause (I), the State Authority may-
  
  (a) Lay down the State Disaster Management Policy;
  
  (b) Approve the State Plan in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Disaster Management Authority;
  
  (c) Approve the Disaster Management Plans prepared by the Departments of the Government of Haryana;
  
  (d) lay down guidelines to be followed by the Departments of the Government of Haryana for the purposes of integration of measures for prevention and mitigation of disasters in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance there for;
  
  (e) Coordinate the implementation of the State Disaster Management Plan;
  
  (f) Recommend provision of funds for preparedness and mitigation measures for Disaster Management;
  
  (g) Review the development plans prepared by the Departments of the Government at the district level, statutory authorities or local authorities with a view to make necessary provisions therein for prevention of disaster or mitigation;
(h) Review the measures being taken for mitigation. Capacity building and preparedness by the departments of the Government of Haryana and issue such guidelines as may be necessary.

- The Chairperson of the Haryana State Disaster Management Authority shall, in the case of emergency, have power to exercise all or any of the powers of the Authority but the exercise of such powers shall be subject to *ex-post-faeto* ratification by the Haryana State Disaster Management Authority.⁹

### 2.4 HARYANA STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Governor of Haryana constitute the Haryana State Executive Committee of the following members as per detail in Table 2.2:-

**Table – 2.2**  
**Composition of State Executive Committee**

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<tr>
<td>4. Financial Commissioner &amp; Principal Secretary, Finance Department</td>
<td>Member, Ex-officio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Financial Commissioner &amp; Principal Secretary, Health Department</td>
<td>Member, Ex-officio</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Haryana State Executive shall have the responsibility for the implantation of the National Plan & State Plan and act as the coordinating and monitoring body for the management of disaster in the State.

**Power and Functions of the State Executive Committee:-**

(1) The State Executive Committee shall have the responsibility for implementation the National Plan and State Plan and act as the coordinating and monitoring body for management of disaster in the State.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of subsection (1), the State Executive Committee may-

   (a) Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, the National Plan and the State Plan;

   (b) Examine the vulnerability of different parts of the State to different forms of disasters and specify measures to be taken for their prevention or mitigation;

   (c) Lay down guidelines for preparation of disaster management plans by the departments of the Government of the State and the District Authorities;

   (d) Monitor the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the departments of the Government of the State and District Authorities;

   (e) Monitor the implementation of the guidelines laid down by the State Authority for integrating of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation by the departments in their development plans and projects;
(f) Evaluate preparedness at all governmental or non-
governmental levels to respond to any threatening
disaster situation or disaster and give directions, where
necessary, for enhancing such preparedness;

(g) Coordinate response in the event of any threatening
disaster situation or disaster;

(h) Give directions to any Department of the Government of
the State or any other authority or body in the State
regarding actions to be taken in response to any
threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(i) Promote general education, awareness and community
training in regard to the forms of disasters to which
different parts of the State are vulnerable and the
measures that may be taken by such community to
prevent the disaster, mitigate and respond to such
disaster;

(j) Advice, assist and coordinate the activities of the
Departments of the Government of the State, District
Authorities, statutory bodies and other governmental and
non-governmental organisations engaged in disaster
management;

(k) Provide necessary technical assistance or give advice to
District Authorities and local authorities for carrying out
their functions effectively;

(l) Advise the State Government regarding all financial
matters related to disaster management;
(m) Examine the construction, in any local area in the State and, if it is of the opinion that the standards laid for such construction for the prevention of disaster is not being or has not been followed, may direct the District Authority or the local authority, as the case may be, to take such action as may be necessary to secure compliance of such standards;

(n) Provide information to the National Authority relating to different aspects of disaster management;

(o) Lay down, review and update State level response plans and guidelines and ensure that the district level plans are prepared, reviewed and updated;

(p) Ensure that communication systems are in order and the disaster management drills are carried out periodically;

(q) Perform such other functions as may be assigned to it by the State Authority or as it may consider necessary.¹⁰

2.5 **State Government to take Measures:**

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, each State Government shall take all measures specified in the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and such further measures as it deems necessary or expedient, for the purpose of disaster management.

(2) The measures which the State Government may take under sub-section (1) include measures with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely:-

(a) Coordination of actions of different departments of the
Government of the State, the State Authority, District Authorities, local authority and other non-governmental organizations;

(b) Cooperation and assistance in the disaster management to the National Authority and National Executive Committee, the State Authority and the State Executive Committee, and the District Authorities;

(c) Cooperation with, and assistance to, the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India in disaster management, as requested by them or otherwise deemed appropriate by it;

(d) Allocation of funds for measures for prevention of disaster, mitigation, capacity-building and preparedness by the departments of the Government of the State in accordance with the provisions of the State Plan and the District Plans;

(e) Ensure that the integration of measures for prevention of disaster or mitigation by the departments of the Government of the State in their development plans and projects;

(f) Integrate in the State development plan, measures to reduce or mitigate the vulnerability of different parts of the State to different disasters;

(g) Ensure the preparation of disaster management plans by different departments of the State in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority;
(h) Establishment of adequate warning systems up to the level of vulnerable communities;

(i) Ensure that different departments of the Government of the State and the District Authorities take appropriate preparedness measures;

(j) Ensure that in a threatening disaster situation or disaster, the resources of different departments of the Government of the State are made available to the National Executive Committee or the State Executive Committee or the District Authorities, as the case may be, for the purposes of effective response, rescue and relief in any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(k) Provide rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to the victims of any disaster; and

(l) Such other matters as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of securing effective implementation of provisions of this Act.

2.5.1 Responsibilities of Departments of the State Government:-

It shall be the responsibility of every department of the Government of a State to-

(a) Take measures necessary for prevention of disasters, mitigation, preparedness and capacity-building in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority;

(b) Integrate into its development plans and projects, the measures for prevention of disaster and mitigation;
(c) Allocate funds for prevention of disaster, mitigation, capacity-building and preparedness;

(d) Respond effectively and promptly to any threatening disaster situation or disaster in accordance with the State Plan, and in accordance with the guidelines or directions of the National Executive Committee and the State Executive Committee;

(e) Review the enactments administered by it, its policies, rules and regulations with a view to incorporate therein the provisions necessary for prevention of disasters, mitigation or preparedness;

(f) Provide assistance, as required, by the National Executive Committee, the State Executive Committee and District Authorities, for-

   (i) Drawing up mitigation, preparedness and response plans, capacity-building, data collection and identification and training of personnel in relation to disaster management;

   (ii) Assessing the damage from any disaster;

   (iii) Carrying out rehabilitation and reconstruction;

(g) Make provision for resources in consultation with the State Authority for the implementation of the District Plan by its authorities at the district level;

(h) Make available its resources to the National Executive Committee or the State Executive Committee or the District Authorities for the purposes of responding promptly and
effectively to any disaster in the State, including measures for-

(i) Providing emergency communication with a vulnerable or affected area;

(ii) Transporting personnel and relief goods to and from the affected area;

(iii) Providing evacuation, rescue, temporary shelter or other immediate relief;

(iv) Carrying out evacuation of persons or live-stock from an area of any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(v) Setting up temporary bridges, jetties and landing places;

(vi) Providing drinking water, essential provisions, healthcare and services in an affected area;

(i) Such other actions as may be necessary for disaster management.

2.5.2 Disaster Management Plan of Departments of State:-

(1) Every department of the State Government, in conformity with the guidelines laid down by the State Authority, shall-

(a) Prepare a disaster management plan which shall lay down the following:-

(i) The types of disasters to which different parts of the State are vulnerable;

(ii) Integration of strategies for the prevention of disaster or the mitigation of its effects or both with the development plans and programmes by the department;
(iii) The roles and responsibilities of the department of the State in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster and emergency support function it is required to perform;

(iv) Present status of its preparedness to perform such roles or responsibilities or emergency support function under sub-clause (iii);

(v) The capacity-building and preparedness measures proposed to be put into effect in order to enable the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India to discharge their responsibilities under section 37.

(b) Annually review and update the plan referred to in clause (a); and

(c) Furnish a copy of the plan referred to in clause (a) or clause (b), as the case may be, to the State Authority.

(2) Every department of the State Government, while preparing the plan under sub-section (1), shall make provisions for financing the activities specified therein.

(3) Every department of the State Government shall furnish an implementation status report to the State Executive Committee regarding the implementation of the disaster management plan referred to in sub-section (1).11

2.5.3 Establishment of Funds by State Government:-

(1) The State Government shall, immediately after notifications issued for constituting the State Authority and the District Authorities, establish for the purposes of this Act the
following funds, namely:-

(a) The fund to be called the State Disaster Response Fund;
(b) The fund to be called the District Disaster Response Fund;
(c) The fund to be called the State Disaster Mitigation Fund;
(d) The fund to be called the District Disaster Mitigation Fund.

(2) The State Government shall ensure that the funds established-

(i) clause (a) of sub-section (1) is available to the State Executive Committee; (ii) Under sub-clause (c) of sub-section (1) is available to the State Authority; (iii) Under clauses (b) and (d) of sub-section (1) are available to the District Authority.\textsuperscript{12}

\textbf{2.6 HARYANA DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE (HDRF)}

The Haryana Disaster Response Force has been constituted to create response capabilities from within their existing resources. To start with, Haryana may aim at equipping and training a company of Haryana Armed Force. The SDRF will also include women members for looking after the needs of women and children. NDRF battalions and their training institutions will assist the States/UTs in this effort. In addition, the Haryana Police will also be encouraged to include DM training in the basic and in-service courses of their respective Police Training Colleges for gazetted and non-gazetted police officers.\textsuperscript{13}

(a) \textbf{Centre for Disaster Management, Haryana Institute of Public Administration, Gurgaon, Haryana}

CDM, HIPA in partnership with NIDM and other research institutions has capacity development as one of its major
responsibilities, along with training, research, documentation and development of state level information base. It will network with other knowledge based institutions and function within the broad Policies and Guidelines laid down by HSDMA. It will organise training of trainers, DM officials and other stakeholders. NIDM will strive to emerge as a ‘Centre of Excellence’ in the field of DM in Haryana.\textsuperscript{14}

(b) Private Sector

The private sector should provide fair estimates of damage assessment to relevant authorities and provide feedback in terms of their priorities and concerns for work related to rehabilitation and reconstruction. They should participate in the post disaster activities, in co-ordination with HDMA or the DC and in alignment with the overall policies and guidelines developed by the Authority. They should co-operate in providing feedback regarding progress and outcome of rehabilitation and reconstruction projects undertaken in their vicinity.

(c) Community Groups and Voluntary agencies

Community groups and voluntary agencies, including NGOs should provide fair estimates of damage assessment to relevant authorities and provide feedback in terms of their priorities and concerns for work related to rehabilitation and reconstruction. They should participate in the post-disaster activities, in co-ordination with HDMA or the DC and in alignment with the overall policies and guidelines developed by the Authority. They should co-operate in providing feedback regarding progress and outcome of rehabilitation and reconstruction projects undertaken in their vicinity.
(d) **Media Partnership**

The media plays a critical role in information and knowledge dissemination in all phases of DM. The versatile potential of both electronic and print media needs to be fully utilised. Effective partnership with the media will be worked out in the field of community awareness, early warning and dissemination, and education regarding various disasters. The District Public Relation Officer (DPRO) as media and Information officer of GDMA shall ensure the mainstreaming of media partnership of each district.\(^\text{15}\)

### 2.7 DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

The Governor of Haryana has constituted District Disaster Management Authority in all the Districts of Haryana as per the following details in table-2.3:-

**Table – 2.3
Composition of District Disaster Management Authority**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Capacity/Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Deputy Commissioner of the District</td>
<td>Chairperson ex -officio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Chairperson of Zila Parshid</td>
<td>Co-Chairperson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Additional Deputy Commissioner</td>
<td>ex- officio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. District Superintendent of Police</td>
<td>Member ex-officio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The Chief Medical Officer</td>
<td>Member ex officio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The Superintending Engineer (B&amp;R)</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. District Revenue &amp; Disaster Management Officer</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Meetings:-

The District Authority shall meet at least once in a year, as and when necessary and at such time and place as the Chairperson of the Authority may think fit.

The Headquarter of each District Authority will be at the headquarters of the District.  

2.7.1 Powers of Chairperson of District Authority:-

(1) The Chairperson of the District Authority shall, in addition to presiding over the meetings of the District Authority, exercise and discharge such powers and functions of the District Authority as the District Authority may delegate to him.

(2) The Chairperson of the District Authority shall, in the case of an emergency, have power to exercise all or any of the powers of the District Authority but the exercise of such powers shall be subject to ex post facto ratification of the District Authority.

(3) The District Authority or the Chairperson of the District Authority may, by general or special order, in writing, delegate such of its or his powers and functions, under sub-section (1) or (2), as the case may be, to the Chief Executive Officer of the District Authority, subject to such conditions and limitations, if any, as it or he deems fit.  

2.7.2 Powers and Functions of District Authority:-

(1) The District Authority shall act as the district planning; coordinating and implementing body for disaster
management and take all measures for the purposes of disaster management in the district in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), the District Authority may:-

(i) Prepare a disaster management plan including district response plan for the district;

(ii) Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, State Policy, National Plan, Haryana State Plan and District Plan;

(iii) Ensure that the areas in the district vulnerable to disasters are identified and measures for the prevention of disasters and the mitigation of its effects are undertaken by the departments of the Haryana Government at the district level as well as by the local authorities;

(iv) Ensure that the guidelines for prevention of disasters, mitigation of its effects, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the National Authority and the Haryana State Authority are followed by all departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district;

(v) Give directions to different authorities at the district level and local authorities to take such other measures for the prevention or mitigation of disasters as may be necessary;
vi) Lay down guidelines for prevention of disaster management plans by the department of the Haryana Government at the districts level and local authorities in the district;

(vii) Monitor the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the Departments of the Haryana Government at the district level;

(viii) Lay down guidelines to be followed by the Departments of the Haryana Government at the district level for purposes of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefore;

(ix) Monitor the implementation of measures referred to in clause (viii);

(x) Review the state of capabilities for responding to any disaster or threatening disaster situation in the district and give directions to the relevant departments or authorities at the district level for their upgradation as may be necessary;

(xi) Review the preparedness measures and give directions to the concerned departments at the district level or other concerned authorities, where necessary, for bringing the preparedness measures to the levels required for responding effectively to any disaster or threatening disaster situation;
(xii) Organize and coordinate specialized training programmes for different levels of officers, employees and voluntary rescue workers in the district by State Center for Disaster Management Haryana.

(xiii) Facilitate community training and awareness programmes for prevention of disaster or mitigation with the support of local authorities, governmental and non-governmental organizations;

(xiv) Set up, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warnings and dissemination of proper information to public;

(xv) Prepare, review and update district level response plan and guidelines;

(xvi) Coordinate response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(xvii) Ensure that the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities prepare their response plans in accordance with the district response plan;

(xviii) Lay down guidelines for, or give direction to, the concerned Department of the Government at the district level or any other authorities within the local limits of the district to take measures to respond effectively to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(xix) Advise, assist and coordinate the activities of the Departments of the Government at the district level,
statutory bodies and other governmental and non-governmental organizations in the district engaged in the disaster management;

(xx) Coordinate with, and give guidelines to, local authorities in the district to ensure that measures for the prevention or mitigation of threatening disaster situation or disaster in the district are carried out promptly and effectively;

(xxi) Provide necessary technical assistance or give advice to the local authorities in the district for carrying out their functions;

(xxii) Review development plans prepared by the Departments of the Government at the district level, statutory authorities or local authorities with a view to make necessary provisions therein for prevention of disaster or mitigation;

(xxiii) Examine the construction in any area in the district and, if it is of the opinion that the standards for the prevention of disaster or mitigation laid down for such construction is not being or has not been followed, may direct the concerned authority to take such action as may be necessary to secure compliance of such standards;

(xxiv) Identify buildings and places which could, in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster, be used as relief centers or camps and make arrangements for water supply and sanitation in such buildings or places;
(xxv) Establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice;

(xxvi) Provide information to the State Authority relating to different aspects of disaster management;

(xxvii) Encourage the involvement of non-governmental organizations and voluntary social welfare institutions working at the grassroots level in the district for disaster management;

(xxviii) Ensure communication systems are in order, and disaster management drills are carried out periodically;

(xxix) Perform such other functions as the State Government or State Authority may assign to it or as it deems necessary for disaster management in the District.

(3) The Chairperson of the District authority shall in addition to presiding over the meetings of district Authority exercise and discharge such power and functions of District Authority as District Authority may be delegate to him/her.

(4) The Chairperson of the District Authority shall in case of the emergency have power to exercise of such power shall be subject to ex-post-facto auction of the District Authority.

(5) The District Authority or the Chairperson of the District Authority may, by general or special order, in writing, delegate such of his power and functions, under clause 5 or 6 above, as the case may be, to the Chief Executive officer of
the District Authority, subject to such conditions and limitations.

(6) The District Authority may as and when it considers necessary constitute one or more advisory committees and other committees for the efficient discharge of its functions.

(7) The District Authority shall from amongst its members, appoint the Chairperson of the Committee referred to under clause 8 above.

(8) Any person associated as an expert with any committee or sub-committee constituted under clause, may be prescribed by the State Government.

Role & Responsibilities of Deputy Commissioner

The Deputy Commissioner shall be responsible for:

• To call the meeting of District Disaster Management Committee twice a year.
• Preparation of the DDMAP with the assistance of the DDMC.
• Setting up District Control Room (DCR).
• Under the DDMAP District level agencies would be responsible for directing field interventions through various agencies right from the stage of warning to relief and rehabilitation.
• At the Disaster site, tasks to manage the Disaster will be performed.
• Deputy Commissioner will be an integral part of the DCR.
• Deputy Commissioner will be assisted by Site operation Centre (SOC).
- SOC will be headed by a site manager
- Site Manager will coordinate the activities at various camp sites and affected areas
- The site operation center will report to the District Control Room.

- Deputy Commissioner will coordinate all the field responses. Field Responses include setting up transit camps, relief camps, medical aid in the camps, transport facilities and cattle camps.

- He will be responsible, for directing district level agencies for field intervention from the Stage of warning to relief and rehabilitation.

The desk arrangement provides for division of task, information gathering and record keeping and accountability of the desk officer to the DDM for specific functions. Each desk should have a desk officer assigned. The capacity of various desks to coordinate amongst themselves and with the units to be coordinate will ultimately decide the quality of response. Such a function of coordination would largely depend on the capacity to effectively keep a track on communications received and the decisions taken.

2.7.3 Role of Departments at District Level:-

Each Department and Government agency involved in Disaster Management and Mitigation will:

- Designate a Nodal officer for emergency response who will act as the contact person for that department/ agency.

- Ensure establishment of fail-safe two-way communication with
the State, District and other emergency control rooms, as well as within the organization.

- Focus on communication systems used regularly in normal times with more emphasis on the use of VHF's with automatic repeaters, mobile phones with publicized numbers, HF radio sets, etc. It should be remembered that SAT phones fail during prolonged emergencies and electric failure if the phones cannot be re-charged.

- Work under the overall supervision of the District Collector during emergencies.

- Develop Disaster Management Plans; Update the Disaster Management Plan quarterly, with focus on Hazard, Vulnerability, Risk and Capacity Analysis (HVRCA). Plan preparation should involve all concerned line departments and stakeholders in the district.

- Ensure awareness of the community to various hazards, its impact, basic do’s and don’ts, their roles and responsibilities for reducing the risk, as well as their role to support the response mechanism.19

2.8 DISTRICT CRISIS GROUP (DCG)

As per Notification No. S.O.53/C.A. (E.P.P and R)r./1996/r.8/2001 dated the 4th May, 2001, power conferred by sub rule (1) read with sub-rule (2) of rule 8 of the Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) rules, 1996, the Governor of Haryana, constituted the District Crisis Group to be the apex body in the all Districts in Haryana
to deal with Major Chemical accidents and to provide expert guidance for handling Chemical accidents. The District Crisis group is composed of the members depicted in Table-2.4:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Capacity/Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Deputy Commissioner</td>
<td>Chairperson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Assistant Director, Industrial Safety</td>
<td>Member Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>General Manager, District Industrial Centre</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Fire Officer of Municipal Corporation</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>District Public Relation Officer</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>One representative of Trade Unions to be nominated by Deputy Commissioner</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Superintendent of Police</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Civil Surgeon</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Executive Officer, Municipal Corporation</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Executive Engineer, PWD (Public Health)</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Regional Officer, Haryana State Pollution Control Board</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Deputy Director, Agriculture</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>(i) Senior Assistant Director, Industrial safety &amp; Health</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Assistant Director, Industrial Safety and Health</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>General Manager, Haryana Roadways</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>One Representative of Industries</td>
<td>Nominated by Deputy Commissioner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.8.1 District Plan:

• There shall be a plan for disaster management for every district of the State.

• The District Plan shall be prepared by the District Authority, after consultation with the local authorities and having regard to the National Plan and the State Plan, to be approved by the State Authority.\(^{20}\)

• The District Plan shall include:-
  
  (a) The areas in the district vulnerable to different forms of disasters;

  (b) The measures to be taken, for prevention and mitigation of disaster, by the Departments of the Government at the district level and local authorities in the district;

  (c) The capacity-building and preparedness measures required to be taken by the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district to respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

  (d) The response plans and procedures, in the event of a disaster, providing for:-

    (i) Allocation of responsibilities to the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district;

    (ii) Prompt response to disaster and relief thereof;

    (iii) Procurement of essential resources;

    (iv) Establishment of communication link; and

    (v) The dissemination of information to the public;
(e) Such other matters as may be required by the State Authority.

- The District Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually.

- The copies of the District Plan referred to in subsections (2) and (4) shall be made available to the Departments of the Government in the district.

- The District Authority shall send a copy of the District Plan to the State Authority which shall forward it to the State Government.

- The District Authority shall review, from time to time, the implementation of the Plan and issue such instructions to different departments of the Government in the district as it may deem necessary for the implementation thereof.²¹

It appears that entire institutional structure of disaster management in Haryana has certain gaps/ lacuna in planning, policy formulation and implementation. Firstly all the districts do not have digital map plan and separate policies for all the phases to meet disaster in Haryana state. Secondly, there is lack of-co-ordination and co-operation between different organisation, departments and institutions dealing with disaster management in Haryana. Thirdly, there is no separate department as well as ministry for disaster management. Fourthly, there is need for single window system, so that ministries, depts., and the stakeholders can take necessary steps and guidance in implementing the policies at their level at time of emergency.
To sum up, it can be said that we have an elaborate system of constitutional, legal, organizational and policy framework. It works with a defined team of role players that now need to have their roles redefined or realized to full capacity. Human resource development, information systems, health and medical facilities, communications, youth movements etc. all need to be revamped to support the cause of developing a Disaster Free India.
REFERENCES


12. The Disaster Management Act, 2005. p.22


17. Disaster Management Act, 2005. p-11-12


