

## **Disaster Response**

## What is the issue?

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 Recent floods in parts of eastern and western India have left many dead and displacing thousands.

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• This has increased the need for a massive capacity-building programme to deal with frequent, destructive weather events.

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## What actions are required?

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• Protocols followed by **State governments** to **deal with floods** need an urgent review.

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 Catastrophic events, such as the Chennai flood of 2015, necessitate a review of the protocol followed by State governments in controlling flows from dams and reservoirs.

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- Some states have not been able to use disaster relief funds as intended.
- $\bullet$  The Centre has asked states to set off the unutilised portion when making fresh claims which is unfair for people in urgent need. \n
- Other actions people need on the ground include short-term housing, food, safe water, access to health care and protection for women, children and the elderly.

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• With neither **social support** nor **financial instruments** available to rebuild lives, alleviating financial losses of the victims is crucial for a return to

normality.

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- It is essential to look at the **public health** dimension as many without the coping capacity develop mental health issues including post-traumatic stress disorder in the wake of such catastrophes, and need counselling.
- A review of the deployment of National Disaster Response Force teams near water bodies is required.
- This is to be coupled with data compiled by the Central Water Commission, which identifies the hotspots where better management and perhaps additional reservoirs can mitigate damage.
- Given the unprecedented events like even drought-prone regions in Gujarat and Rajasthan encountering floods, governments' response is of crucial importance.

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**Source: The Hindu** 

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