

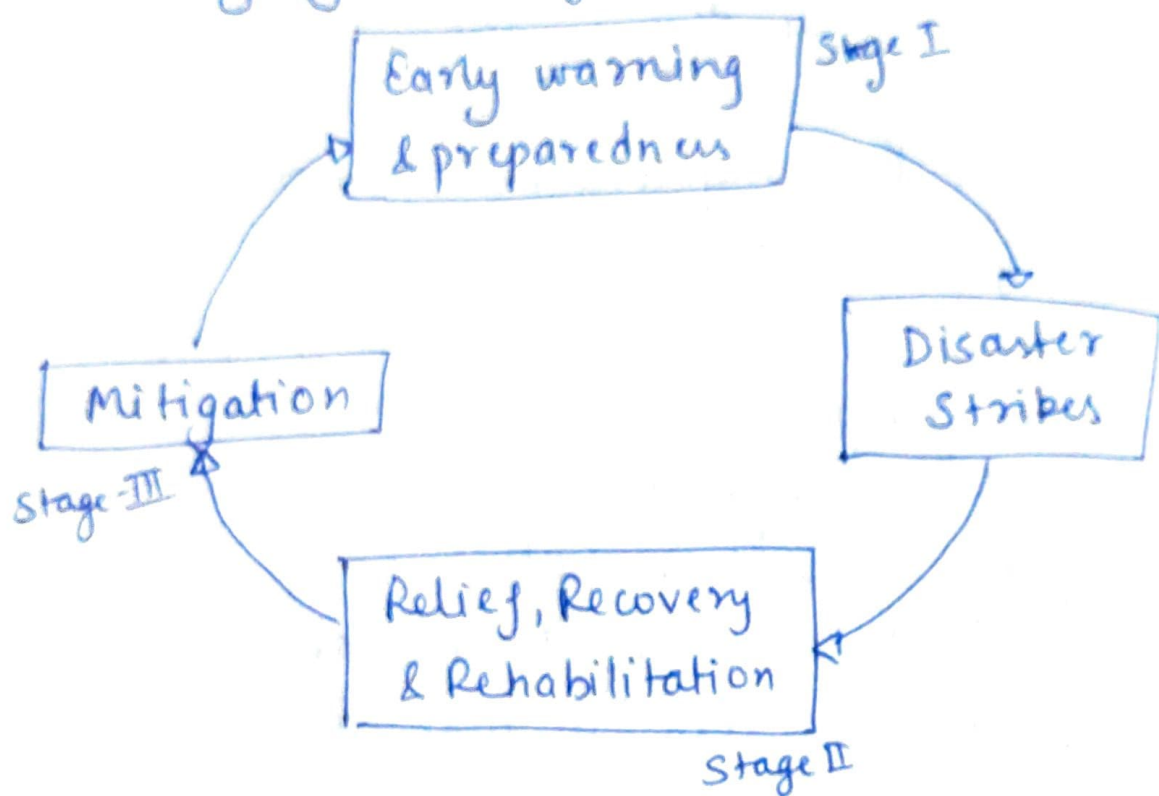
Q-2 The occurrence of overlapping hazards pushes the Govt. of India to the need for long-term preparedness along with multidisciplinary approach. Explain Tauktae & Yaas

A-2 Recently, two cyclones, along ~~western~~ eastern coast ^{resp} as well as annual floods in Brahmaputra Basin were witnessed during the ongoing coronavirus pandemic. This has forced government to prepare for overlapping hazards at same time as climate change is also abruptly shaping weather patterns.

In case of India, about 57% of total area lies in high seismic zone, 40 million hectares lie in flood prone region, 68% of area is susceptible to drought & 8% is vulnerable to cyclone while a biological disaster has the capacity to affect entire population so ~~the~~ it has become a necessity to prepare for overlapping hazards.

The Parliament has enacted the Disaster Management Act (DMA), 2005 & so union & state government as well as district authorities have formed different

level of disaster management committees, which are responsible for 3 stages managing 3 stages



In the context of overlapping hazards, preparedness for one also complements the other & as such relief, recovery & rehabilitation process is nearly same for all type of hazards. But when a pandemic which spreads quickly when people are in close proximity then disaster risk reduction requires a different approach.

The government must put community at the centre of disaster response

to a disaster at all the stages, allocate responsibilities clearly & should ensure a coherence between preparedness & mitigation and response & recovery along with creating synergy between state & union government.

Hazards are natural phenomenon, but allowing it to turn into a disaster is a failure of government & good governance. This pandemic has provided a reality check on care of overlapping hazard & union government should act decisively to mitigate future hazards. ~~occur~~