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A Comparative Analysis Of India's Disaster Management System And Policy With Japan

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Abstract

In Today's Time, Disaster Management Has Become The Most Crucial Aspect For The Survival Of Any Nation. In Some Situations, Disaster Management Becomes Even More Critical Than The Defence System Of A Country Because Defence Of A Country Is Related To Only Human Actions But Disasters Are Both Man Made And Nature Made. So In The Current Scenario, The Disaster Management Has Become The Global Phenomenon And That's Why The Global Summits, Treaties And Agreements Are Being Signed By All The Nations. In The Current Paper, India's Disaster Management System And Policies Have Been Studied With Comparison With Japanes System And Policies. The Comparison With Japan Has Been Selected Because It Is The Known Fact That Japan Have Been The Most Vulnerable Country Historically. Japan Is The Most Earthquake Prone Country Of The World And The Only Country Having Faced Two Atomic Bombs. So Seeing The Global Position Of Japan, It Is Not Surprising That Japan's Disaster Management System Is Ranked First In The World. India Is Currently Considered To Be The Most Populous Country Of The World. Any Disaster Whether Natural Or Man Made Costs Millions Of Human Lives In India. So It Becomes Very Important That We Study Our Disaster Management System And Policies Very Critically And Make It The Best In The World To Save The Human Beings. But When We Study The Disaster Management System, It Is Found That It Is Not A Priority Task For Us.A Very Detailed And Critical Study Has Been Made In This Paper And Some Policy Measures Have Been Suggested Keeping In View The Emerging New Issues In Disaster Management System Such As Expansion And Privatization Of Nuclear Energy.

Keywords: Defence System, Disaster Management, Global Agreements, Global Treaties, Atomic Attack, Atomic Energy, Privatization.

(1) Introduction- Disasters Have Been The Part Of Human Lives Since Beginning Of The Life. Disasters Are Natural Such As Earth Quake, Floods, Volcanoes And Man Made Also Such As Atomic Accidents-Attacks. Pollutions Epidemic Etc. As The Time Is Passing Disasters Are Costing More And More In Terms Of Human Lives, Loss Of Wealth Etc. For Every Country. There Is Increasing Concern For Disasters Because If Any Disaster Is Not Tackled, It Will Wipe Out The Country. E.G Maldeevs And Many Coastal, Island Countries Are Going To Be Immersed Inside The Seas And Oceans. In The Current Time Disasters Have Become More Crucial For A Country Than Defence System Because Defence System Is Related To Only Human Relations But Disasters Are Caused Both By The Humans And Nature. So There Is No Surprise That All The Nations Of The World Are Making Agreements And Trieties For Disaster Management

India Has To Address The Disaster Management Issues Very Seriously Because Now India Is Just To Touch The Number One Position In Terms Of Population. Besides India Has Been The In Such A Position Where Any Event On India Affect The Whole World.

In This Paper We Have Taken The Historical Data And Trends Of Disasters In India; Similarly
We Have Taken The Disaster Trends Of Japan. Then We Have Analysed The Various Aspects Of Disaster Management In Two Countries And Tried To Find Out Some Crucial Conclusions

Why Japan Was Selected For Comparison-

1- The Most Earth Quake Prone Country Of The World
2- Only Country In The World Faced Two Atomic Attacks
3- Having The No. One Disaster Management System Of The World.

(2)Trends Of Disasters In Japan-

A Disaster-Prone Country Japan Is Located In The Circum-Pacific Volcanic Belt Or "Ring Of Fire" Where Seismic And Volcanic Activities Occur Constantly. Japan And Its Surrounding Areas Experience Roughly A Tenth Of All Earthquakes That Occur In The World. Of The World's Active Volcanoes, 7%* Exist In Japan. In Addition, Because Of Geographical, Topographical And Meteorological Conditions, The Country Is Subject To Frequent Natural Disasters Such As Typhoons, Torrential Rains And Heavy Snowfalls, As Well As Earthquakes And Tsunami.

(3) Disasters Trends In India-

India Is Vulnerable, In Varying Degrees, To A Large Number Of Natural As Well As Man-Made Disasters. 58.6 Per Cent Of The Landmass Is Prone To Earthquakes Of Moderate To Very High Intensity; Over 40 Million Hectares (12 Per Cent Of Land) Is Prone To Floods And River Erosion; Of The 7,516 Km Long Coastline, Close To 5,700 Km Is Prone To Cyclones And Tsunamis; 68 Per Cent Of The Cultivable Area Is Vulnerable To Drought And Hilly Areas Are At Risk From Landslides And Avalanches. Vulnerability To Disasters/ Emergencies Of Chemical, Biological, Radiological And Nuclear (Cbrn) Origin Also Exists. Heightened Vulnerabilities To Disaster Risks Can Be Related To Expanding Population, Urbanization And Industrialization, Development Within High-Risk Zones, Environmental Degradation And Climate Change.

(4) Progress In Disaster Management Laws And Systems Since 1945 - It Is A National Priority To Protect National Land As Well As Citizens' Lives, Livelihoods, And Property From Natural Disasters. The Turning Point For Strengthening The Disaster Management System Came Into Effect In Response To The Immense Damage Caused By The Typhoon Ise-Wan In 1959, And Led To The Enactment Of The Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act In 1961, Which Formulates A Comprehensive And Strategic Disaster Management System. Thereafter, The Disaster Management System Has Been Continuously Reviewed And Revised Following The Lessons Learned From Large-Scale Disasters. The List Of The Laws Related To Disaster Management Is A Attached At The End.

(5) Disasters Law In India- Paradigm Shift In Disaster Management (Dm) On 23 December, 2005, The Government Of India (Gol) Took A Defining Step By Enacting The Disaster Management Act, 2005, (Hereinafter Referred To As The Act) Which Envisaged The Creation Of The National Disaster Management Authority (Ndma), Headed By The Prime Minister, State Disaster Management Authorities (Sdmas) Headed By The Chief Ministers, And District Disaster Management Authorities (Ddmas) Headed By The Collector Or District Magistrate Or Deputy Commissioner As The Case May Be, To Spearhead And Adopt A Holistic And Integrated Approach To Dm. There Will Be A Paradigm Shift, From The Erstwhile Relief-Centric Response To A Proactive Prevention, Mitigation And Preparedness-Driven Approach For Conserving Developmental Gains And Also To Minimise Losses Of Life, Livelihoods And Property.

Flaws In Indian Act-

Institutional Framework Under Dm Act

1. Ndma , Nec (The National Executive Committee), Sdma,Ddma ,Nidm (National Institute Of Disaster Management) Ndrf (National Risaster Response Force)Sdrf, Were Created
2. Ncc, Defence Forces, Paramilitary Nss ,Nyks Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan Was Given Importance. Roles In Dm

#Nidm. Only 16 Faculty Members And Staff Of Only 22,
#In Only 2012, Mock Driff Was Organised At Delhi
Sdrfa. Telanga Have Not Created Sdrf
#Sdrf Up- Only 644 Officers And Employees Working In It
#Ddma -Even Websites Not Working
Sdrfa Delhi- 03 Battalions Working 333 Persons Each. 03x 333 = 999

(6) Why India Needs More Attention On Disaster Issues- Currently Disaster Is Not A Priority Item In India. Disaster Is Not Taken Very Seriously By The Political System, Industries, Media, Film Industry And Even Intellectual World Of The Country. When Some Major Incident Occurs People, Politicians, Media And Experts Use It As A Chance To Show Their Expertise Only But After Some Time All Becomes As Usual. But Disaster Is Not To Be Taken So Lightly Because Otherwise It Will Cost To Us Very Much. We Should Consider The Following Points.

1. In This Year's Budget, The Union Government Has Taken Steps For Expansion And Privatisation Of Nuclear Energy. Six Micro Plants Will Be Started Soon With The Collaboration Of Private Sector. The Long Term Energy Needs Of The Country Can Be Met By Nuclear Energy The Future Trains And Ships Will Have Their Own Nuclear Generators. All These Are Inevitable But These Are The Concerns Of Disaster Management System Of The Country. Fortunately Till Date We Have Not Experienced Nuclear Accident, But We Should Take Lessons From Others. Following Developments Can Be The Guiding Principles For Us –

1) In Japan, There Was Nuclear Accident In 2011 Due To Tusunami That Shock To The Japanese People And It Was Considered Man Made Disasters. We Are Far Behind The Safety Standards Followed By Japan, And There Can Be Nuclear Accidents Due To Many Reasons.

(Ii) In U.S. Green Party Movement Is Demanding The Nuclear Free America To Safeguard The American People From Its Own Nuclear Arms And Accidents.

Nuclear Power Is A Two Edged Sword. It Is Beneficial But If Converts Into Disaster How We Will Save Our Own Life.

(2) With Changing World Having More Research In Biotechnologies, The Incidents Like Covid Will Occur More Frequently In The Future.

(3) Environmental Issues Like Global Warning, Melting Of Glaciers, Rising Sea Level Will All Cause New Disasters.

(7) Salient Features Of Japan's Disaster Management- In This Section, Various Those Points Have Been Analysed Which Has Made The Japanese Disaster Management System Number One And Not Have Not Been Adopted By Us-

(7.1). Disaster Reduction Drills And Disaster Reduction Drills And Exercises- Basic Act On Disaster Management Stipulates That It Is Obligatory To Conduct Disaster Management Drills. In Order For Various Disaster Management Entities To Check And Confirm The Emergency Measures To Be Taken Upon Occurrence Of A Disaster, And To Raise Awareness Among Residents Of Disaster Reduction, The Government Annually Sets Out, At The National Disaster Management Council, Basic Guidelines For The Drills To Be Exercised Nationally And By The Local Entities And Sets Out The "Disaster Preparedness Drill Plan" Stipulating Overview Of Drills And Exercises Implemented By The Government.

Communities Implement Disaster Management Drills At Various Times Of The Year Based On This Plan. In Particular, On Every "Disaster Preparedness Day" On September 1 And "Tsunami Preparedness Day" On 5 November, Wide, Large-Scale Disaster Response Drills Are Implemented Nationwide With Various Disaster Management Entities Working Together And Numerous Participating Citizens.

Further, Based On The Experience Of Past Disasters, The Plan Is Revised When Necessary. For Example, Based On Lessons Learned From The 2016 Kumamoto Earthquake, The Plan Was Revised To Include Provisions For Training Of Wide-Area Aid/Aid Acceptance Of Dispatch Staff Based On Inter-Governmental Support Agreements. Also, Based On The Experience With 2018 Japan Floods And The 2018 Hokkaido Eastern Iburi Earthquake, Cross-Industry Training For Lifeline Recovery Was Also Included. In Addition, The Experience Of Covid-19 Led To The Inclusion Of Infection Control In Drills.

(7.2) Human Resources Development -The Cabinet Office Started A "Program For Developing Disaster Management Specialists" For The Purpose Of Developing And Training People "Who Can Respond To The Emergency Promptly And Appropriately" And "Who Can Form A Network Between The National And Local Entities."Specifically, 1) The Provision Of The Training Program, "Ojt Workshop," To Employees Of Local Public Organizations By Engaging Them In Disaster Management Services At The Cabinet Office And Receiving Workshops Related To Disaster Management, 2) Provision Of A Training Program Either Online Or At The Ariake-No-Oka Main Wide-Area Disaster Management Base Facility, Called "Ariake-No-Oka Workshop." Teaching Systematically The Knowledge, Skills And Attitude Required For Disaster Management Operations Through Lectures And Exercises. From 2020 With Infection Control Of Covid-19 In Mind, E-Learning And Video Conference Tools Have Been Utilized To Implement Online Workshops To Increase The Number Of Trainees.

(7.3)Japan's International Cooperation For Disaster Reduction-Utilizing Knowledge And Technologies Accumulated Through Our Experience And Lessons From Many Disasters, Japan Is Actively Engaged In The Efforts Of Disaster Reduction In The World. The Third Un World Conference On Disaster Risk Reduction (Wcdrrl From 14 To 18 March 2015, The Third Un World Conference On Disaster Risk Reduction (Wcdrr) Was Held In Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture, With More Than 6,500 Participants From 185 Countries, International Organizations And Certified Ngos, Including High-Level Participants Of More Than 100 Ministers And Un Secretary-General. The Minister Of State For Disaster Management Of Japan Chaired The Conference, Which Organized Plenary Meetings, Ministerial Round Tables, High-Level Partnership Dialogues, And Working Sessions. A Large Variety Of Side Events Were Conducted Including Symposiums, Exhibitions, A Drr Industry Fair And, Study Tours To The Areas Hit By Great East Japan Earthquake.

The Sendai Framework For Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, Which Was Adopted As Outcome Of The Conference, Aims To Achieve The Substantial Reduction Of Disaster Risk And Losses Over The Next 15 Years, Setting Seven Global Targets, And Identifying Four Priorities For Action: (1) Understanding Disaster Risk, (2) Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance, (3) Investing In Disaster Risk Reduction For Resilience, And (4) Enhancing Disaster Preparedness For Effective Response, And To "Build Back Better" In Recovery And Reconstruction.

(7.4) As Japan's Own Unique Initiative, The Government Implemented The "Sendai Cooperation Initiative For Disaster Risk Reduction," Achieving The Development Of 40,000 Personnel And Provision Of Us $4 Billion Financial Assistance In The Period Between 2015-2018. Furthermore, To Ensure That All People Can Live In Safety As Disasters Intensify, The Government Aims To Contribute To Developing Disaster-Resilience Around The World Based On The Abundant Experience With Disaster Management. A Second Phase To The "Sendai Cooperation Initiative For Disaster Risk Reduction" Was Announced In June 2019, And Has Thus Far Provided Support For At Least 5 Million People.

(7.5). Promotion Of Disaster Reduction Activities Of Corporations-Activities Of Corporations

Promotion Of Business Continuity Plans (Bcp) And Business Continuity Management (Bcm)When Earthquakes And Other Disasters Cause Enterprise Activities To Stagnate, Such Stagnation Impacts Not Only Individual Companies, But Also Employment Levels And The Overall Economy Of The Stricken Region. Through Trade And Commerce With Businesses In Other Areas, The Economic Damage Can Affect Other Regions As Well. In This Context, Promoting The Formulation And Implementation Of Business Continuity Plans (Bcps) And The Business Continuity Management (Bcm) Stipulating Management Strategies In Normal Times Are Extremely Vital For Ensuring The Continuation Of Business In The Event Of A Disaster. The Government Promotes Bcm And The Establishment Of Bcps By Companies. In August 2018, "Business Continuity Guidelines (Available In English) Was Developed, Outlining Bcp And Bcm And Their Necessity, Efficacy, Implementation And Formulation As Well As Considerations.

(7.6). Awareness Raising And Knowledge Promotion.- On Disaster Reduction Promotion Of Efforts For Disaster Reduction In Order To Improve The Disaster Resilience Of The Community And To Reduce Disaster Damages, There Must Be Close Cooperation Among Individuals, Families, Local Community, Businesses And Relevant Entities, To Build Momentum For A Nationwide Movement. The Government Has Designated The 1st Day Of September As The "Disaster Preparedness Day" And The Week Including This Day As The Disaster Preparedness Week And Carries Out Various Events To Raise Awareness And Readiness About The Disaster. Disaster Drills And Promoting Events Are Held In Various Parts Of Japan.

(8) Suggestions For India's Disaster Management System & Policy Improvement-

(8.1) Associating The Local Governments Both Rural And Urban For Making Local Disaster Management Plans.

A Part Of Their Budget Must Be Marked For Disaster Management Infrastructure E.G. Construction Of Shelter Houses.

(8.2) Training To The People Through Multi Channel Approach To Be Provided Particularly Vulnerable Groups

(8.3) Disaster Management Should Be Part Of Education From Primary Up To Degree Level.

(8.4) Special Degree, Diploma And Certificate Programmes Should Be Included Into School And College's Education.

(8.5) Top Level Think Tank Institution At National Level Must Be Established With The Expertise From Various Fields Such Policy Makers, Defence, Police, Medical Practitioner, Economists Environmentalists Etc.

(8.6) International Cooperation Must Be Enhanced Particularly With The Neighbouring Countries Such As Pakistan, Nepal And Bangladesh. We Have Common River Systems And Flooding Disaster In India.
(8.7) Top Level Research And Educational Institutions Must Be Given Task To Analyse The Disaster Challenges Especially After Covid 19 And Opening Of Nuclear Energy Field.
(8.8) Annual Drills Must Be Performed By All The People Of The Country
(8.9) Organisations Like Civil Defence, Ncc, Nss, Scouts & Guides, Ndrf Sdrf Etc. Should Be Strengthened Numerically And Skill Wise. The Budgetary Resources Of These Organisations Must Be Increased
(8.10) Coloration With Industrial World, A Part Of Csr Fund Must Be Given To Disaster Management Infrastructure.

(8) Conclusions- Disaster Management Is The Most Crucial Issue For Any Country In The World Today, Though It Is A That Only Very Few Countries Are Giving It Due Importance. Disaster Is Two Types- Man Made And Natural Occurring.. With The Passing Off Time, Man Made Disasters Are Becoming More Serious Threat For The Whole World.

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