DM Act 2005 with Roles and Responsibilities of the Ministries / Department / Agencies

Presented by

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New Delhi, the 26th December, 2005/Pausa 5, 1927 (Saksh)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 23rd December, 2005 and is hereby published for general information:

THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005
No. 53 of 2005

[23rd December, 2005.]

An Act to provide for the effective management of disasters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Act may be called the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette appoint; and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act and for different States, and any reference to commencement in any provision of this Act in relation to any State shall be construed as a reference to the commencement of that provision in that State.
Disaster management act, 2005 was enacted on 26th December, 2005.

This will permit the state also to have their own legislation on disaster management.
Salient features

- The Act comprises 79 sections and 11 Chapters
- Defines Disaster and Disaster management in its new concept
- It provides institutional mechanism for monitoring and implementation of plans
- Ensure measures by various wings of the Government for the prevention and mitigation of disasters
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTERS</th>
<th>SECTIONS</th>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTERS-I</td>
<td>01-02</td>
<td>PRELIMINARY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTERS-II</td>
<td>03-13</td>
<td>THE NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTERS-III</td>
<td>14-24</td>
<td>STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTERS-IV</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTERS-V</td>
<td>35-40</td>
<td>MEASURES BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTERS-VI</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>LOCAL AUTHORITIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTERS-VII</td>
<td>42-43</td>
<td>NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTERS-VIII</td>
<td>44-45</td>
<td>NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTERS-IX</td>
<td>46-50</td>
<td>FINANCE, ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTERS-X</td>
<td>51-60</td>
<td>OFFENCES AND PENALTIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTERS-XI</td>
<td>61-79</td>
<td>MISCELLANEOUS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ministries and concerned disaster role

The act further provides for the constitution of different Executive Committee at National, State, District levels, under this we have the

- Health and Family welfare = Biological disaster
- Civil aviation = Airplane related disaster
- Environment and Forest = Chemical disaster
- Dept. of Atomic energy = Nuclear and Radiological disaster

All these Ministries work under the guidance of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
Financial Arrangements:

National Disaster Response Fund, State Disaster Response Fund and District Disaster Response Fund

- National Disaster Mitigation Fund and similar such fund at state and district levels
- Capacity Building Grant
- Response Reserve
Penal Provisions (SEC 51-60)

**SECTION 51**: Punishment for obstruction and/or non-compliance of the directions given by the Central/State Govt, NEC, SEC, DDMA:

Up to **One year** imprisonment or fine or both. If such obstruction results in loss of fives or imminent danger thereof: imprisonment may extend to **2 years**.

**Punishment for false claim for obtaining relief, assistance etc**

**SECTION 52**: Two **years’** imprisonment with fine.
Punishment for misappropriation of money or materials

SECTION 53: Two years’ imprisonment and fine

Punishment for false warning

SECTION 54: One year imprisonment or fine

Offences by the departments of the government

SECTION 55: In case of an offence by the govt department, the head of the department to be held guilty unless he/she proves otherwise any other officer found guilty to be proceeded against and punished
Refusal to perform any duty by any govt. Officer

SECTION 56: One year imprisonment or fine

Penalty for contravention of any order of requisitioning

SECTION 57: one year imprisonment or fine or both
SENDAI FRAMEWORK
For Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)

Disaster Risk Reduction
Expected Outcome

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

Goal

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.

Priorities for Action

Focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels.

**Priority Action 1**
Understanding disaster risk

**Priority Action 2**
Strengthening disaster risk reduction for resilience

**Priority Action 3**
Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

**Priority Action 4**
Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Roles of Stakeholders

- **Civil society, volunteers, organized voluntary work organizations and community-based organizations to participate (In particular, women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, and older persons)**
- **Academia, scientific and research entities and networks to collaborate**
- **Business, professional associations and private sector financial institutions to collaborate**
- **Media to take a role in contributing to the public awareness raising**

International Cooperation and Global Partnership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General considerations</th>
<th>Means of implementation</th>
<th>Support from international organization</th>
<th>Follow-up actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Global Targets

- Number of deaths
- Number of affected people
- Economic loss
- Damage to medical and educational facilities
- National and local strategies
- Support to developing countries
- Access to early warning information

Highlight

Seven concrete global targets were specified

- The targets include important policy focuses, such as mainstreaming DRR, prior investment, “Build Back Better”, multi-stakeholders’ involvement, people-centered approach, and women’s leadership
4 Reduction-oriented targets, 3 increase-oriented targets

- **Reduce**
  - Mortality/global population
    - 2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average
  - Affected people/global population
    - 2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average
  - Economic loss/global GDP
    - 2030 Ratio << 2015 Ratio
  - Damage to critical infrastructure & disruption of basic services
    - 2030 Values << 2015 Values

- **Increase**
  - Countries with national & local DRR strategies
    - 2020 Value >> 2015 Value
  - International cooperation to developing countries
    - 2030 Value >> 2015 Value
  - Availability and access to multi-hazard early warning systems & disaster risk information and assessments
    - 2030 Values >> 2015 Values
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk.

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance.

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience.

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to «Build Back Better» in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE

A. Global disaster mortality
B. Number of affected people
C. Economic loss in relation to GDP
D. Damage to critical infrastructure and services disruption

E. Number of countries with national and local DRR strategies by 2020
F. International cooperation to developing countries
G. Availability and access to early warning systems and DRR information

SEVEN TARGETS TO ACHIEVE BY 2030

SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE
## SFDRR Priorities in NDMP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI No.</th>
<th>SFDRR Priority</th>
<th>NDMP Chapter with the priority as its dominant theme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Understanding Disaster Risk</td>
<td>Ch. 2 and 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance</td>
<td>Ch. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Invest in DRR&amp;R</td>
<td>Ch. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Enhance Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response and to Build Back Better in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction</td>
<td>Ch. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thank You