

Abstract

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Name of the Topic: An analysis of Post-Tsunami Disaster Management Plan: A case study of Chennai and Kanchipuram Districts. (Tamilnadu)

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Though India had faced the nature's wrath in the form of flood and earth quake In the past, this was the first time, a Tsunami which had occurred in Indian ocean resulted from the magnitude of the earthquake to the South East of Sumatra on December 26th 2004, which had played havoc in India's East coast in general and Tamilnadu state in particular, resulted in cutting a swathe of death and destruction across the Tamil Nadu's coastal areas. As a result, this had plunged the whole region in shock and grief. Though India has progressed substantially in the field of science and technology, this was of little help in escaping the colossal loss suffered across the coastal belt of Tamil Nadu. A Tsunami might have not been able to predict, but the probability of the dangerous tides need not have been ignored. The prime objective of this research is to stimulate multi-disciplinary discussion on problems associated with Tsunami and suggest a plan for protecting people and property. Further it stresses that, if people are made aware of what to do before and after a disaster hits, this can help significantly reduce disaster impact and property damage.

The purpose of the research is to investigate the causes that were responsible for the devastation in the state. Chennai district which is very near to the sea coast had witnessed as compared to the Kanchipuram district which is far away from the coast less devastation .In other words, the effect of Tsunami was severe in the later district and less severe in former district. In fact, it would have been other way as the area closer to the coast should have more destruction and the area farther from the coast would have witnessed less. Since the effect of Tsunami is against the law, the present research would focus and investigate the reasons of such a diversion in the case of Kanchipuram district.

The need of the hour is for multi sectoral hazard prevention, mitigation, and preparedness approach to disaster management. This will go a long way in securing the lives of the people. More over the subject of Disaster Management does not require prior planning for capacity development, a great deal of inter-agency initiatives of cooperation and inter dependence structures, which allows it to respond to

the emergencies in the manner required used in any of the three lists of the seventh schedules of the Indian constitution, which provides the responsibility of center and State. Nonetheless the states are provided financial assistance on the recommendations of the finance commission to deal with the disaster whenever it arises. A comprehensive, exercised response plan coupled with well-established links amongst the central government, local authorities and communities can help minimize the impact of disaster and restore life back to normalcy in the shortest possible time. As a result, in order to tackle the impact of Tsunami like water, shelter, sanitation health, revival of livelihoods, like Ecological rehabilitation, Agronomic rehabilitation, and Disaster preparedness and like strengthening Environmental Defense system, enlarging opportunities for sustainable livelihoods based on pro poor, pro nature, pro women orientation to technological development should be followed up. Ecological program should get prominent attention. A costal Bio shield movement along Tsunami affected coastal areas of Tamil Nadu should involve the raising of mangrove forests plantations like Csuaria, Sailcornia, Lacucaea, Atrilex, Palms, bamboo and other tree species. These will serve as a speed breaker under the conditions of constant storms, cyclones, and Tsunami. Steps to promote people's participation in the conservation and enhancement of mangrove and other coastal waste lands as well as coral reefs and coastal marine and Biodiversity should get prominent attention by government. Government should promote the organizations community nurseries of mangroves and other appropriate tree species chosen under the coastal Bio shields movement and agro forestry program. Government should develop the code of conduct for coastal ecological security and construction of vulnerability mapping should get prominent attention by Government. Capacity development for developing the technical skills and institutional capabilities should be accorded high priority for all stake holders. Design inning of clean development mechanism should take in to account of social well-being through alleviation of poverty by generating additional employment, removal of social discrepancies and basic amenities for improvement in quality of life, economic well-being additional investment consistent with the needs of the people, environment well-being includes resource sustainability, Bio diversity friendliness should be broad based and participatory for community at local level should be followed up.

Local government has the in depth knowledge of local areas and the ability to unite and lead people to make the changes needed in response to disaster management through decentralization of governance by broadening and deepening the democratic system. Such empowerment and governance would enable effective articulation of the real problem and their solution for protecting the interests to promote band synergize the concepts of the people's participation.