
The Role of Government on Disaster Management in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh- An Overview

P Balaram¹, Rama Mohana Rao Katta²

¹ Research Scholar, DCMS, Andhra University, balaramfa007@gmail.com

²Sr. Professor (Rtd.), DCMS, Andhra University, krmrao22@gmail.com

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Abstract

The Disaster Management Act established institutional mechanisms to oversee the creation of disaster management plans ensure that different branches of government take action to prevent and lessen the effects of disasters, and respond quickly and comprehensively to any situation involving a disaster. In this context, research was conducted to look into the government's role in disaster management in the Andhra Pradesh district of Srikakulam with regard to preparation, response, and recovery efforts during the Titli Cyclone. With the aid of a questionnaire, information was gathered from the affected parties for this aim. As a result, three primarily affected mandals in the Srikakulam districts were chosen, along with two villages and fifty affected households from each village for this study. In total, 300 respondents took part in the survey and gave their thoughts on the government's involvement in disaster management in terms of reaction, prevention, preparedness, and recovery efforts. Therefore, the findings showed that, in terms of readiness, preventive, reaction, and recovery efforts, the victims of the Titli-affected area believed that they had received effective rehabilitation from the government.

Keywords: Disaster management, preparedness, prevention, response, recovery measures.

Introduction

A disaster is defined as a significant disturbance that lasts for a short or long time and results in extensive loss of people, property, money, or the environment, more than the impacted community or society can reasonably repair with its own resources (WCPT, 2017). People who are forced to flee due to natural disasters or escalating conflicts are more vulnerable and in need of assistance in rebuilding their lives and livelihoods, reestablishing social networks that support their resilience, and feeling safe once more. In India, disaster management is the process of preserving people and property in the event of natural or man-made disasters. Plans for disaster management are multi-layered and designed to deal with problems like fires, storms, floods, major utility outages, fast-spreading illnesses, and droughts.

India's distinct geoclimatic conditions, which include frequent floods, droughts, cyclones, earthquakes, and landslides, make it particularly susceptible to natural calamities. Given the vastness of India, various regions are susceptible to varying degrees of natural catastrophes, and the government is involved at various phases of the disaster management cycle. During disasters, particularly cyclones, floods, earthquakes, fire accidents, and road accidents, the government offers assistance in vital areas such as health, education, water supply and sanitation, shelter and infrastructure, livelihood restoration, food security and nutrition, environment, etc. Considering India's danger of many hazards and susceptibility to both natural and man-made disasters, a number of government departments have been instrumental in giving humanitarian aid to those affected by the majority of catastrophic disasters.

The government's role in disaster management has shifted recently from post-disaster aid to bolstering pre-disaster planning and mitigation through seminars, conferences, public awareness campaigns, capacity building, and simulated exercises, among other measures. At the state, district, and sub-district levels, a number of government agencies have also begun working with corporate companies on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities related to disaster management. In the past, government work on disaster management has

typically been sporadic, reactive, responsive, and driven by local level pressures in the regions where development projects are being implemented. They have frequently encountered significant difficulties in coordinating with other departments and even the public. Thus, the government's role in disaster management in Andhra Pradesh's Srikakulam District is the main topic of this study paper.

Review of Literature

Faisal et al., (2024) stated that Bangladesh's coastal region is highly susceptible to climate change-induced natural disasters, causing significant threats to its population. This study uses a hazard ranking approach to categorize risks, assigning numerical numbers to each. Storm surge is the most dangerous, followed by cyclones and riverbank erosion. Hail storms, salinity, pest attacks, and erratic rainfall are less serious risks. Overall, the study emphasizes how vital it is to address the vulnerabilities made worse by river bank erosion, especially in places like Bashbaris, Dashmina, and Ronggopaldi that lack embankments. Amrutha et al., (2023) explained that the study investigates the impact of topography, physical characteristics, geology, and human activity on landslide frequency in the Western Ghats. It found that Kerala's intense rainfall and human activities, particularly watershed management projects, increase susceptibility to landslides. The study recommends a thorough geophysical evaluation of watershed management practices' impact on landslide and road erosion.

David e. Alexander (2022) stated that in decreasing the danger of disasters, Academic work's impact on disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, or recovery is challenging due to its intricate interrelationships. Identifying causation and addressing multiple variables can be challenging. The concept of social capital in disaster risk reduction has gained acceptance, but it raises questions about its effectiveness and the value of evaluating negative aspects or focusing solely on positive developments. David Alexander (2021) found that Case studies from both the past and current centuries demonstrate how arguments about proof can occasionally go on forever. Other times, it is completely disregarded. In even other cases, incorrect inferences drawn from data can be used as data on their own. However, there are instances in disaster risk reduction where there is a glaring absence of proof despite the necessity for it. One such area is the efficacy of counterterrorism efforts. In summary, the value of evidence lies primarily in its willingness to be used to support the formulation of policy, particularly when done so in an easy-to-understand and transparent way. Evidence may never be completely free from subjective interpretation, and policymakers cannot be encouraged to make better decisions by the evidence by itself.

Rao and Mohan (2020) stated that the management of disasters has advanced significantly in India by introducing a fresh mindset focused on advocacy, activism, fast thinking, and readiness. It is effective to handle different calamities thanks to the administrative framework. All of these dangers can only be reduced via disaster management. India has mitigated the effects of the most recent hurricanes by managing them. Preliminary planning made this possible. Setting up emergency supplies ahead of time is always necessary for any kind of calamity. The management of disasters needs to be multidisciplinary and preemptive. Initiatives for disaster prevention, mitigation, and preparedness undertaken by the federal and state governments are crucial in assisting the community, civil society groups, and media, in addition to the different actions made to put the institutional and policy framework into practice. India will become a safer place as our goal. By installing sophisticated early warning systems that promptly predict impending natural disasters, the number of natural disasters can be decreased. Effective disaster management can lessen the consequences of natural disasters.

Adem ocal, (2019) found that Turkey's geographic location and natural features have made it vulnerable to calamities both now and in the past. It is essential to learn how to cope with calamities because there is no way to avoid them. While science generally describes how disasters form, the social sciences must address the effects and consequences of these events. Turkey's disasters also have societal, psychological, legal, and other effects. It is acknowledged that the care has a variety of effects and that the relevant social sciences must address them. The social ramifications of disasters must be taken into account for disaster management to be practical. The study tried to develop a social point of view for the effects of disasters in turkey. It is a well-known fact that disasters in our world have increased quantitatively and their effects have influenced wider masses. There is a greater need for national and international co-operation in the sense of preparedness and mitigation of disasters than ever. Events causing disasters do not accept political and administrative borders. Even states that are struggling with each other may have to cooperate with disasters in combat.

Andrew e. Collins (2018) indicated the research conducted with marginalized and extremely at-risk groups of people in Southern Africa and South Asia is the primary source of the insights presented in this study. The analysis herein reiterates previous foundations in people-centric viewpoints, highlighting social relations and meaning systems as critical active ingredients in the challenge to technology, education, power structures, and human behavior. The analysis suggests a few thematic fronts that follow for more investment. The study aims to advance a dynamic paradigm of disaster and development risk that calls for motivation from individual and societal values that go beyond catastrophe and development

calculations. This study calls for advancement of the disaster and development paradigm, particularly with respect to its ongoing contribution to DRR. Reviewing of the current paradigm already confirms a need to emphasize the evolution of maneuverable ideas in finding intellectual and applied ways out of impasse for the sake of future survivability. Less progress has been made in addressing complex intersections of environmental systems, power, and cultures that underlie emergent understanding of the nature of risk reactions and active engagement. Health and well-being aspects present a readily accessible and transformative way to advance the actuality of a fully people-centered approach.

Deeptha v thatta et al., (2017) articulated that natural and man-made catastrophes are the two main categories of disasters that impact a community. Using two recent case studies—one where a reasonable amount of success has been accomplished (cyclones) and the other where we are still battling to have even a basic preparedness system in place (floods)—this study examined India's disaster management policy and its implementation. India is very susceptible to recurring disasters due to its second-highest population, rising urbanization, and elevated risk of catastrophic occurrences. Unplanned and inadequate infrastructure, together with poorly carried out relief, planning, and restoration efforts, increase the amount of money, people, and property lost during and after the disaster. It is imperative that all levels of accountability are upheld. The economically weaker and most vulnerable groups in society—elderly people, children, women and people with disabilities—are the ones that suffer the most during and even years after a disaster, even though the economically stronger segments of society will recover from a disaster as a community more quickly. It is important to make sure that the weaker groups can bounce back from disasters as quickly as possible.

Rabiul islam et al., (2016) stated that in order to examine the flood disaster management mechanisms in Asia, it is important to remember that floods are one of the most frequent natural disasters and have one of the biggest global impacts. In this study, the management of flood disasters was examined in a few chosen nations, including Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Japan, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand. The writers investigated the risk of flooding disasters for these nations, as well as the pre- and post-disaster programs and participants, emergency response and recovery, mitigation and management of floods, relief and preparedness equipment, flood forecasting and warning systems, policy, planning, and strategic considerations. This article aims to improve the disaster management systems of the aforementioned countries by mitigating catastrophe risk and reducing the social and economic damages resulting from disasters. In order to increase data's utility for policymaking, it was also necessary to improve data availability, appraisal, and potential combination with other types of information. Disaster management should be prioritized in order to support national economic and social development. This includes creating legislative documents, preparing disaster response plans at all levels, from the federal to the local, and establishing the necessary institutional, technical, and financial mobilization mechanisms.

Palani velkathiresan et al., (2015) stated that the book titled "Disaster Management" focuses primarily on providing a concise overview of the key ideas and natural geosystem processes related to natural catastrophes. The authors at Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli, conducted a study on geoinformatics technology's applications in disaster management. They explored the geological aspects of natural disasters and their causes. The study aimed to understand the perception of government involvement and community involvement in disaster management in Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh's North Coastal Districts. The research focuses on three coastal mandals.

Objectives of the study

The purpose of the study is to study the role of Government in disaster preparedness, prevention, response and recovery measures.

Research Methodology

For both the quantitative and qualitative portions of the study, the researcher recruited the necessary number of respondents using the purposive stratified random sampling approach. Thirty coastal mandals from a chosen district were taken into consideration for the study's sample selection. Two villages affected primarily by natural disasters were chosen from each mandal, and fifty households affected by disasters were randomly chosen from each village. Vajrapukotturu, Mandasa, and Palasa are the names of these three mandals. The researcher questioned the participants for the study and took into account 300 sample respondents overall. Up until the point of data saturation, the researcher persisted in interviewing individuals in depth. The study employed a combination of qualitative and quantitative methodologies to obtain primary data from participants via a research questionnaire. For qualitative purpose frequency and percentage analysis were done and for qualitative purpose score-based rank analysis were done. Secondary source data was collected through books, articles, journals, internet, and other pertinent documents were also used for this study. The collected data was entered into computer through Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) for process and analysis. Initially, all the data were checked and scrutinized for missing data.

Demographic status of the Respondents

The respondents' demographic features related to age-wise distribution, gender, education level, occupation and annual income level is assessed as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Respondents Demographic Status (n=300)

Parameters	Frequency	Percentage	
Age	Below 30 years	102	34
	31-40 years	86	29
	41-50 years	64	21
	Above 50 years	48	16
Gender	Male	128	43
	Female	172	57
Education level	Secondary	89	30
	Higher Secondary	93	31
	Graduation	69	23
	Post-graduation	49	16
Occupation	Self Employed	34	11
	Government Employee	57	19
	Private Employee	74	25
	Labour	89	30
	Professionals	26	9
	Artisans	20	6
Annual Income	Less than 60,000	92	31
	60,000-80,000	88	29
	80,000-100,000	82	27
	Above 1,00,000	38	13

The age-wise distribution of disaster affected people in the study area reveals that out of total respondents', 63 percent are below the age group of 40 years and 37 percent are above the age group of 40 years. The gender-wise distribution states that 43 percent are males and 57 percent are females. Out of total respondents, 61 percent are below graduates, 23 percent are graduates and the remaining are post graduates. It is found that majority group of 30 percent are labour followed by 25 percent are private employees, 19 percent are government employees, 11 percent are self employed and the remaining are professionals and artisans. It shows that predominated group of 31 percent are earning less than sixty thousand, 13 percent are above one lakh rupees and 56 percent are earning in between sixty thousand to one lakh.

Role of Government in Disaster Preparedness

Disaster preparedness involves anticipating and reducing the effects of calamities, preventing them, minimizing their impact on vulnerable groups, and responding effectively. It reduces effort duplication and enhances readiness and response activities. Integrating disaster preparedness with risk reduction strategies can prevent disasters, save lives, and facilitate a swift return to normalcy. The government plays a very important part in this, helping with everything from logistics and training to recuperation, health care, and livelihood—all of which are shown in the table 2.

Table 2. Perceptions on Role of Government in Disaster Preparedness (n=300)

S.No.	Parameter	SA	A	CS	DA	SDA	Mean
1	Government develops awareness among the people to alert before disasters	172	60	12	52	4	4.15
		57%	20%	4%	17%	1%	
2	Inform the public to prepare and protect themselves from the disasters	135	47	46	37	35	3.7
		45%	16%	15%	12%	12%	
3	Inform the people about the severity and seriousness of the future coming disasters	116	54	34	35	61	3.43
		39%	18%	11%	12%	20%	
4	Strengthening the institutional mechanism in the disaster areas	118	61	31	48	42	3.55
		39%	20%	10%	16%	14%	
5	Built network between several organisation like Local Self Government, CBO, Private organisation, etc. during disasters	226	24	8	38	4	4.43
		75%	8%	3%	13%	1%	
6	Initiate plan and action immediately after a cyclone warning is broadcasted by electronic and print medias	194	57	16	23	10	4.34
		65%	19%	5%	8%	3%	
7	Arrange first aid camps in the disaster areas	180	30	48	29	13	4.12
		60%	10%	16%	10%	4%	
8	Perform artificial responses mock drill for children to prepare for disaster management activities	157	46	26	63	8	3.94
		52%	15%	9%	21%	3%	
9	Arrange cyclone shelters to arrange accommodation for disaster affected people	171	45	32	49	3	4.11
		57%	15%	11%	16%	1%	
10	Provide support to local government and other agencies in pre-disaster management activities	175	59	14	49	3	4.18
		58%	20%	5%	16%	1%	
11	Mobilize the community in positive manner to arrange dedicated voluntary services in pre-disaster management activities	132	53	27	46	42	3.62
		44%	18%	9%	15%	14%	
12	Arrange financial and natural resource to protect the people during disasters	174	42	18	39	27	3.99
		58%	14%	6%	13%	9%	
13	Use technical service like IT, social media and mike announcements to propagate about the coming disasters	150	61	23	43	23	3.91
		50%	20%	8%	14%	8%	
14	Transport the weaker section to the nearby rehabilitation centers	205	26	22	40	7	4.27
		68%	9%	7%	13%	2%	
15	Alert local community voluntary groups to setup precautionary measures at disasters	150	61	23	43	23	3.76
		50%	20%	8%	14%	8%	

Note: SA-Strongly Agree, A-Agree, CS-Can't Say, DA-Disagree, SDA-Strongly Disagree

The survey found that 57.3% of respondents agreed that the government should develop awareness about disasters, inform the public about their preparedness, strengthen institutional mechanisms, and build networks between organizations, and initiate plans immediately after a cyclone warning is broadcasted. The majority also agreed that the government should arrange first aid camps, perform mock drills for children, and provide cyclone shelters. The survey also revealed that the government should support local government and other agencies in pre-disaster management

activities, mobilize the community to arrange voluntary services, and arrange financial and natural resources to protect people during disasters.

On the other hand, the data shows 50.0 percent strongly agree and 20.3 percent agreed that sometimes Government use technical service like IT, social media and mike announcements to propagate about the coming disasters. It is also found 68.3 percent strongly agree and 8.7 percent agreed that Government transport the weaker section to the nearby rehabilitation centers and finally 29.3 percent strongly agree and 42.3 percent agreed that Government alert local community voluntary groups to setup precautionary measures at disasters.

The more positive statements are built network between several organisation like Local Self Government, CBO, Private organisation, etc. during disasters, initiate plan and action immediately after a cyclone warning is broadcasted by electronic and print media and transport the weaker section to the nearby rehabilitation centers. The less positive statements are performing artificial responses mock drill for children to prepare for disaster management activities, use technical service like IT, social media and mike announcements to propagate about the coming disasters and alert local community voluntary groups to setup precautionary measures at disasters.

Table 3 Perceptions on the Role of Government in Disaster Prevention (n=300)

S.No.	Parameter	SA	A	CS	DA	SDA	Mean
1	Create awareness in hygiene, sanitations and immunization among people to prevention of risk in communicable diseases	175	57	29	3	36	4.11
		58%	19%	10%	1%	12%	
2	Government provides safety drinking water in the disaster affected areas	193	60	21	3	23	4.32
		64%	20%	7%	1%	8%	
3	Clean proper deposes of sewage including human wastage during disasters	189	52	25	4	30	4.22
		63%	17%	8%	1%	10%	
4	Adequate and hygienic food supply to the disaster affected people	181	52	32	7	28	4.22
		60%	17%	11%	2%	9%	
5	Arrange proper shelter and accommodation to the affected people	177	52	41	8	22	4.18
		59%	17%	14%	3%	7%	
6	Vector control chemical (environmental, biological and genetic) actions with green plantation are taken by the Government	170	79	15	12	24	4.2
		57%	26%	5%	4%	8%	
7	Medical campaign are arranged during pre and post disaster to protect the people from communicable diseases	156	60	39	12	33	3.98
		52%	20%	13%	4%	11%	
8	Arrange programmes to create awareness of health risk at community level	175	55	30	23	17	4.16
		58%	18%	10%	8%	6%	
9	Promote local action through community participate to reduce health risks	185	65	22	2	26	4.27
		62%	22%	7%	1%	9%	
10	Create awareness on various risks faced by the community in the disaster affected areas	122	40	61	54	23	3.61
		41%	13%	20%	18%	8%	
11	Organisation health and medical services in the disaster affected area	165	69	37	12	17	4.18
		55%	23%	12%	4%	6%	
12	Training and educating leadership for decision making and planning during disasters	177	89	7	8	19	4.32
		59%	30%	2%	3%	6%	
13		170	71	23	16	20	4.18

	Training and educating for public administration based on risk assessment and vulnerability analysis of disasters	57%	24%	8%	5%	7%	
14	Reduced risk with links of national, regional, or socio-economic conduction through proper decision making and planning	148	66	19	15	52	3.81
		49%	22%	6%	5%	17%	
15	Take public support in prevention of major risks during disasters	181	70	23	10	16	4.30
		60%	23%	8%	3%	5%	

Note: SA-Strongly Agree, A-Agree, CS-Can't Say, DA-Disagree, SDA-Strongly Disagree

Table 3 represents the perceptions of respondents on role of government in disaster prevention. The survey reveals that 58.5 percent of respondents strongly agree on promoting hygiene, sanitation, and immunization to prevent communicable diseases. 64.3% agree that the government provides safe drinking water in disaster-affected areas, while 63% agree on proper disposal of sewage and human waste. 59.0% agree on providing adequate food and shelter to affected people. 56.7% agree on government's use of green plantations for environmental, chemical, biological, and genetic control. 52.0 percent agree on medical campaigns during and after disasters to protect people from communicable diseases. 58.5 percent agree on promoting local action to reduce health risks.

It is observed that out of the total respondent's 59.0 percent strongly agree and 29.7 percent agree that "Training and educating leadership for decision making and planning during disasters". It is show that 56.7 percent strongly agree and 23.7 percent agree that "Training and educating for public administration based on risk assessment and vulnerability analysis of disasters", 49.3 percent strongly agree and 22.0 percent agree that "Reduced risk with links of national, regional, or socio-economic conduction through proper decision making and planning" and the finally statement that the 60.3 percent strongly agree and 23.3 percent agree that "Take public support in prevention of major risks during disasters".

The more positive statements are Government provide safety drinking water in the disaster affected areas and training and educating leadership for decision making and planning during disasters, take public support in prevention of major risks during disasters and promote local action through community participate to reduce health risks. The less positive statements are creating awareness in hygiene, sanitations and immunization among people to prevention of risk in communicable diseases, medical campaign is arranged during pre and post disaster to protect the people from communicable diseases and reduced risk with links of national, regional, or socio-economic conduction through proper decision making and planning

Table 4. Perceptions on Role of Government in Response in Disasters (n=300)

S.No.	Parameter	VH	H	A	L	VL	Mean
1	Help in spiritual development among public	143	58	64	15	20	3.96
		48%	19%	21%	5%	7%	
2	Help in economic & semi-economic development	149	73	22	6	50	3.88
		50%	24%	7%	2%	17%	
3	Help in a cultural development among communities	179	76	18	2	25	4.27
		60%	25%	6%	1%	8%	
4	Organise health campaign camps	125	61	18	34	62	3.51
		42%	20%	6%	11%	21%	
5	Help in business development among communities	167	52	28	6	47	3.95
		56%	17%	9%	2%	16%	
6	Help in educational developments (supply books, bags, uniforms and etc.,)	175	57	29	3	36	4.11
		58%	19%	10%	1%	12%	
7	Conduct psychological consoling programmes	193	60	21	3	23	4.32
		64%	20%	7%	1%	8%	

8	Proved update information to the community about disasters	189	52	25	4	30	4.22
		63%	17%	8%	1%	10%	
9	Help in rural development (construction of Water sheds, checked dams, etc.)	181	52	32	7	28	4.17
		60%	17%	11%	2%	9%	
10	Help in women empowerment and financial assistant to the poor and vulnerable groups	177	52	41	8	22	4.18
		59%	17%	14%	3%	7%	
11	Help in beneficiary identification for compensation	170	79	15	12	24	4.20
		57%	26%	5%	4%	8%	
12	Help in proper distribution of relief materials to victims	156	60	39	12	33	3.98
		52%	20%	13%	4%	11%	
13	Arrange generators to provide temporary power supply in the disaster effected area	181	55	30	17	17	4.22
		60%	18%	10%	6%	6%	
14	Arrange pre-trained voluntaries to organize disaster management activities	197	65	22	2	14	4.43
		66%	22%	7%	1%	5%	
15	Co-operate in the reconstruction of anganwadis, schools in effected area	129	40	61	54	16	3.71
		43%	13%	20%	18%	5%	

Note: VH-Very High, H-High, A-Average, L-Low, VL-Very Low

Table 4 indicates that the respondents strongly agree on the role of government response during disasters. They support various aspects such as spiritual development, economic and semi-economic development, cultural development, health campaign camps, business development, educational development, psychological consoling programs, providing community updates about disasters, rural development, women empowerment, and financial assistance to the poor and vulnerable groups, and beneficiary identification for compensation. The majority of respondents also agree that the government should help in providing necessary resources and support to communities affected by disasters.

It is mention that percent 52.0 percent strongly agree and 20.0 percent agree that ‘Help in proper distribution of relief materials to victims. On the other hand, that 60.3 percent strongly agree and 18.3 percent agree that ‘Arrange generators to provide temporary power supply in the disaster effected area’. It is show that 65.7 percent strongly agree and 21.7 percent agree that ‘Arrange pre-trained voluntaries to organize disaster management activities’, and the finally statement nearly 43.0 percent strongly agree and 13.3 percent are agreed that “Co-operate in the reconstruction of anganwadis, schools in effected area”.

The more positive statements are arranging pre-trained voluntaries to organize disaster management activities conduct psychological consoling programmes and help in a cultural development among communities. The less positive statements are help in proper distribution of relief materials to victims, help in spiritual development among public and help in business development among communities.

Table 5. Perceptions on Role of Government in Disaster Recovery Measure (n=300)

S.No.	Parameter	SA	A	CS	DA	SDA	Mean
1	Provide innovative ideas regarding the rehabilitation work	139	52	64	23	22	3.88
		46%	17%	21%	8%	7%	
2	Provide family rehabilitation kits (Floor mats, Blackest, Cloths, Candles, Matchbox and Floor mats for school children)	190	59	32	8	11	4.36
		63%	20%	11%	3%	4%	
3	The victims were effectively rehabilitative by Government	168	74	30	13	15	4.22
		56%	25%	10%	4%	5%	
4		182	77	15	5	21	4.31

	Conduct rehabilitation activities in the disaster areas	61%	26%	5%	2%	7%	
5	Monitor progress of the rehabilitation and reconstruction activities	172	67	25	7	29	4.15
		57%	22%	8%	2%	10%	
6	Psychological counseling conducted to the victims for rejoining their normal life	178	69	26	11	16	4.27
		59%	23%	9%	4%	5%	
7	Fill emotional strength among the individual who are feeling of panic	172	68	22	14	24	4.17
		57%	23%	7%	5%	8%	
8	Rise rehabilitation fund from the local communities for reconstruction activities	153	70	28	7	42	3.95
		51%	23%	9%	2%	14%	
9	Play major role in the social and economic recovery process	169	60	35	13	23	4.13
		56%	20%	12%	4%	8%	
10	Coordinate local clubs to involved in the rescue, relief and rehabilitation activities	181	58	40	10	11	4.29
		60%	19%	13%	3%	4%	
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
11	Government to make civil society groups and disaster survivors of the affected place normalize after disaster	182	74	18	9	17	4.32
		61%	25%	6%	3%	6%	
12	Government Co-operation with Government reduce local body recovery	171	56	34	18	21	4.13
		57%	19%	11%	6%	7%	
13	Government Arrange comp for distribution the cooked meal to victims	173	47	43	17	20	4.12
		58%	16%	14%	6%	7%	
14	Proved water tank to the disaster affected area	169	64	40	9	18	4.19
		56%	21%	13%	3%	6%	
15	Help in erecting new electricity line the place of damaged	114	60	63	51	12	3.71
		38%	20%	21%	17%	4%	

Note: SA-Strongly Agree, A-Agree, CS-Can't Say, DA-Disagree, SDA-Strongly Disagree

Table 5 represents the survey reveals that the government plays a crucial role in disaster recovery measures. Respondents strongly agree that the government should provide innovative ideas for rehabilitation, provide family rehabilitation kits, monitor progress, provide psychological counseling, fill emotional strength for panic-stricken individuals, raise rehabilitation funds from local communities, play a major role in social and economic recovery processes, coordinate local clubs for rescue, relief, and rehabilitation activities, and help normalize the affected area after the disaster. They also agree that government cooperation with the government can reduce local body recovery. Additionally, the government should arrange for the distribution of cooked meals to victims, provide water tanks, and help in erecting new electricity lines in damaged areas.

The more positive statements are providing family rehabilitation kits (Floor mats, Blackest, Cloths, Candles, Matchbox and Floor mats for school children), Government to make civil society groups and disaster survivors of the affected place normalize after disaster, and conduct rehabilitation activities in the disaster areas. The less positive statements are fill emotional strength among the individual who are feeling of panic, monitor progress of the rehabilitation and reconstruction activities, and play major role in the social and economical recovery process.

Discussion & Interpretation

The role of Government in disaster management with reference to north coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh, while profile of Government in disaster management which are Name of the districts, Age-Group, Gender, Area, Educational Qualification, Annual Income, Category, Marital status, Occupation, Residential Status, Type of house, Possess Land, Assets in Possession, Government working in their area and Reasons come to know about in their

government wise distributions of sample respondents. Hence, the findings from the role of Government in disaster management are articulated below:

1. The Role of Government in Disaster Preparedness:

The majority of respondents (77.3%) agreed that the government should raise public awareness about disaster preparedness, inform them about future disaster severity, strengthen institutional mechanisms, build networks between organizations, initiate plans immediately after cyclone warnings, and arrange first aid camps in disaster areas. They also agreed that pre-information is crucial for public protection and strengthening institutional mechanisms in disaster areas. The study found that 66.6 percent of respondents agreed to perform mock drills for children to prepare for disaster management activities. Over 70.0% agreed to arrange cyclone shelters, support local government, mobilize communities for voluntary services, arrange financial and natural resources, use technical services like IT, social media, and microphone announcements, transport weaker sections to nearby rehabilitation centers, and alert local community voluntary groups to set precautionary measures. The analysis shows that due to perceptual score analysis of respondents on role of Government in disaster preparedness in their performance there are fifteen statements. It is mentioned that maximum number of respondents is given to the statement that they can help in availing loans from banks for self-employment and setting up of Village Industries (Small Scale).

2. Role of Government in Disaster Prevention:

The data shows that 77.3 percent of respondents agree with the government's role in disaster prevention, including raising awareness about hygiene, sanitation, and immunization, providing safe drinking water, proper disposal of sewage, and adequate food supply. 83% agree with vector control actions and arranging medical campaigns to protect people from communicable diseases. The survey reveals that 83.4% of respondents agree with promoting local action to reduce health risks, while 54.0% agree with creating awareness about risks in disaster-affected areas. 78.0% support organizing health and medical services, 88.7% agree with training leadership for decision-making and planning during disasters, and 83.6% support public support in preventing major risks during disasters. The data shows that 87.4% of respondents are aware of ayurvedic home remedies, 85% agree with organizing camps for eye problems, 84.3% support HIV/AIDS, 83.0% support immunization/polio eradication, 83.3% agree on tuberculosis, 78.6% are aware of adolescent health issues, 77.6% agree on disability, and 73.3% agree on blood donation.

3. Role of Government in Disaster Response:

The survey reveals that 67.0% of respondents believe the government should aid in spiritual development, while 74.0% support economic and semi-economic development, and 85% support cultural development. 62.0% agree on organizing health campaigns, 73.0% support business development, and 77.3% support educational development. 54.3 percent are aware of conducting psychological counseling programs. The survey shows that 83.3% of respondents agree that community information about disasters is crucial, with 77.6% supporting disaster response efforts, 76.3% focusing on women empowerment, financial assistance, beneficiary identification, relief material distribution, and 78.6% agreeing to arrange generators for temporary power supply in affected areas. Pre-trained volunteers are also involved in disaster management activities. The analysis shows that due to perceptual score analysis of respondents on role of Government in disaster response there are fifteen statements. It is mentioned that maximum number of respondents is given to the statement that they can help in providing awareness on ayurvedic home remedies.

4. Role of Government in Disaster Recovery Measure:

The survey reveals that 83% of respondents believe the government provides family rehabilitation kits, 80% believe victims are effectively rehabilitated, and 86.4% conduct rehabilitation activities in disaster areas. 79.6% monitor progress, and 82.3% agree on psychological counseling for victims. 80% also support emotional strength and raise funds for reconstruction activities from local communities. The majority of respondents agreed that local clubs play a significant role in social and economic recovery, with 79.6% agreeing to coordinate rescue, relief, and rehabilitation activities. They also agreed with government cooperation to normalize affected areas, arrange camps for food distribution, and provide water tanks and new electricity lines. It is found that due to perceptual score analysis of respondents on role of Government in disaster recovery measure of there are fifteen statements. It is observed that highest number of respondents is given to the statement that due to help in Implementing educational programme for special children, whereas the least number of respondents is given to the statement that due to help in encouraging sports/co-curricular activities in schools.

Managerial Implications

Government has to inform before about the coming disasters and their severity in a proper way. It is suggested that the Government could take initiatives to arrange good shelter and accommodation to the people in the disaster areas. There is a need of proper maintenance of sewage disposal and food hygiene. There is a need of awareness and confidence development among the public through proper guidelines and providing safety measures during disasters. The Government has to take necessary action in distribution of disaster relief funds and benefits to all the affected people irrespective of their caste, community, religion, etc.

Conclusion

The Government enacted and notified the Disaster Management Act to provide for institutional mechanisms for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures by various wings of Government for prevention and mitigating effects of disasters and for undertaking a holistic, coordinated and prompt response to any disaster situation. This the study undergone to investigate the role of Government in disaster management in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh with reference to preparedness, prevention, response and recovery measures during Titli Cyclone.

The results indicate that during Titli cyclone time the government had played four important roles in preparedness, prevention, response and recovery measures. Thus, it built network among several organisations like Local Self Government, Private Organisation, etc. to initiate plan and action immediately after cyclone warning is broadcasted by electronic and print media. They made arrangements to transport the weaker section to the nearby rehabilitation centers, provide support to local government and other agencies in pre-disaster management activities and developed awareness among the people to alert before disaster.

After cyclone the government took initiatives in cleaning deposes of sewage including human wastage during disasters and training and educating for public administration based on risk assessment and vulnerability analysis of disasters. The government also arranged proper shelters and accommodation to the affected people and they arranged generators to provide temporary power supply in the disaster effected area and supply safety drinking water and organized health and medical services in the disaster affected areas. In addition to these the government provided family rehabilitation kits like mats, blackest, cloths, candles, matchbox and floor mats for school children. Therefore, the victims of Titli affected area felt that they were effectively rehabilitated by the Government.

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