

## **Cyclone Ockhi - Disaster Management**

### **What is the issue?**

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- Cyclone Ockhi that struck the Kanniyakumari district in Tamil Nadu and parts of Kerala has left many fishermen dead and about a thousand of them missing.

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- The large-scale loss of lives and livelihood has raised serious questions about disaster management and government response.

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### **How was the disaster response?**

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- There are three basic shortfalls in the government's response:

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- i. the cyclone warning was delayed

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- ii. the warning, when it came, was ineffective because it could not be communicated to thousands of fisherfolk who were already out at sea

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- iii. once the cyclone struck, there was no war-like mobilisation and action for rescue operation

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- Moreover, the response from the Coast Guard and the Indian Navy was very poor, as per the fishermen reports.

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- The seaborne vessels and helicopters and vast array of ships, aircraft and state-of-the-art technology if deployed would have prevented loss of so many

lives.

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- Coast Guard ships accompanied by fishermen from the villages as navigation assistants would have made easier the search process.

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- This was not carried out, and even when the Coast Guard did, it only went up to about 60 nautical miles.

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- It was reluctant to go beyond citing jurisdictional limitations.

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- The Disaster Management legislations, policies and mechanisms largely failed in making proper response in saving the lives, thus aggravating the disaster.

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### **Why is Kanniyakumari more vulnerable?**

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- **Fishing** - Kanniyakumari district in Tamil Nadu has one of the highest densities of fisherfolk in India.

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- Given the limited quantity of fish in nearshore waters, many fisherfolk have diversified into deep-sea and long-distance fishing.

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- Their fishing voyages sometimes last from ten days to more than a month.

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- Thus, the Indian Meteorological Department's timing of cyclone warning just 12 hours before it hit the coast was futile.

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- Moreover, there are limitations for deep sea fishers in using satellite phones and other devices to facilitate boat-to-shore communications for security reasons.

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- **Geography** - How early the forecast is depends on how far the coast is from the place where the cyclone is emerging.

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- Many of the big cyclones like Phailin, Hudhud and Vardah developed near the Andaman Sea from where it took about five to six days to hit the coast.

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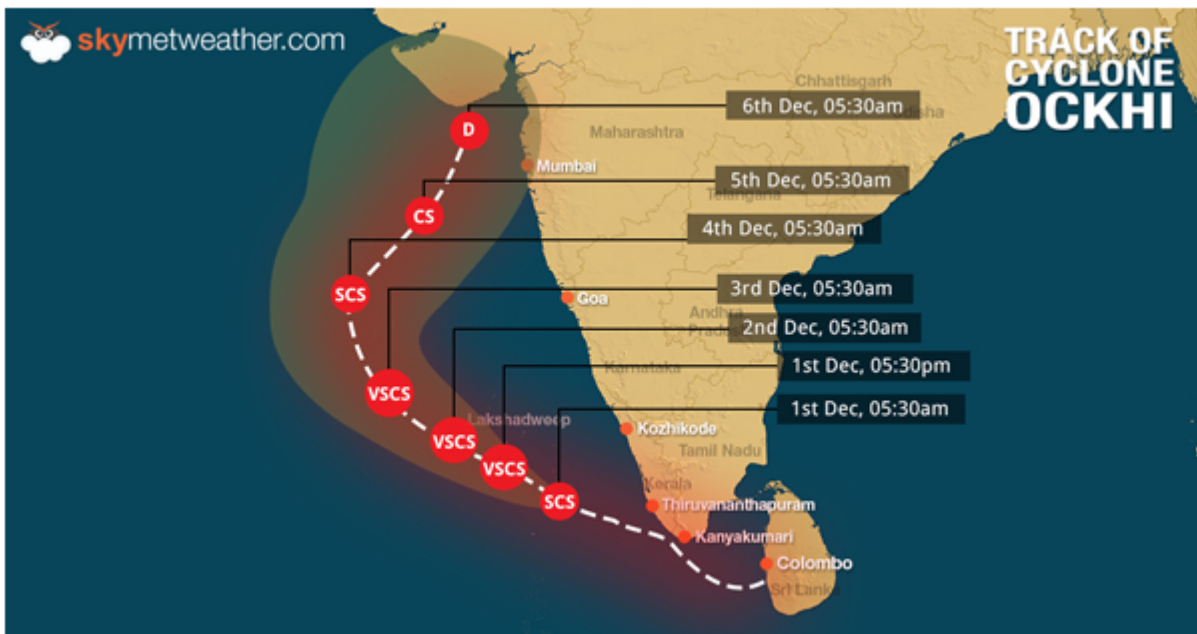
- But Ockhi originated near the south-western coast of Sri Lanka, and travelled very near the southern-most tip of the Indian mainland.

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- The origin of the cyclone much closer to the Kanniyakumari coast rendered the lead time for the forecast much less.

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## What lies ahead?

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- Compensation to the victims requires the combined efforts of the Central and State governments.

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- Climate change is resulting in changing weather patterns and coastal areas will need to adapt to hitherto unknown conditions, especially frequent storms.

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- Disaster warning mechanism thus needs a revamp and quick-response systems should be put in place.

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- The state government should certainly improve its communication systems.

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- The Met department needs to become more people-friendly and learn to issue jargon-free advisories.

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- Further, forming a separate Fisheries Ministry to address the issues associated with the fishermen community could prove to be a better administrative response.

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**Source: The Hindu**

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