

**Administration of the Natural Disaster Management Process in Sri Lanka:
An Experimental Study on Kotikawatte in the District of Colombo**

Somarathna D H A S

Department of Political Science, University of Peradeniya
arunasrisampath92@gmail.com

Governments had given priority to natural disaster management when making government policies to achieve sustainable development goals in the 21st century. Sri Lanka, expecting a sustainable development, had given attention to implementing new policies and programs related to natural disaster management at national level. In such a background, the allegation that, still there is a huge impact of natural disaster management programs for human security can be identified as an immense social problem. The objective of this study is to investigate the government natural disaster management process in Sri Lanka. Kotikawatte Divisional which was subjected to a disaster as a result of overflowing of the Kelani River was chosen as the area of study. To achieve the objective, Stratified sampling method was used. Flood affected victims and relevant officials were chosen as the sample. Interviews and observations were used when collecting primary data. Articles, reports, documents and internet were used when obtaining secondary data. Descriptive method was used to analyze the data. The main factor revealed by the study was that, although the intervention of the government for the natural disaster management is well planned, the implementation is ineffective. The residents nearby Kelani River are unauthorized occupants and the facts identified were that they do not have an interest to occupy in other areas as they do not get land ownership, the government gives only temporary solutions to the public in the disaster management project of the area. The disaster prior notification system was not well functioning. The government's regular and active intervention and assistance in the process of natural disaster management promoting new technological knowledge and resources are important for the country. Implements methods of success is used by other countries. The resettlement process engaged by the Sri Lankan governments can be identified as timely requirements.

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