

Disaster Management

Dr.Jijabai Kangane

Asst. Prof. (HOD), Vaidyanath College, Parli-Vaijnath, Dist.Beed (India)

ABSTRACT

A disaster is a serious disruption, occurring over a relatively short time, of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental loss and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. Disaster management is a strategic planning and procedure that is administered and employed to protect critical infrastructures also known "Critical assets" or human made calamities and catastrophic even occur, in the united state Executive order 13407 is established as Policy for the united state to have an effective, reliable, integrated, flexible and comprehensive system to alert and warn the general public which is called "Integrated Public Alert and warning system 2011. In the inter year of 2010. Eurpouse started to develop a strategic national Disaster management after so many natural catastrophes happened in the year of 2010.

According to European Academy (2010) there are 725 extremely weather phenomena caused billions of Euro damage and thousands of people's life. Disaster management plans are multi-layered and are aimed to address such issues as floods, hurricanes, fires, bombings, and mass failures and utilities of the rapid spread of disease 2004. The disaster plain is likely to address such as important matters as relinquishing people from an impacted region, arranging temporary housing food, and medical care John (2004) Developing countries suffer the greatest costs when a disaster hits-more than 95 percent of all deaths caused by hazards occur in development countries and losses due to natural hazards are 20 times greater (as percentage of GDP) in developing counties than in industrialized countries. There is no country that is immune from disaster though vulnerability to disaster various.

Keywords- Disaster, Management, Environmental, Hazard, counties, people, suffering, damage, loss, life.

I. INTRODUCTION

Disaster means a catastrophe, mishap calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or manmade causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to and destruction of, property, or damage to or degradation of property, or damage to or degradation of environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area.

The UNISDR defines disaster risk management as the systematic process of using administrative decision, organization ore rational skills and capacities to implement policies, strategies and coping capacities of the society and communities to lessen the impact of natural hazards and related environmental and technological disaster. This comprises of all forms of activities, including structural and non-structural measures to avoid (Prevention) or to limit (Mitigation) and preparedness adverse effects of hazards. A definition for the term 'Disaster management is not includent in the UNISDRS handbook of terminology. However, the proposed, but

not yet adopted, 'Updated Terminology on disaster Risk Reduction of UNISDR has proposed the following definition for the term disaster management UNISDR2015

“The organization, planning and application of measures preparing for, responding to and initial recovery from disaster” Primarily disasters are triggered by natural hazards or human induced, or result from a combination of both in particulars, human-induced factors can greatly aggravate the adverse impact of a natural disaster even a larger scale, globally the UN Inter-Governmental Panel on climate change has shown that human-induced climate change has significantly increased both the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events while heavy rain, cyclones, or earthquakes are all natural, the impact may and are usually worsened by many factors related to human activity. The extensive industrialization and urbanization increases both the probability of human-induced disasters, and the extent of potential damage to life and property from both natural human – induced disaster. The human society is also vulnerable to chemical, Biological, Radiological and nuclear disasters.

II. OBJECTIVES

- 1) To make endeavors towards creating awareness among the people about disasters and its consequences and to prepare them in advance to face such situations and to ensure their participation in the disaster mitigation plans.
- 2) To engage in activities which may help in minimizing the damages caused by disasters specially in rural areas.
- 3) Existing institutional arrangements, interdepartmental linkages, role of NGO, voluntary agencies and local communities so as to understand their capabilities to mitigate specific disasters which will also facilitate effective coordination in their activities in times of need.
- 4) To undertake studies with a view to facilitating the preparation of a comprehensive disaster management plan both for the state and the districts within the state so as to help the Government in providing uniform directives from the State Government to the district administration and to establish standardized response to any disaster situation.
- 5) Children specially those who are the victims of floods, droughts, earthquake and similar other disasters in rural and urban areas.

III. PRINCIPLES OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

- 1) Disaster management is responsibility of all shares of Government.
- 2) Disaster management should use resources that exist for a day to day purpose.
- 3) Individuals are responsible for their own safety.
- 4) Rescue the victim.
- 5) Minimize casualties.
- 6) Organizations should function as an extension of their core business.
- 7) Prevent further casualties.
- 8) Disaster management planning should focus on large scale event.
- 9) First aid, Reconstruction.

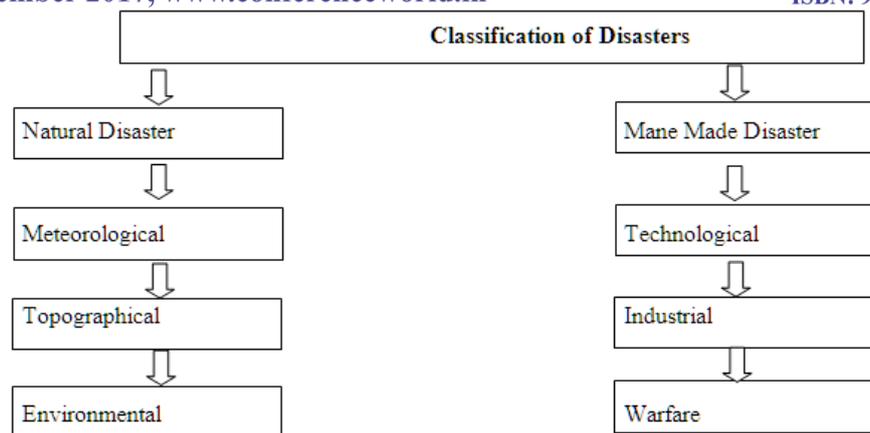


Fig. No.1.1

IV. TYPES OF DISASTER

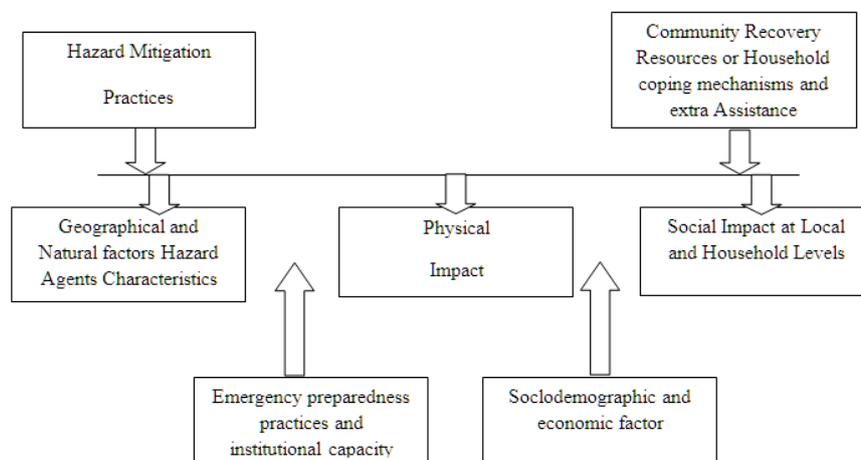
1) Natural Disasters :

These disasters include floods, Cyclone, Tsunami, hurricanes, earthquakes and volcano eruptions that can have immediate impacts on human health as well as secondary impacts causing further death and suffering from floods causing landslides, earthquakes resulting in fires, tsunamis causing widespread flooding and typhoons, sinking ferries.

2) Human Induced Disasters :

The national planning disaster management notes that rise in population, rapid urbanization and industrialization development within high risk zones; environmental degradation and climate changes, communities and animals to various kinds of disasters due to inadequate disaster preparedness communities and animals are at increased risk from many kinds of human induced hazards, arising from accidents (industrial road, air rail on, river or sea, building collapse fires, main flooding, oil spills, etc.) chemical Biological, Radiological and nuclear hazards rank very high in among the human induced risks – Terrorist activities and secondary incidents add to these risks and call for adequate preparedness and planning.

Fig. No.2.2 Model of Disaster Impact



Source : Adapted Liddell and Prater (2003)

V. IMPORTANCE OF DISASTER RECOVERY PLANNING :

Recent research supports the idea that implementing a more holistic pre-disaster planning approach is more cost-effective in the long run. Every \$1 spent on hazard mitigation (such as a disaster recovery plan) saves society \$4 in response and recovery costs.

As IT systems have become increasingly critical to the smooth operation of a company and arguably the economy as a whole, the importance of ensuring the continued operation of those systems and their rapid recovery has increased for example of companies that had a major loss of business data, 43% never reopen and 29% close within two years. As a result preparation for continuation or recovery of systems needs to be taken very seriously. This involves a significant investment of the time and money with the aim of ensuring minimal losses in the event of a disruptive event.

National Disaster management institutional mechanism

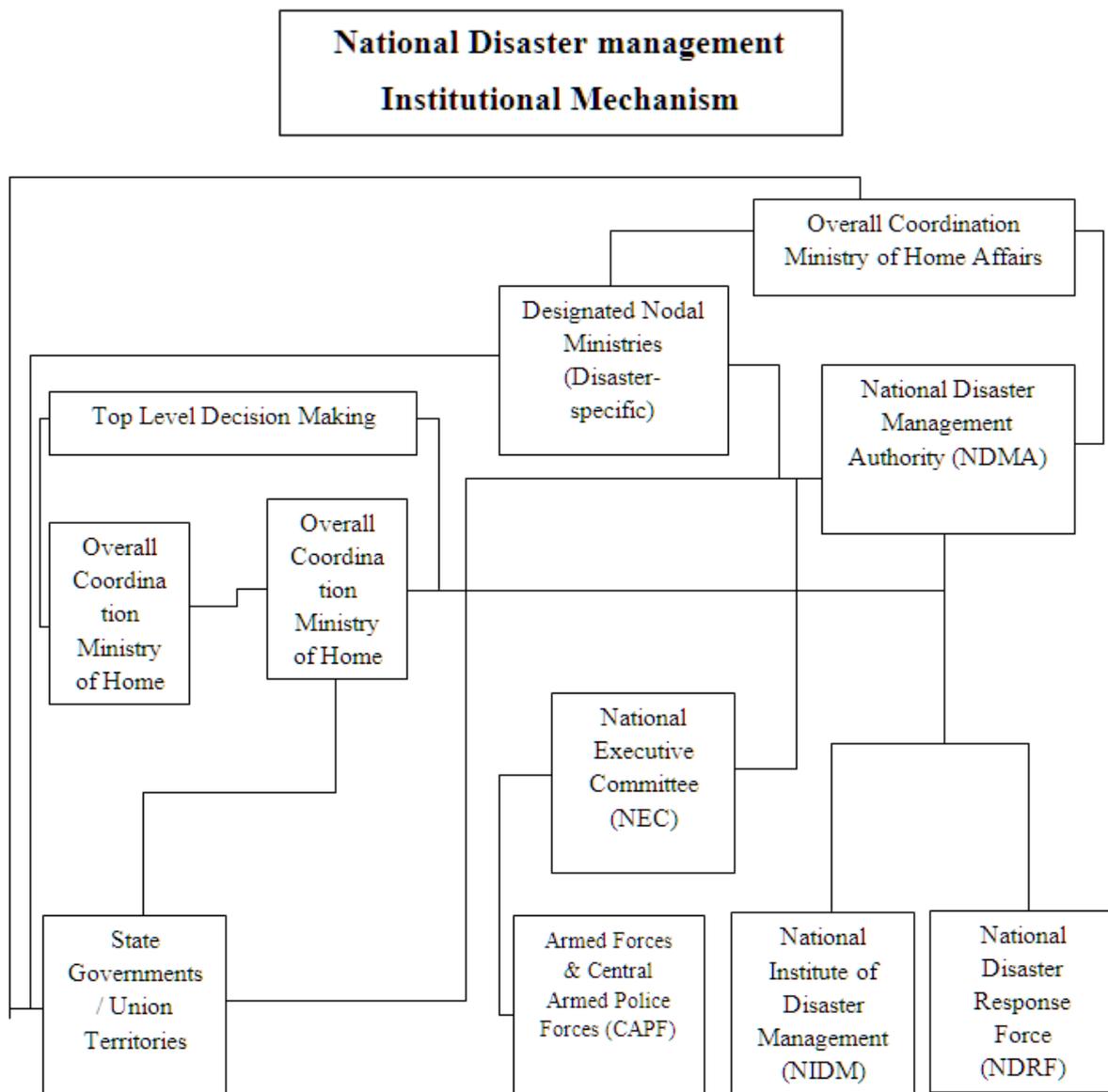


Fig. No.3.3

Figure : National-Level Disaster management- Basic Institutional framework.

Note : This represents merely the institutional pathways for coordination, decision-making and communication for disaster management and does not imply any chain of command.

Table 1.1

Sr. No.	Event	Year	State & Area	Effects
1	Drought	1972	Large part of country	200 million affected
2	Cyclone	1977	Andhra Pradesh	10,000 people & 40,000 cattle died
3	Drought	1987	15 States	300 million affected
4	Cyclone	1990	Andhra Pradesh	967 died. 435,000 acres land affected
5	Earthquake	1993	Latur, Maharashtra	7928 people died. 30,000 injured
6	Cyclone	1996	Andhra Pradesh	1000 people died. 5,80,000 houses destroyed
7	Super Cyclone	1999	Orissa	Over 10,000 deaths
8	Earthquake	2001	Bhuj, Gujrat	13,805 deaths, 6.3 millions affected
9	Indian Ocean Tsunami	2004	Coastline TN, Kerala, AP, A & N Islands & Puducherry	10,749 deaths. 5,640 missing, 2.79 millions
10	Floods	July 2005	Maharashtra	1094 deaths 167 injured, 54 missing
11	Earthquake	2008	Kashmir	1400 deaths
12	Kosi floods	2008	North Bihar	527 deaths, 19323 cattle died
13	Cyclone	2008	Tamilnadu	204 deaths
14	Krishna floods	2009	Andhrapradesh & Karnataka	300 died
15	Flash flood	June 2013	Uttarakhand	5700 deaths, 70,000 affected
16	Phailin Cyclone	Oct. 2013	Coastline of Orissa, Jharkhand	27 died, 10,00,000 evacuations

Researchers have been studying disasters from more than century and more then forty years disaster research.

The studies reflect a common opinion when they argue that all disasters can be seen as being human-made their reasoning being that human of the hazard can prevent it developing into disaster, all disasters are hence, the result of human failure to introduce appropriate disaster management measures. Hazards are routinely divided into natural or human made although complex disaster. Where there is no single root cause, are more common in developing countries a specific disaster many spawn a secondary disaster that increase the impact a classic example is an earthquake the causes a tsunami, resulting in coastal flooding.

VI. CONCLUSION

- 1) Disaster management has to be a multi-disciplinary and pro-active approach. Besides various measures for putting in place institutional and framework, disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness enunciated in this paper and initiatives in this paper and initiatives being taken by the Central and State Governments, the community. Civil society organizations and media also have a key role to play in achieving our goal of moving together towards a safer India. The message being put across is that in order to move towards safer and sustainable national development, development projects should be sensitive towards disaster mitigation.
- 2) Our mission is vulnerability reduction to all types of hazards, be it natural or manmade. This is not an easy task to achieve, keeping in view the vast population, hazards to which this country is exposed. However, if we are firm in our. Conviction and resolve that the Government and the people of this country are not prepared to pay the price in terms of massive casualties and economic losses, the task, thought difficult, is achievable and we shall achieve it.
- 3) We have taken the first few but significant step toward vulnerability reduction, putting in place prevention and mitigation measures and preparedness for a rapid and professional response with a massive awareness generation campaign and building up of capabilities as well as institutionalization of the entire mechanism through a techno legal and techno financial framework, we are gradually moving in the direction of sustainable development.
- 4) Our vision 2020 is to built a safer and secure India through sustained collective effort, synergy of national capacities and people's participation what looks a dream today will be transformed into reality in the next two decades. This is our goal and we shall strive to achieve this goal with a missionary zeal. The part ahead, which look difficult today, will become a lot easier as we move along together.
- 5) A single institution is not enough to show the response against the disaster there should be all the institutions in that locality not only Government but also private show the response. Combined institutional effect is more effective than the single individual effect for example Government and NGOS are the most extreme mitigative institutional effect against the disasters.

REFERENCES

- 1) Wilson H. (2010), "Divine sovereignty and the Global climate change debate", Essays in Philosophy. vol.11(1) : 1-7.

- 2) Uscher - Pines, L. (2009), "Health effects of Relocation Following disasters : a systematic review of literature : Disasters Vol.33(1) : 1-22.
- 3) Milety, D. and Fitzpatrick K.C. (1992). "The casual sequence of Risk communication in the Park field Earthquake prediction experiment", Risk Analysis Vol.12 : 393-400.
- 4) A Doro-on-2011. Risk Assessment for water infrastructure safety and security : CRC press and International Association.
- 5) David (2011), Mobile Traffic swells Become part of disaster management in Japan and Beyond (Accessed on July, 2011)
- 6) Aguirre, B.E. & Quarantelli, E.H. (2008). "Phenomenology of Death counts in Disaster : the invisible dead in the 9/11 WTC attack." International journal of mas Emergencies and disasters Vol.26(1) : 19-39.
- 7) <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/diaster#referenes>
- 8) Harsh K. Gupta, Disaster management Universities press, (2003), P-152.
- 9) Jack Pinkowski, Disaster Management Handbook CRC Jan.22, 2008-6.
- 10)