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National Seminar

on

Disaster Management

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a lot of things can be done. Like creating the awareness among the people about the pre-and post-disaster management plans

Every house should know how to react when any disaster took place. It will be very helpful for the government bodies to co-ordinate with them to do a great job at their level. It is also useful to take suggestions, local resources and all other kind of help.

So the work of non-government organizations, media and the civil society is also equally important as the government organizations.

And hence it should be reworded / appreciated time to time by the government authorities.

But considering the article we can firmly say that "teamwork" is the key to fight against any kind of disaster in the country, And we're doing it quite well.

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04

Disaster Management Cycle

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India has been traditionally vulnerable to natural disasters on account on its universe geo-climatic conditions. Flood, droughts, cyclones, earthquakes and landslides have been recurrent phenomena. About 60% of the landmass is prone to earthquakes to various intensities. Over 40 million hectares are prone to floods; about 8% of the total area is prone to cyclones and 68% of the area is susceptible to drought. In the decade 1900-2000, an average of about 4344 people lost their lives and about 30 million people were affected by disasters every year. The loss in terms of private, community and public assets has been astronomical. At the Global level, there has been considerable concern over natural disasters. Even as substantial scientific and martial progress is made the loss of lives and property due to distress has not decreased.

In a development oriented disaster management approach, the objectives are to reduce hazards, prevent disasters, and prepare for emergencies. Therefore development considerations are strongly represented in the mitigation and preparedness phases of the disaster management cycle.

The disasters management cycle can be and obtain are portrayed in various forms. Also alternative terminology may be used. The important factor, however, is that the format should indicate the duster and its management

should indicate the disaster and its management is a continuum of interlinked activity. It is not a series of events which start and stop with each disaster occurrence.

Goals of Disaster management cycle:

In disaster management we prepare for mitigation and managing all the activities which can help to reduce the impact, save lives and communities rehabilitation.

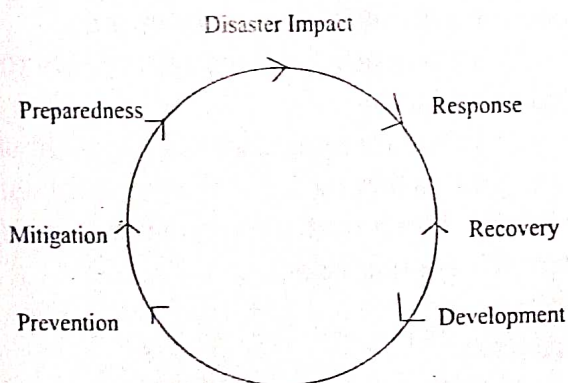
1. The following goals of disaster management reduce, or avoid losses from hazards.

2. Assure prompt assistance to victims.
3. Achiever rapid and effective recovery.

The disaster management cycle illustrates the ongoing process by which governments, businesses and civil society plan for and reduce the impact of disasters, react during and immediately following a disaster and take a step to recover after disaster has occurred. Appropriate actions at all points in the cycle lead to greater preparedness, better warning, reduced vulnerability or the presentation of disasters during the next iteration of the cycle.

The complete disaster management Cycles, include the shaping of public policies and plans that either modify the causes of disasters or mitigate their effects on people, property and infrastructure.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CYCLE



1. Prevention:

Prevention is pre-disaster activities involving activities to provide outright avoidance

of the adverse impact of hazard and related environmental technological and biological disasters.

Depending on social and technical feasibility and cost benefit considerations, investing in preventive measures is sustained in areas frequently affected by disaster. In the context of public awareness raising and education, prevention refers to attitude and behavior towards a culture of prevention.

It is worth noting that some countries tend use the term prevention/mitigation as a combined heading for action within these two segments.

2. Mitigation:

Mitigation is the use of strategies to reduce risks prior to during and post disaster. It is related to short term and long term measures for example. Reducing risk properly or lives by improving the inherent capacities of people and strengths of habitants, infrastructure and critical facilities. We can define mitigation policies or activities that will reduce an area's vulnerability to damage from future. Normally mitigation refers to action taken before a hazard becomes a disaster following are the four basic actions on mitigation.

1. Preventing hazard from occurring.
2. Reducing risks.
3. Reducing impacts or consequences.
4. Disbursing risk

3. Preparedness:

Preparedness means minimizing the adverse effects of hazards through precautionary actions and measures. It entails a series of action to ensure speedy, effective and efficient organization and delivery of relief and related responses. Preparedness phase can be defined and normally rebred to built and emergency response capacity before it occurs, to facilitate effective and efficient response.

Preparedness means to inform the community from upcoming disasters, having a contingency plan and means of disseminations

ready, ensuring that alert systems are working and training communities for the quick and first reactions of what to do, who to approach and what facilities are available for their rescuer. It also means keeping equipment and resources ready for saving and community from impact and injury.

4. Response:

Response is activities during the disaster, including search and rescue, evacuation, emergency medical services and firefighting. Response efforts also include reducing the likelihood of secondary damage. Such as putting plastic over damaged roofs to preserve the contents of buildings and preparing for recovery.

Response measures are usually those which are taken immediately prior to and following disaster impact such measures are mainly directed toward saving life and protecting property, and to dealing with the immediate disruption, damage and other effect caused by the disaster typical measures include.

Implementation of plans.

Activation of the counter disaster system.

Search of emergency food, shelter, medical assistance etc.

Survey and assessment.

Evacuation measures.

5. Recovery:

Decisions and actions taken after a disaster with a view to restoring the living conditions of the stricken community, while encouraging and facilitation necessary adjustments to reduce disaster risk. Recovery rehabilitation and reconstructions is an opportunity to develop and apply disaster risk reduction measures.

Recovery can be divided into short-term and long term recovery efforts. Short-term and long term recovery efforts. Short term recovery and restoration of vital services and facilities to minimum standards of operation and safety. During short-term recovery, severely damaged

building is scheduled to be replaced or removed, water and sewer repairs are made, and electricity and telephone services returned to normal long terms recovery may continue for a number of years, as the community slowly returns to pre-disaster or better conditions. Long term recovery may include the complete redevelopment of damaged areas.

Three main categories of activities are normally regarded as coming with the recovery segment. These are –

Restoration

Rehabilitation

Reconstruction.

Post-disaster review should also be including as part of the recovery process.

6. Development:

The development components provide the link between disasters-related activities and national development. Its inclusion in the disaster cycle in intended ensures that the results of disaster are effectively reflected in future policies in the interests of national progress. For instance to produce the best possible benefits by-

Introduced improved and modernized building systems and programmes.

Utilizing international disaster assistance to optimum effect.

Applying disaster experience in future research and development programmes.

Using any other means appropriate to a particular situation.

At the same time, these linkages should utilize to ensure that national development does not create further disaster problems not exacerbate existing ones.

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05

Disaster Management : A Perspective

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Introduction

Disaster management occupies an important place in this country's policy framework as it is the poor and the under-privileged who are worst affected on account of calamities or disasters. The loss in terms of private, community and public assets has been astronomical. At the global level, there has been considerable concern over natural disasters. Even as substantial scientific and material progress is made, the loss of lives and property due to disasters has not decreased. In fact, the human toll and economic losses have mounted. It was in this background that the United Nations General Assembly, in 1989, declared the decade 1990-2000 as the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction with the objective to reduce loss of lives and property and restrict socio-economic damage through concerted international action, especially in developing countries.

Disaster Management in India refers to manage disaster response in the country. India has been traditionally vulnerable to natural disasters on account of its unique geo-climatic conditions. Floods, droughts, cyclones, earthquakes and landslides have been recurrent phenomena. About 60% of the landmass is prone to earthquakes of various intensities; over 40 million hectares is prone to floods; about 8% of the total area is prone to cyclones and 68% of the area is susceptible to drought. In the decade 1990-2000, an average of about 4344 people