



A STUDY ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN INDIA: DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

In the current era of globalization, disaster management has become a necessity. Disasters include a number of factors, including earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, hurricanes, and droughts. Disaster management is done to deal with future crises. Disaster strikes in many areas, so it is important to plan for them from the beginning. Disaster relief costs a lot more than disaster relief, so it may be worthwhile to take precautionary measures in each area to prevent disasters. It would be wise for managers in all sectors to make an effort to manage future disasters in a timely manner.

Disaster has always been divided into two components. The first factor is man-made disaster and the second factor is natural disaster. Man is primarily responsible for man-made disasters but natural disasters can be caused by improper use of some human resources. While striving for sustainable development of human beings and the country by utilizing abundant and abundant natural resources, it is also beneficial to ensure that these natural resources are not completely depleted.

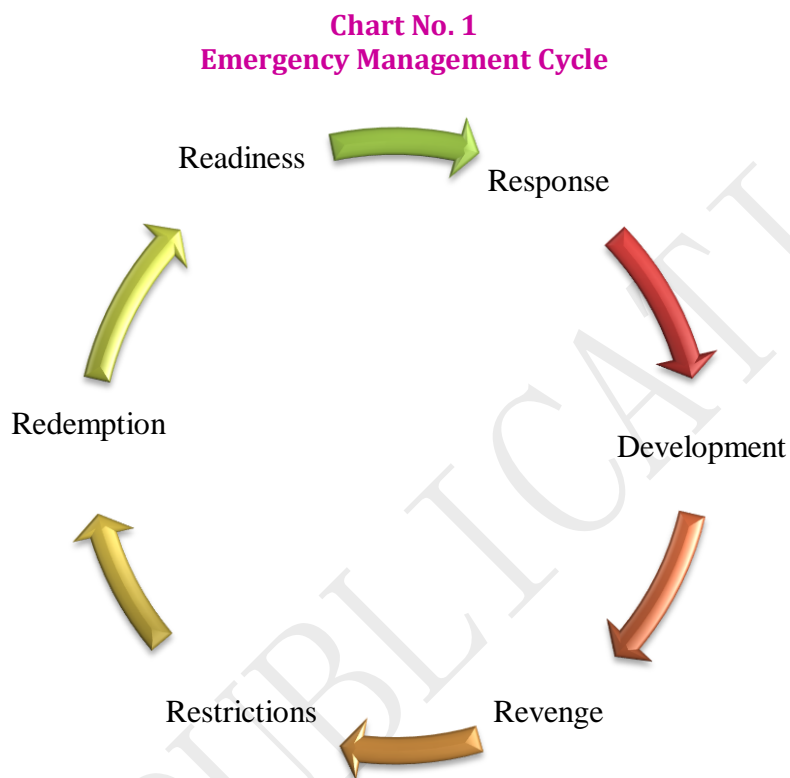


KEYWORDS: Management, Disaster, Critical analysis, floods, dams, natural, resources etc.

INTRODUCTION :

The catastrophe caused huge loss of human lives as well as many valuable assets of the country. The head of the business must appoint a suitable manager to prevent disaster in the business. From the village level to the national level, it will be beneficial from a human point of view to make a concerted effort to avert future disasters. It is in the interest of sustainable development of the country to provide more funds for the mitigation of such disasters as they can occur at any time and in any place. Disaster is a catastrophic situation in which normal life or ecosystem is affected and extraordinary emergency intervention is required to save and protect life or environment. The Disaster Prone Zone is one of the most disaster prone areas in India due to its unique geographical features and the socio-economic conditions that threaten people constantly. Major threats to India include major earthquakes, earthquakes, droughts, cyclones, floods, jungle fires, fires, etc. Disaster has definitely increased due to rapid population growth. Natural disasters can be mitigated but man-made disasters can be prevented to a certain extent. India has taken a number of steps and has set up a number of institutions to mitigate and mitigate disaster risks. In India, the role of emergency management falls under the jurisdiction of the National Disaster Management Authority of India, which has a major role to play in mitigating the catastrophic effects of disasters and through a government-centric approach through decentralized

communities. When a disaster is caused by a catastrophe, it is important to think strategically and try to minimize the damage caused by the catastrophe. E.g. Tsunami and Uttarakhand floods. We have not been able to make adequate rescue and rehabilitation efforts to deal with the situation effectively. There is a serious disruption in the functioning of population and society as a result of calamity, population or environmental damage which increases the ability of affected population to cope with its own resources. India is a disaster prone country. In fact, there is no country that resists a disaster that can be categorized.



REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Our country India is considered to be one of the largest natural disasters in the world. Approximately 50% of India is affected by earthquakes, 30% by drought and 10% by floods every year. Also, various types of communal riots, terrorism and arson are frequently seen. There are two types of disasters: man-made and natural. Climate change, in particular, causes natural disasters. Therefore, the possibility of loss of life and property in such a natural calamity cannot be ruled out. We also see in everyday life that if a vehicle is involved in a major accident or a person is injured in an accident, many in the community rush to treat them, to save their lives. Disaster management is a very big and wide topic. If you search the internet for this topic, you will find many books, articles and websites. It is impossible to get a glimpse of all this. Even so, owning one is still beyond the reach of the average person. According to Chakraborty, risk management is essential for sustainable development. According to Subramaniam, disasters are a major cause of chemical disasters, so it is important to study prevention and response factors. According to Archana Sood, the causes of biological disasters and the dangers they pose need to be addressed. According to Kamal Kishor, international approach should be kept in mind while managing the disaster. According to Kiran Rijju, the steps taken by India after the adoption of the Sendai scheme need to be studied in disaster management. According to Amit Gupta and Mahesh Mishra, the role and importance of trauma care for immediate treatment should be considered in order to compensate for the damage caused by the disaster.

According to RK Jain, for disaster management, training and capacity building should be inculcated in the minds of every person before a disaster strikes and practical training should also be imparted. According to Mahesh Kamble, the mentality of disaster victims is very sad and depressing. In order to manage the disaster in GS forces, some members of the society should take initiative and provide basic necessities to the people as a social responsibility.

According to Malik, the impact of disaster management on the Indian economy is huge. In short, calamity has been building since time immemorial.

PROBLEMS OF THE STUDY:

To cope with the catastrophe that occurs every year, to cope with sudden calamities, to avoid the damage caused by ignorance and lack of information, to ensure the least loss of life and financial loss, to protect the vulnerable, the daily life should not be disrupted. Natural disasters have destroyed the homes of many people around the world. The souls have died. Some disasters have wreaked havoc on the economy. To this end, the United Nations has become increasingly aware of the need to educate people about these disasters, to exchange information, and to train them to deal with these situations. The purpose of the day is to instill a sense of security in the general public, to provide immediate financial and medical assistance to those affected by the disaster, and to ensure proper management in times of disaster. Unfortunately, the poorest people in the world are the victims of this natural disaster. Recent tsunami crises, volcanoes, and earthquakes have been recent examples.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The main objective of the research is to mitigate or prevent potential damage due to hazards as well as to provide immediate and appropriate assistance to the disaster victims and to establish a quick and effective control system.

1. To Study the disaster management in India
2. To Study critical Analysis of disaster management.
3. To suggest the remedies.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

Humans have made tremendous progress in many areas, so natural and man-made disasters have increased dramatically. Since disasters are sudden, it is important to create awareness among the citizens and create a sense of responsibility among them. Humanitarian organizations need to be formed to help in the event of a flood. Disaster management is very important as disaster forecasting, risk and planning, implementation of plans and management of the system, proper implementation of the plan, evaluation of plans, detection and repair of errors, etc. are very important.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

Pre-disaster management is what pre-disaster management is called pre-disaster management. The management has to take some precautionary measures before any calamity occurs, as well as the accumulation of sun instruments, disaster assessment and issuance of warnings, as well as evacuation of people in case of calamity. Disaster management depends entirely on pre-disaster management. The management helps people in times of drought, flood victims, food, clothing and shelter. In post-disaster management, people are compensated by the government if they have been harmed by a natural disaster, and redeveloping or rehabilitating a site if some area is damaged or damaged by the disaster is the main objective of post-disaster management.

PERIOD OF THE STUDY:

The researcher has chosen the period from 2020 to 2020 to write this research paper.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

Disaster management takes time, but not all types of disasters occur everywhere. Certain disasters occur frequently, while others occur when the balance of nature is disturbed. But the researcher has studied all the disasters in writing this research paper, there is a limit to this research. Pre-planning is done with the view that different types of future losses will occur after a disaster strikes.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

While writing this research paper, the researcher has used descriptive analysis method. Researcher has used secondary resources including research paper articles journals news paper internet reference books serial books annual reports government reports etc. secondary research has been used.

DATA COLLECTION:

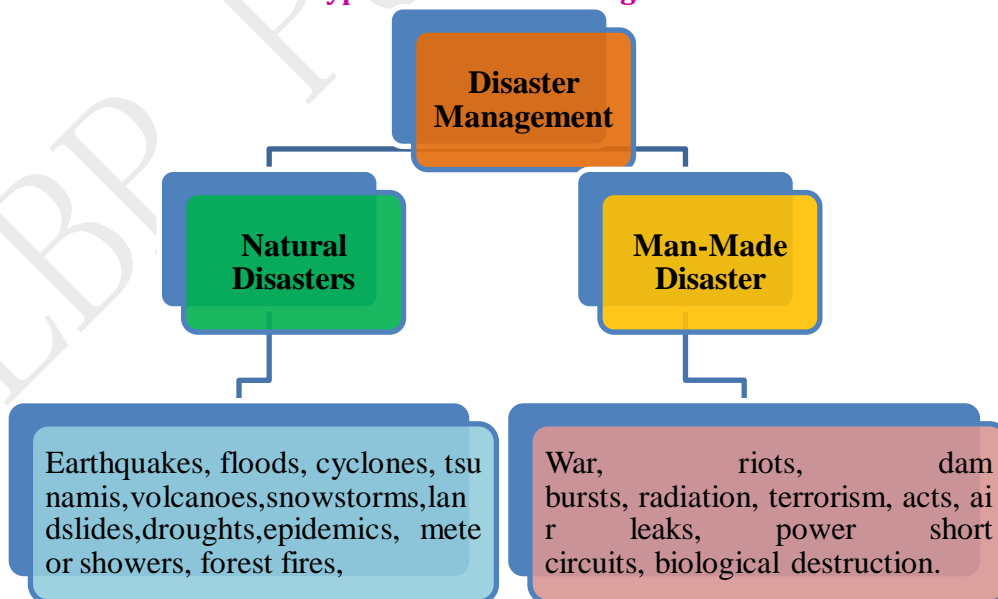
The researcher has used secondary research to write this research paper.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

Disasters are classified into two types: man-made disasters and natural disasters. Man-made disasters include war, riots, dam bursts, radiation, terrorism, acts, air leaks, power short circuits, biological destruction. Natural disasters include earthquakes, floods, cyclones, tsunamis, volcanoes, snowstorms, landslides, droughts, epidemics, meteor showers, forest fires, and more.

Disaster management is not limited to human endeavors. This requires preparation and planning at both government and community levels. Because when a disaster strikes, the time to prepare is gone. Caution cannot begin with an emergency meeting room. Institutions such as the National Disaster Management Authority and the National Disaster Management Authority have been entrusted with the responsibility of formulating pre-disaster management plans. Increasing urbanization, population and environmental degradation have led to an increase in the number of deaths and financial losses due to disasters in the last few years. The 1984 Bhopal gas tragedy, the 2013 floods in Uttarakhand and the 2011 Fukushima Daiichi project disaster in Japan claimed many lives.

Chart No. 2
Types of Disaster Management



Man-made disasters are also known as compressed emergencies due to major accidents such as fires, deadly attacks, looting and assaults, conflict situations and wars. Disaster management is a continuous process of mitigating the effects of disasters. Disaster management strives for collective and coordination. In the event of a disaster, a number of initiatives need to be taken. These include coordination, command and control, rapid damage assessment, power restoration, telecommunications and surface transport, deployment of search and rescue operations, medical and para-medical teams, provision of drinking water and food. Temporary shelters, sanitation and hygiene identification and resource planning, final but not least, maintaining law and order are equally important.

Chart No.3
Causes of Floods

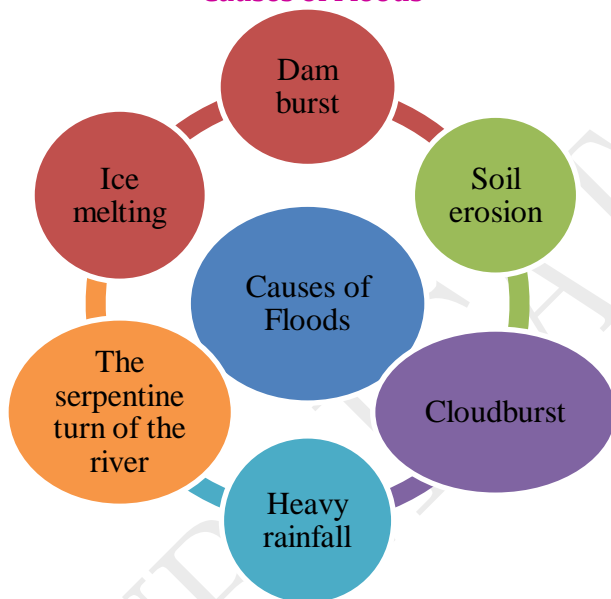


Chart No. 4
Flood Control Remedies

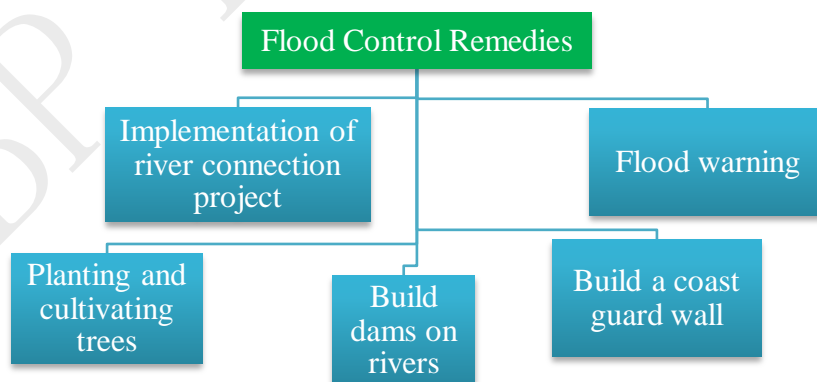


Table No. 1
Number of Major Disasters in India

Sr. No.	Year	Number of Major Disasters
1.	1971 to 1980	2
2.	1981 to 1990	2
3.	1991 to 2000	3
4.	2001 to 2010	9
5.	2011 to 2012	3

Source: Estimated

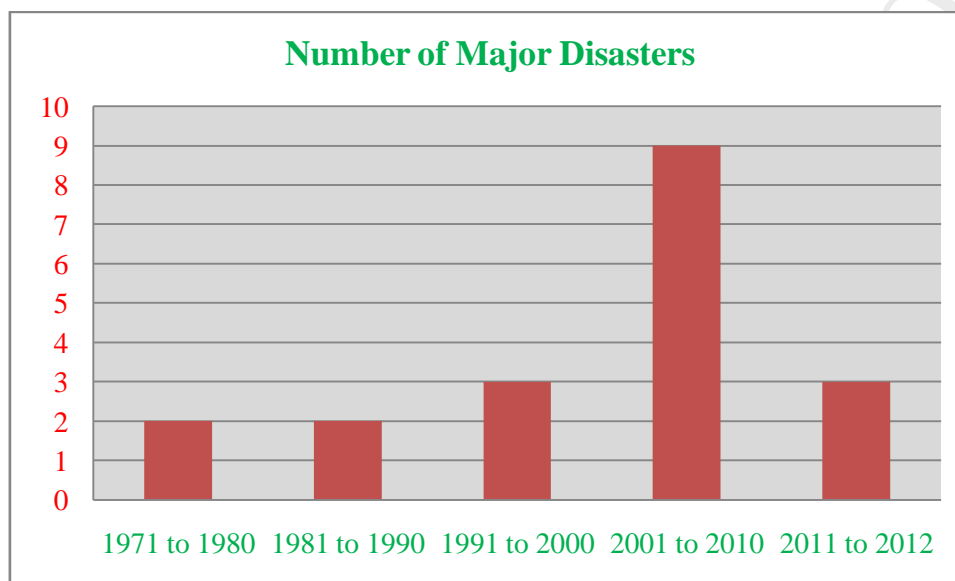


Table No. 1 classifies the year in which the maximum number of earthquakes in India occurred. There have been 9 earthquakes in India between 2001 and 2010. This is followed by 2 earthquakes between 1971 and 1980 and 3 earthquakes between 1991 and 2000. According to researchers, earthquakes are a natural disaster, so earthquakes can happen anywhere in any year. For this, the government and individuals in the society need to be vigilant.

Table No. 2
Country wise Disaster in World (2010 to 2020)

Sr. No.	Country	Number of Disaster in world
1.	USA	12
2.	India	8
3.	Japan	4
4.	Germany	4
5.	Italy	2
6.	Malaysia	2
7.	China	2
8.	Africa	2
9.	Nederland	2
10.	Switzerland	1
11.	Indonesia	1
Total		40

Source: Estimated

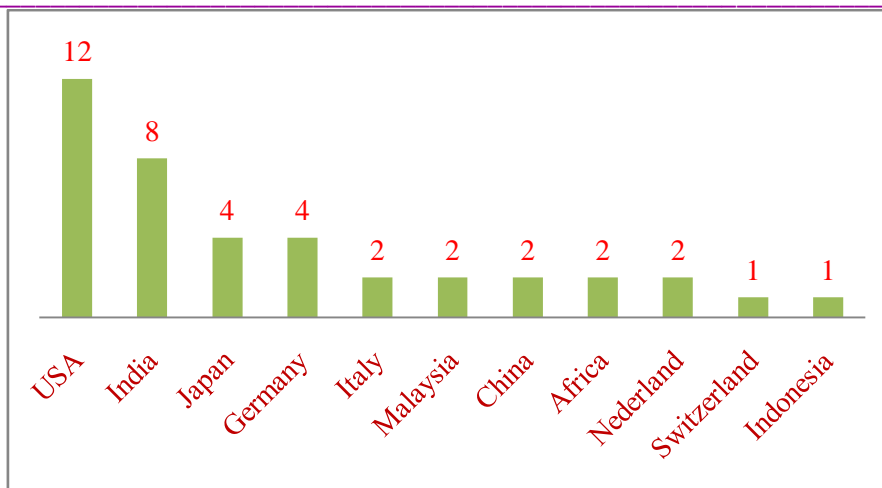


Table 2 shows the statistics of earthquakes between 2010 and 2020. A total of 40 earthquakes occurred in 11 countries between 2010 and 2020. It shows 12 earthquakes in the USA. In the table above, India has had 8 earthquakes compared to USA.

REMEDIES:

1. Helping people to move from one place to another in times of disaster.
2. Repairing important services such as telecommunications and transportation.
3. Providing food, clothing and shelter in times of disaster Rescue work in times of disaster.
4. After disaster strikes, the government needs to rebuild its infrastructure, including homes, schools, hospitals and roads.

CONCLUSION:

Disaster management has gained importance in recent times. To handle any unexpected situation effectively, we must be equipped with the latest technology. It cannot prevent a catastrophic outbreak, but it can greatly reduce its impact. India is one of the most earthquake prone areas in the world. About 59% of India's land area is prone to moderate to large earthquakes. Out of the total geographical area of 329 million hectares in the country, about 40 million hectares is flood prone. In India, an average of 75 lakh hectares of land is affected by floods every year. The floods claimed 1,600 lives and caused an average of Rs 1,800 crore in damage to farm houses and public property. So disasters are nothing new to humans. Droughts, floods, droughts, diseases, earthquakes and tsunamis have been experienced by human beings and every time human beings have been saved from them. The secret of the miraculous existence of human beings is to adapt to the situation and overcome the problem. This is evident in the recent situation in Chennai. In times of crisis, the spirit of humanity has shown that people are willing to help each other.

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