

The Role of Society in Disaster Management

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Abstract : -

There are three types of disasters, natural disasters, manmade disasters and biological disasters. Natural disasters includes earthquakes, floods, droughts and man-made disasters includes accidents, congestion, fires and biological disasters. Disasters can lead to property damage, infrastructure and environmental degradation, and loss of essential services. This catastrophe threatens economic growth and sustainable development worldwide. All these catastrophes cause huge loss of life and financial loss. Proper management of planning bound measures is essential. Disaster management systems have recently been introduced across the country to reduce or reduce the loss of life and property due to disasters. To avoid the damage caused by a disaster, to anticipate the disaster before it occurs. Disaster prevention measures and disaster mitigation and taking appropriate precautionary measures during disasters are important. Disaster management requires different measures in the pre-disaster situation, at the time of disaster and during times of disaster.

Key Words: Disaster, calamity, precautions, management etc.

I.INTRODUCTION:

Natural, man-made and biological disasters occur continuously in different parts of the world. Disasters cause loss of life and property and various organizations at the national and global level are working to reduce the disasters. As technology began to evolve, as their lifestyles have improved, humans have progressed, man has shrunk the natural system to make progress, thus increasing the interplay between nature and human society.

II. Disaster means:

The original French word Disaster means "bad" and aster meaning "star", meaning the loss of animals, plants and human life due to an adverse or unfortunate event in Marathi. A catastrophe

is a sudden accident or natural event that causes great loss or loss of life. Disasters are disasters that cause a great deal of economic and social damage to a nation or society as well as its far-reaching effects on that nation or society.

1. Natural Disasters; -

Nature on Earth is made up of many organic and inorganic elements. All these elements change due to different reasons. These changes happen very fast and slowly and many catastrophic events happen on the earth. All these events are called natural disasters. A natural disaster is a sudden occurrence in nature.

2. Man-made disasters; -

Man-made disasters are caused by the sudden occurrence of many human economic processes due to human intervention, resulting in huge loss of life and property. This is called man-made disasters. Disasters caused by human intervention include man-made disasters

3. Biological disaster; -

Biological disasters are a part of the natural conditions and the catastrophic conditions caused by micro-organisms such as bacteria and viruses are called biological disasters.

III. Research Objectives:

1. To study natural, biological and man-made disasters.
2. To study the role of society in disaster management.

IV. Research study methods; -

The information required for the presented dissertation is compiled from secondary sources.

V. The Role of Society in Disaster Management:

The need for disaster management:

Human beings are constantly struggling for their development. This ongoing human struggle is entirely in nature, so as human intervention in nature increases day by day, this increasing interference has to deal with natural and man-made and biological disasters, including man-made disasters.

What is disaster management?

Disaster management is a measure to balance the environment. Disaster management does not mean that it will not cause disasters, but disaster management understands what to look for. Disaster management can help you achieve many things in a planned way, such as taking precautions, resisting disasters, rescuing people from disasters, mitigating disasters, and so on.

Disaster mitigation can be done through the responsibility of the people, social organizations, educational institutions and the government. And it can help the disaster victims as much as possible.

The three phases of disaster management

1. Pre-disaster phase
2. Disaster Stage
3. Post Disaster Stage

1. Pre-Disaster Stage: - This stage is called Preparedness. This stage is the most important stage and if proper precautions are taken and implemented in this stage, it helps to reduce the intensity. In the pre-disaster phase, the first step is to make an accurate estimate of how many people will be affected by the disaster by making a scientific study. What action is necessary to require after disaster and during the organization welfare work.

2. Disaster Stage; - Implementation is started as soon as the disaster strikes. It prioritizes relocating people to safer places. Then the security of the property is taken into consideration. In this phase of implementation, after trying to avoid loss of life and property, the disaster victims need to be properly assisted by getting proper information about the death rate and the number of injured people and the destruction of the entire property.

3. Post-Disaster Stage; - Provides financial assistance to the disaster victims and in some cases new settlements etc. In short, decisions about permanent rehabilitation have to be made according to different circumstances.

Types of Disasters The next three types of disasters

1. Natural Disasters ---

1. Earthquake 2. Flood 3. Drought 4. Fire 5. Tsunami 6. Hurricane 7. Heat and cold waves 8. Volcano 9. Himlot

2. Man-made disasters ---

1. Accidents (road, railway, air, sea accidents), 2. Crowd disaster, 3. Fire disaster, 4. Chemical disaster, 5. Nuclear energy disaster, 6. Industrial disaster

3. Biological Disasters ----

1. Diseases of Humans ---- 1. Swine flu (H1N1). 2. Malaria, 3. Dengue, 4. Chicken pox 5. Corona (Covid 19) 6. Diarrhea 7. T.B. 8. Chicken pox

Natural Disasters –

1. Earthquakes; - An earthquake is a geological event that occurs beneath the surface of the earth. Earthquakes are considered to be natural disasters and are considered to be catastrophic natural disasters that occur accidentally. Earthquakes are measured in Richter scale.

1. Definition; -

1. An earthquake is a sudden movement of the earth's surface back-and-forth or up-down due to the constant movement of the earth's surface.

2. The causes of the earthquake are as follows; -

1. Misleading movements
2. Volcanic eruptions and eruptions
3. Ground water vapor
4. Excavation
4. Surface imbalance

4. Changes in the structure of underground rocks.

What can we do about earthquake disaster?

(The Role of Society in Disaster Management)

1. There is a need to create awareness in the society about this disaster.
2. If you are at home or in a room, you should take shelter of tables, beds, & furniture to protect your head and face.
3. If you are sleeping on a bed at home, you need to use your pillow to protect your head.
4. Earthquakes cause problems such as power lines and fires. It is important to know exactly what can happen.
5. Your vehicle should not stop at buildings, flyovers, trees, and electric poles as you travel by road.
6. Use of modern technology or earthquake resistant materials in the construction of houses.
7. Emergency first aid kits need to be kept with you.

2. Flood Disaster: -

This disaster has been a natural disaster since ancient times and occurs every year in the river basins of the world. The disaster causes extensive damage to trees, buildings, crops, roads, and bridges each year. The settlements along the river are hit hard and there is a huge loss of life and property.

1. Definition; -

1. Extreme levels of flood danger were announced in at least two places. 2. When more water than usual flows to the rivers at dangerous levels here and there and the water spreads rapidly on both sides outside the river bed, it is called flood.

2. The level of river water will increase and it spreads over the river area and is called flood.

2. Causes of floods:

1. Soil erosion 2. Burst burst 3. Excessive rainfall 4. Cloudburst, 5. Melting ice, 6. The formation of serpentine turns in the river path

What can we do for flood control?

(The Role of Society in Disaster Management)

1. Build dams on rivers
2. Implementing river connection projects
- 3 Planting and cultivating trees
4. Construction of Coast Guard Wall.
5. Giving advance notice
6. Turn off electricity and gas connections and take care not to leak gas.
7. Go to a safe place as high as possible.
8. Stay away from drainage and groups
9. Stay away from electrical accidents.
10. The elderly and children in the home need special care.
11. Drink pure boiled water during this period.

4. Drought; -

This is a catastrophe that has been recurring since ancient times and naturally changes due to climate change, increase in temperature and decrease in rainfall, leading to drought conditions.

1. Definition: -

Drought occurs due to fluctuations in rainfall and lack of water. Irregular rainfall, prolonged dry period and high temperature cause drought. In short, droughts are caused by food and water shortages.

What can we do about drought?

(The Role of Society in Disaster Management)

1. Increasing forest cover on land
2. Grain production on low water

3. Safe storage of rain water
4. Using modern irrigation methods for agriculture
5. Impoundment of rain water
6. Determining crop composition according to climate
7. Taking mixed cropping methods
8. To create awareness among the people about drought
9. To reduce the adverse effects of drought, the government's water-rich shivar scheme, construction of nala building.
10. Insert variables according to the slope
11. Advising farmers to cultivate drought resistant crops and crops that require less water.

5. Fire Disaster: -

This is a natural and man-made disaster and in a natural disaster fire causes a great deal of damage to the environment. Different species of plants and animals are destroyed. In man-made disasters, large-scale fires cause natural loss of life and financial loss. In many cases, fires are caused by man-made disasters. It destroys plants and animals.

What can we do about this disaster?

(The Role of Society in Disaster Management)

1. Prohibit smoking in forest areas, industrial areas and public places.
2. Handling for the production of flammable and chemical substances should involve skilled labor.
3. Phone numbers of fire brigade, police, hospitals etc. should be posted in public places.
4. Disaster Prevention System Prevention system should be equipped.
5. Keep calm don't be afraid and don't run.
6. Alarm bells ring and alert everyone in your yard.
7. Take a safe exit. Don't use the elevator.
7. Do not enter a fire affected building under any circumstances for any reason
8. Take care of everyone.

6. Accidents :

Man-made disasters such as road accidents, railway accidents, plane crashes, sea accidents, etc., accidental calamities are caused due to unintentional mistakes made by human beings. It's a disaster.

1. Definition: - When there is no fault of one's own, an incident which causes loss or injury to a person rarely leads to death. Such incidents are called accidents.

What can we do to reduce the risk of an accident?

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1. Strict adherence to the rules and restrictions imposed by the government.
2. It is necessary to create public awareness by giving information about accidents through different media.
3. To survey and remedy the places where most accidents occur.
4. To start medical and administrative service center in the accident affected area.
5. Relief work after an accident. There is a need to provide timely training to firefighters, NGOs and administrative staff.

3.. Biological Disasters; -

These disasters are caused by bacteria and viruses. Today, a deadly viral disease like corona is spreading all over the world and in India. These natural biological disasters include various contagious diseases. Outbreaks appear to be exacerbated during this time. E.g. Diseases such as swine flu, dengue, corona, (covid 19) are caused by biological disasters

1. Diseases caused by mosquitoes; - These include diseases like malaria, dengue, chicken pox, swine flu, which cause loss of life and property.

What can we do about it?

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1. The sun down sleeves down approach is to wear clothes that cover the arms and legs after sunset.
2. Avoid storing water on the land.
3. Empty the stored water container once in a week.
4. Drain the water from the cooler.
5. Cover the safety tank. 6. Use a mosquito net.
7. Use chemicals and medicines to repel mosquitoes.
8. Water should not be stored in the pit anywhere

9. Hands should be kept clean.

2. Corona (covid-19) disaster; -

For the last few days we have been facing a terrible biological crisis called Cora. This is the biggest biological crisis in the history of the world. Today, the whole world and countries like India are stuck in the cycle of Yamaha Mari. Outbreaks appear to be exacerbated during this time, with epidemics of severe infectious viruses such as coronavirus causing economic, social, cultural and biological damage. The corona virus is the Brahmastra that escaped mankind. The corona virus is unique to Vishnu and is transmitted to humans through respiratory infections. To date, there is no definitive cure for this disease, so it is important to treat the symptoms according to the doctor's advice.

A person in critical condition should use ventilator facilities

What can we do to overcome this disaster?

(The Role of Society in Disaster Management)

1. To clean hands, wash hands with soap and water and use alcohol based sanitary.
2. Cover nose and mouth with a handkerchief or tissue paper when coughing or sneezing.
3. Use a certified triple layer surgical mask.
4. Get plenty of sleep Manage stress Eat a nutritious diet.
5. Avoid smoking
6. In case of difficulty in breathing, seek medical advice immediately
7. Social distances should be at least three feet apart
8. Do not come into contact with the group.
9. Boost the immune system.
10. Hygiene etiquette should be followed.
11. Do not hide your illness Consult a doctor.
12. Avoid using air conditioning
13. Sanitizer all foods that come home
14. Stay at home and lose the corona
15. In short, stay home, stay safe and keep social distance.

VI . Conclusion; -

Taking adequate precautions can help prevent human and animal harms .Using them according to one's needs will help reduce disasters. Self-reliance techniques for protection, social security

and national interest will definitely reduce the severity of disasters to some extent. Therefore, our role should not be forgotten as the role of society can be important in disaster management. It is believed that very meticulous and localized planning or implementation to protect against natural, biological and man-made catastrophic disasters will definitely help reduce aggression.

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