

Disasters management and Public participation!

Dr. Prakash Laxmanrao Dompale

Shri Shivaji Law College, Kandhar,
Tal. -Kandhar, Dist.-Nanded. 431714.

Abstract:

The most beautiful gifts given by nature include air, water, trees. But if the same air assumes a violent form, if the same water shows evil qualities, if the same tree leaves its support, a great calamity may occur. A disaster is a crisis that causes large-scale loss of life, economic and social life to a nation or society and has far-reaching effects on that nation or society. Such a crisis is called a disaster. Disasters are events that have a major impact on humans and the environment. Disasters are unpredictable. A natural disaster is a very terrible and dangerous phenomenon that occurs suddenly and usually causes damage to houses, property, goods and many other types and also causes many deaths. Due to human mistakes, it is increasing day by day as human beings misuse the ecological resources. There are many types of natural disasters such as volcanoes, floods, earthquakes, droughts, landslides, cyclones, tsunamis, avalanches, thunderstorms, heat waves and lightning. Due to some disasters, the economic backbone of the countries has been broken. For this, people should be educated about this disaster, information should be exchanged, training should be given to deal with these situations, a sense of security should be instilled in the general public, financial and medical assistance should be provided to the disaster affected people quickly and proper management should be done during the disaster, it should be the aim of the government, and at the same time the people should also participate. Unfortunately, the poor people of the world are the sure victims of this natural disaster. Recent tsunamis, volcanoes, earthquakes are recent examples of this. For this, the governments of the country and the country hold hands with the media and make a declaration and explain its reasoning to the people

.Introduction:

Disasters have befallen the earth since eternity. Some of the frequent disasters are natural, while others are man-made. Disaster management systems have recently been implemented by all countries to prevent or reduce the loss of lives and property caused by disasters. Disaster management cycle is an important and fundamental principle in the system of disaster management. If the damage caused by disasters is to be avoided, it is important to predict disasters before they occur, plan anti-disaster preventive measures, mitigate disasters and take appropriate preventive measures during disasters. As India is a country of biological, cultural and geographical diversity, it is also considered as a country of various destructive disasters. The prevalence of disasters in India greatly hampers its development. 58 years after the independence of the country, with the Disaster Management Act, the very important subject of disaster management has received statutory form. Therefore, a

well-planned, comprehensive and sustainable disaster management system has been started. The last decade of the 20th century was declared by the United Nations as the decade of 'Disaster Risk Reduction'. All the nations tried to establish *Dandaka* according to their own management. Many *Dandaka* have been established around the world to reduce the risk. One thing that is universally recognized is that risk reduction measures are more important than post-disaster measures. In India, after the Odisha cyclone in 1993, the central government set up a committee to conduct a comprehensive study of the hazards and the resulting disasters. Also, India started efforts to bring coordination between all departments of management, scientific research institutes, educational institutes and general public as well as rescue organizations for relief work during the crisis. But due to the Tsunami in 2004, the urgency of making a Disaster Management Act was missed.



'Disaster Risk Reduction' **phases of disaster management-**

1) Pre-Disaster Management - This includes training, public awareness activities, practice and demonstration of the system, preparation of disaster management plan and keeping the system equipped, liaison and coordination with various disaster response forces.

2) Disaster Management- Planning relief work in case of actual emergency and maintaining coordination among relief systems.

3) Post Disaster Management- Controlling the relief work to be done after the disaster, proper implementation of the relief and rehabilitation plan, etc.

natural disaster Natural calamities such as earthquakes, volcanoes, storms, floods, cloudbursts make people weak enough. You have to be constantly alert for that. Specially trained people have to be prepared to deal with these disasters. Internationally, the second Wednesday of October is reserved for this and the activities to be done to curb these disasters are reviewed. The United Nations General Assembly on December 22, 1989 declared the present day for the prevention of natural disasters. The period 1990-99 was declared as the Decade for Prevention of Natural Disasters and during this period the day was celebrated on the second Wednesday of October.

Public Participation

Natural calamities occur suddenly, especially due to climate change. Therefore, the possibility of loss of life and money in such a natural disaster cannot be ruled out. We also see in daily life if a vehicle meets with a major accident or a person is injured in an

accident, many people in the society rush to treat them and save their lives. Overall, this positive action is done by the society itself due to human sensibility and proper attention is also taken by the administration, that is why the relationship between disaster management and people's participation is very close.

Earthquakes, floods, cyclones and heavy rains are all-natural disasters. Not only this, the central government has passed the Disaster Management Act in 2005. Its basic purpose is to prevent losses in natural calamities and provide safety to all. Although this program is implemented by the administrative machinery, public participation is equally important to combat the crisis situation.

Need for disaster management at local level:

Initially, the villagers have to be bravely prepared to face the flood or other natural calamities coming to the village. There is a need for management at the local level to increase the morale of the citizens. To face the constant calamities every year, to face the sudden calamities, to ensure minimum loss of lives and finances, to protect the most vulnerable sections of the population, preparations must be made to ensure that daily life is not disrupted after a disaster.

During the disaster and after the disaster, especially minor children, elderly, women and the disabled, besides providing water supply, animal fodder, catering system, medical services, medicine materials, Sewage system etc. will work smoothly. Disaster management at the local level is necessary to ensure this. For that, it is necessary to get people's participation equally spontaneously.



Plans being made at departmental level:

A control room is established at the departmental level. Similarly, instructions have been given to establish district and taluka level control rooms. The service of this control room should be available 24 hours. Disaster management is a very big and broad subject. If you search the internet on this subject, you will find numerous books, articles and websites. It is impossible to take a comprehensive review of all this. However, we can definitely try to get the necessary information in practice so that we can try to save our lives in dire situations like disasters. We all know what happens if you dig a well when you are thirsty. So just as it is preferable to provide water before the onset of thirst, instead of running to save lives after a disaster, it is always advisable to plan and prepare a disaster relief plan in advance rather than looking for solutions.

Usually of disasters, it is classified as such:

1. Natural calamities- Drought, Flood, Earthquake, Tsunami, Cyclone etc.

We all agree that prevention is better than cure. Precautions taken before an accident occurs are always beneficial. First aid is the first thing that comes to mind when you think of an accident. We all know that first aid is the simple measures taken to reduce the possible consequences of the injury or the risks arising from it before getting medical help in the event of an accident. Like holding the injured body part under cold water to relieve the pain or using turmeric to stop the blood flow etc... In short, disaster management means reducing the damage as much as possible by studying the side effects of disasters at all levels such as loss of life, financial loss, social loss. Various measures and measures planned to be taken. If we look at it in our India, there are different types of calamities like drought, flood, earthquake, tsunami, cyclone, fire, communal riots, terrorism at the same time.

NATURAL DISASTERS



Tornado



Flood



Wildfire



Earthquake



Drought



Tsunami



Landslide



Typhoon

2. Man-made calamities- fire, communal riots, terrorism etc.



Our country India is considered to be the largest natural disaster prone country in the world. Approximately 50% of India experiences earthquakes, 30% of droughts, and 10% of floods. Also, various types of communal riots, terrorism, fires are also seen happening frequently.

Today we all feel blessed to blame the government when any kind of calamity happens. But if we start realizing our responsibility as citizens, things can change a lot.

Challenges in disaster management:

- Attentional imbalance
- Coping with uncertainty
- Situational awareness
- Education and training for that team can be very difficult as for disaster management
- Developing countries
- Cross organization relationships
- Communicating with people during disasters

Conclusion:

Preparations are being made on war level by the administration to deal with natural calamities. However, public participation is equally important in coping with crisis situations. . The Departmental Disaster Management Authority is coordinating with the District Disaster Management Authority under the guidance of the Divisional Commissioner, measures are being taken as per plan from the district level to the village level in order to maintain the security system in the pre-monsoon as well as during the

rainy season. Local level is also important in disaster management. On behalf of the District Disaster Management Authority, preparation of the District Disaster Plan at the district level, updating it, organizing various workshops and activities such as color rehearsals should be implemented at the district and taluka level. Training of members of village disaster management committee, training of office staff, staff of voluntary organizations and public awareness should be done through street plays, billboards, poster competitions, etc. programs to increase public participation. The administration is ready to handle any possible situation that may arise. But due to the flood situation, necessary instructions should be given to the health system to control epidemics, the Mahavitaran Company to maintain the electricity supply, the telecommunications department to keep the telephone service in good condition, the public works department, the state transport corporation, the irrigation department and other related departments to ensure that the roads are connected to the traffic. Along with the administrative system, school college students, NCC, home guards, police administration, NGOs, social workers etc. are mainly involved in emergency situations. Also, in emergency situations, villagers also need to take initiative and cooperate with the security system.

Reference:

1. <https://mr.wikipedia.org/wiki>

2. <https://mr.quora.com>
3. <https://mr.weblographic.com/difference-between-natural-disaster-and-man-made-disaster->
4. <https://www.businesskar.com/disaster-management-in-marathi/>
5. <https://prahaar.in/konkan-ready-for-disaster-management/>
6. <https://maharashtratimes.com/editorial/ravi-var-mata/dr-bhushan-patwardhan-article-on-human-and-nature-relationship/articleshow/80080253.cms>
7. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disaster_risk_reduction#/media/File:Disaster_Risk_Reduction_\(10692926193\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disaster_risk_reduction#/media/File:Disaster_Risk_Reduction_(10692926193).jpg)
8. <https://www.impriindia.com/event-report/local-government-in-disaster/>