

Empowerment of Social Entrepreneurship in Disaster Management

Dr. K. G. Nalina
U. Rajalakshmi, PG Scholar
M. R. N. Sinduja PG Scholar

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Abstract

Basically disaster occurs due to natural or unnatural causes. Form of our present society or present world based on continental drift is the major disaster changes happened in our planet occurs in earlier century periods which lead to empower human development and society development. And later disasters make us to ensure our lifestyle by inventing, discovering & identifying the new technologies and Identifying remedies, pre-caution measures to safe guard the human morality. The need of human also the major reason for the development of our current society but the basic scenario of sixth sense of human is to protect & secure the Human life & Resources.

Key words: empowerment, disaster management, social entrepreneurship

Introduction

Disaster management is planned action taken by the authorities to minimize the effects of disaster and find remedial measures to recover from physically, economically, mentally for the growth of life style of human in the society. Not only for the human and also other living organisms.

Disaster management is the emerging of plants through communities to reduce the vulnerability of hazards and scope to avoid future disasters. Disaster management does not avert or eliminate the threats; instead it focuses on creative plans to decrease the effort of disasters.

Failure to create a plan could lead to human morality, lost revenue, and damages to assets. Events covered by disaster management include acts of terrorism, natural disasters, public disorder, industrial accidents and communication failures.

Human Psychology

Human psychology to disaster management, in terms of mitigation advance preparedness, acute responses to events, and longer term psychosocial effects. The aim is not to conduct a detailed systematic review of the evidence in any one area, but rather to plot out a broad overview of the areas where work has been done, and highlight gaps where there is potential for further development. Due to rising population, climate change, and environmental degradation, natural disasters are increasing in frequency.

Unexpected Disaster

Unexpected disaster includes natural disasters such as earthquakes, tidal waves (tsunamis), hurricanes, volcanic eruptions (lava, ashes, rock), floods, droughts, epidemics, forest fires, and erosion, or a combination thereof; accidents and actions that impact economic production or the environment such as explosions, oil and chemical spills. When these phenomena occur there is generally a sequence of events that produce a major catastrophe, causing many deaths and/or seriously affecting the national economy, damaging the infrastructure and work under construction, and bringing losses of material goods.

Expected Disaster

Expected disasters are predicted or identified on the basis of past history or data collections. These expected disasters having some remedies were already undergone by our earlier generation peoples and they give the proper feedback or merits and demerits about those remedies. From the remedy measures we can choose the better way to protect and also can develop new safety measures. Expected disasters are mostly happened and also the remedial measures safeguard the human morality and also the resources.

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Types of Disasters

Natural Disaster

Its include floods, hurricanes, earthquakes and volcano eruptions that have immediate impacts on human health and secondary impacts causing further death and suffering from (for example) floods, avalanches, wildfires, extreme temperatures, cyclones, landslides, fires, tsunamis i.e., geophysical, hydrological, climatologically disasters.

Pandemic Emergencies

It is involving a sudden onset of contagious diseases i.e., biological disaster that affects health, (disease epidemics and insect/animal plagues). Disrupts services and businesses, and brings economic and social costs.

Environmental Emergencies

It's including technological or industrial accidents, usually involving the production, use or transportation of hazardous material and where these materials are produced, used or transported, and forest fires caused by human.

Complex Emergencies

Its involving break-down of authority, looting and attacks on strategic installations, including conflict situations and war are events that are **caused by humans** and occur in or close to human settlements. This can include environmental degradation, pollution and accidents, Technological or Man-made hazards. There are a range of challenges, such as climate change, unplanned-urbanization, under-development/poverty as well as the threat of pandemics that will shape humanitarian assistance in the future. These **aggravating factors** will result in increased frequency, complexity and severity of disasters.

Impact of Disasters

The impact of disaster affect the human are described below

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Psychological Impact

Even when you're not hurt physically, disasters can take an emotional toll. Normal reactions may include intense, unpredictable feelings; trouble concentrating or making decisions; disrupted eating and sleeping patterns; emotional upsets on anniversaries or other reminders; strained personal relationships; and physical symptoms such as headaches, nausea or chest pain. Psychological research shows that many people are able to successfully recover from disaster. Taking active steps to cope is important.

Economic Impact

Major natural catastrophes are a burden even to successful national economies that destroy tangible assets such as buildings and equipment – as well as human capital – and thereby deteriorate their production capacity which affects the GDP of the country. Pre-disaster, prevention and mitigation Cost and Post-disaster relief and recovery funds, potential risks of change and the financial effects of disasters make the Economy impact. Unnatural catastrophes also affect the economy such as wars, revolutions etc.,

Political Impact

Emergencies can be declared on the basis of war, armed rebellion and external aggression. The Government cited threats to national security, Due to the war and additional challenges like drought (or) any other internal factors affects the political situation i.e. the government. The Government claimed that the strikes and protests had paralyzed the government and hurt the economy of the country greatly.

Environmental Impact

Environmental impact high exposure to hazard locations rather than natural the unnatural disaster such as chemical disaster, weapon explosion make the environmental surroundings to be damaged totally. The impact of such disaster makes a long period time to recover both physically and mentally. It also destroys and collapses the entire growth.

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Social Entrepreneurship

A social entrepreneur is someone who recognizes a social problem and uses entrepreneurial principles to organize, create, and manage a venture to make social change (a social venture); a social entrepreneur focuses on creating social capital. Thus, the main aim of social entrepreneurship is to further social and environmental goals. Social entrepreneurs who promote the society to lead the life of people to recover from their physical and mental stress. Many of the social changes occur by the social entrepreneurs.

Social Entrepreneurs Having Leadership

Leadership is the process of guiding & directing the behavior of people in the society. Effective Leaders not only control the future society and act as enablers of change in the society.

Empowerment of Social Entrepreneurship

International Level

The International level of empowering social & economic welfare through evolution of international institutions

Evolution of International Organizations

The role of international organizations are helping to set the international agenda, mediating political bargaining, providing place for political initiatives and acting as catalysts for coalition- formation. International organizations also define the salient issues and decide which issues can be grouped together, thus help governmental priority determination or other governmental arrangements.

UNO – International peace & Security (1945)

WHO – International public health (1948)

IMF – Sustainable economy growth (1945)

WORLD BANK – Financial support for developing countries (1945)

IFRC – humanitarian organization (1919)

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National Level

Defence

The security, safe guard instruments of every country based on these three forces, they protect us from unnatural disasters like war, rescue operations etc., Ministry of Defence in India.

Air Force: The Indian Air Force is the air arm of the Indian armed forces. Its primary responsibility is to secure Indian airspace and to conduct aerial warfare during a conflict.

Army: The Indian Military Force is forces authorized to use deadly force and weapons, to support the interests of the state and some or all of its citizens. The task of the military is usually defined as defence of the country and its citizens, and the prosecution of war against another country.

Navy: A navy or maritime force is a fleet of waterborne military vessels (watercraft) and its associated naval aviation, both sea-based and land-based. It is the branch of a nation's armed forces principally designated for naval and amphibious warfare.

Government

- Constitution of the country (Powers & Functions, Hierarchy of Designations)
- Planning & Implementation of new Plans, policies, schemes for public & Social welfare in Five Year Plan.
- In India DPSP for social & public welfare.

Social Institutions

An institution is any structure or mechanism of social order governing the behavior of a set of individuals within a given community.

Formal Institutions

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They are those that are created with the intention of governing human behavior.

Informal Institutions

They are those that are not designed to regulate conduct, but often end up doing so as members seek to conform to communal standards.

NGO

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are private or non-profit institutions and agencies that work to serve some public interest independently from a national or local government entity. NGOs often seek to improve social problems that exist internationally; enhance the rights, knowledge, and economic opportunities of all people; and help nations and cultures in development efforts (Barker, 2003). The number of NGOs in the world wide is estimated at 3.7 million.

CSR

CSR is a concept with many definitions and practices. CSR is a very broad concept that addresses many and various topics such as human rights, corporate governance, health and safety, environmental effects, working conditions and contribution to economic development. Whatever the definition is, the purpose of CSR is to drive change towards sustainability

Recognising Social Workers

The individual who involved in the welfare of social activity as a profession to make change in societal behavior for its welfare.

- CSWE (council on Social Work Education)
- SOCIAL WORKERS OF THE YEAR AWARDS
- NOBEL PRIZES FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

Conclusion

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We conclude that, EMPOWERMENT OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT make the changes in political, government policies in developing Infrastructure, social changes, economic development and Implementing of new plans for the development of nation through public & society welfare by empowering the Social Entrepreneurship will make the changes in society for the future.

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Dr. K. G. Nalina
Associate Professor
[nalinarthic0309@gmail.com](mailto:nalinakarthic0309@gmail.com)

U. Rajalakshmi and M. R. N. Sinduja, PG Scholars
prathimba2711@gmail.com

Department of Management Studies
K. L. N. College of Engineering
Route 47 C
Pottapalayam 630612
Sivagangai District
Tamil Nadu
India

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