

Need for Disaster Management in India

P. Vignesh, PG Scholar

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Abstract

Disaster management is important for minimized the loss or lives and economy. 'Disaster management can be defined as "The organization and management of resources and responsibilities for dealing with all humanitarian aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and recovery in order to lessen the impact of disasters"'.

Keywords: Post-Disaster Activities, Reconstruction Authorities, Disaster Management

Introduction

The simple term Disaster Management comprises the whole bunch of disaster-related activities. Some people think it just as a means of helping the people after the disaster. It is connected with the post-disaster activities done by the relief and reconstruction authorities. However, disaster management is beyond the post-disaster activities. It not only covers the post-disaster activities but is also linked to the pre-disaster activities.

Disaster Management

Disaster Management can be defined as the organization and management of resources and responsibilities for dealing with all humanitarian aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and recovery in order to lessen the impact of disasters management.

Object of the Study

Often left unspecified and mostly assumed or taken for granted, an object of study is one of the most fundamental technologies of any investigative process. Drawing from the work of

Jorge Gonzalez, we approach an object of study as a socially constructed research tool that works best when explicit, transparent, and strategic.

A comprehensive object of study should organize at least nine components: Title, Area of Interest, Topic, Research Question, Practical Problem, Research Problem, Techniques, Information Produced, and Glossary. The complete object of study should manage a number of obligations required of any investigation.

Thus, an object of study frames a research question, articulates a claim, formulates co-generated information, facilitates techniques to co-produce knowledge, and proposes a system(s) of information. A successful object of study manages the epistemological, theoretical, and methodological contributions of the research.

Need of the Hour- Disaster Management



The Central Board of Secondary Education had introduced Disaster Management as a frontline curriculum for standard VIII from the academic year 2003 – 2004, IX from 2004 – 2005, and plan to introduce it in X in the next academic session. At that point it seemed nothing

Engineering & Technology in India www.engineeringandtechnologyinindia.com

ISSN 2472-8640 1:5 December 2016

Dr. C. Swarnalatha, Ph.D. (Ed.) Entrepreneurship and Management:

Innovative Construction Techniques and Ecological Development. *Vol. 1 Management*

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more than an additional burden to the already difficult curriculum. But in reality Disaster management training is not merely an academic subject but also an important life skill.

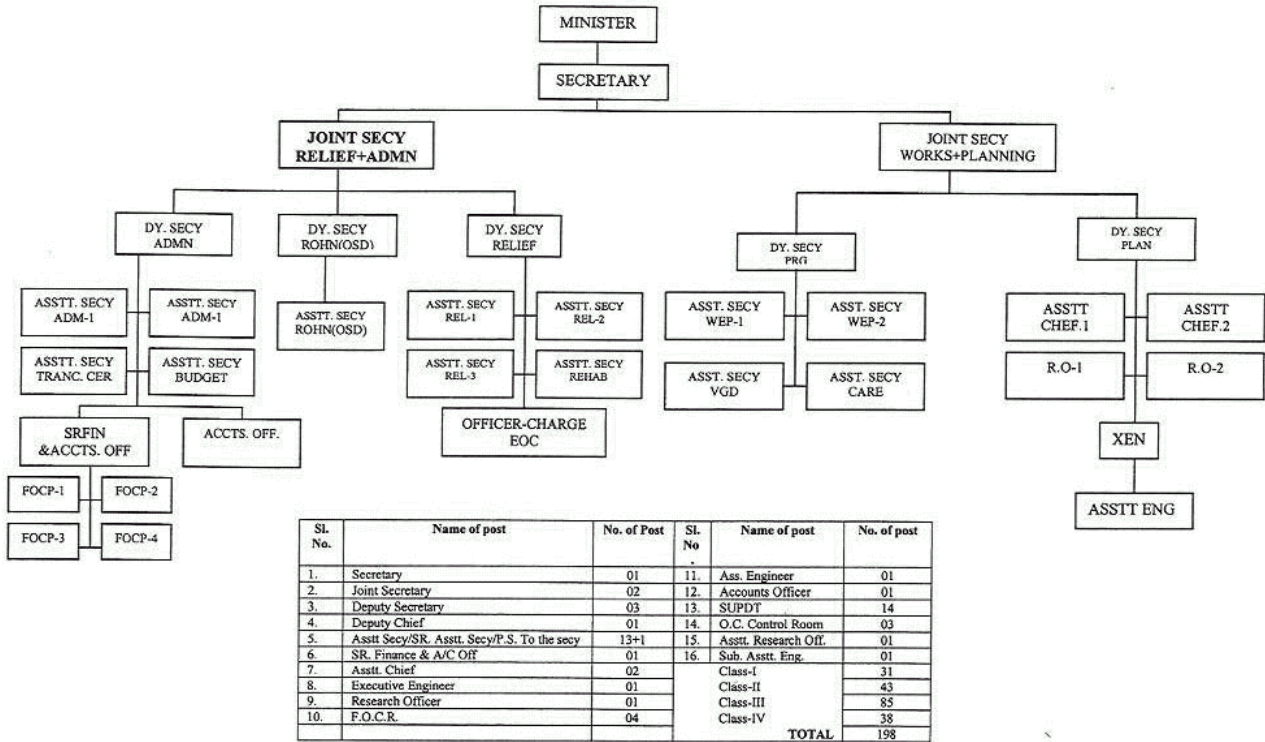
But Why to Introduce Disaster Management in Education?

India is prone to various hazards:

- 70% of the cultivable area is prone to droughts
- 60% to Earthquake
- 12% to Floods and
- 8% to Cyclones

Lessons learnt shows that no Government and no state can take up the challenge alone. 34% of the total population of the country is of the school going age. Comprehensive disaster management need of the hour, says expert 'Disaster mapping, land-use zoning are the techniques for disaster preparedness' 'Himalayan region and coastal zones are the most sensitive regions in India'

Thrissur: In the last two decades, India has experienced a number of devastating earthquakes. These disasters highlight an urgent need for putting in place a comprehensive disaster management.



Conclusion

Obtain support for the plan from senior management Form a committee and write the plan Update information as needed Obtain supplies, equipment and resources to support recovery efforts Test the plan periodically Outline the plan's activation Involve management and staff from every department, division or business housed in the facility While no disaster plan assures successful resumption of business operations, such a plan greatly tips the odds in favor of survival or recovery. Prior identification and protection of vital records, a clear plan for reconstruction and salvaging these records, and prior thought about the necessary steps to take after a disaster allows a department to end a crisis

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ISSN 2472-8640 1:5 December 2016

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