

Disaster Management Introduction

According to the United Nations, a disaster is a major disruption of a community or society's ability to function that involves extensive affects on people, property, the economy, or the environment and beyond the capacity of the affected community or society to deal using its own resources. Disaster management is the process by which we "prepare for, respond to and learn from the effects of big failures". It is how we cope with the human, material, economic, or environmental impacts of a given disaster. Disasters can have human causes, despite the fact that nature frequently causes them. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies defines a disaster as when a risk affects individuals who are already weak.

Disaster Management act, 2005

The Lok Sabha enacted the Disaster Management Act on November 28, 2005, and the Rajya Sabha did it on December 12, 2005. On January 9, 2006, the Indian President gave his approval. The Act mandates the creation of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), whose chairman shall be the Prime Minister of India. At any given moment, the NDMA can only have nine members total, including the vice-chairperson. The NDMA members are appointed for a five-year term. On 27 September 2005, the NDMA was formally established in accordance with Section 3(1) of the Disaster Management Act after being first established on 30 May 2005 by executive order. The NDMA is in charge of "setting down the rules, plans, and procedures for disaster management" as well as making sure that disaster responses are swift and efficient. It is tasked with establishing "guidelines to be followed by the State Authorities in drawing up the national Plans" in accordance with Section 6 of the Act.

The Disaster Management Act of 2005 acknowledges Disaster Management as a crucial process of planning, organizing, coordinating, and implementing measures which are necessary for-

1. Prevention of the threat of any disaster
2. Reduction of risk of any disaster or its consequences
3. Readiness to deal with any disaster
4. Promptness in dealing with a disaster
5. Assessing the severity of the effects of any disaster
6. Rescue and relief
7. Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

Disaster Management Cycle

Organizations and people use the disaster management cycle, which consists of a sequence of processes, to plan for, contain, and mitigate unforeseen disasters. These could include unforeseen property damage, natural disasters, or other occurrences that put other people's lives in peril. After the initial crisis has passed, the disaster management cycle assists everyone in minimising the effects of unforeseen events and recovering as much resources as possible. A disaster management cycle aids persons affected by disasters by assisting in their reconstruction, regrouping, and recovery.



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Disaster Management Definition

The practise of efficiently anticipating and responding to calamities is known as disaster management. In order to reduce the damage caused by disasters, resources must be strategically organised. The management of the duties associated with catastrophe prevention, readiness, response, and recovery also entails a systematic approach.

What is Disaster?

A huge disruption that occurs over a short or long period of time and can be caused by either nature or man is referred to as a disaster. Disasters can result in hardships for people, things, the economy, or the environment that are greater than what the affected society can bear. According to data, India as a whole is susceptible to 30 different types of disasters, which would have a long-term impact on macroeconomic performance and the capacity for economic, social, and human growth.

Disaster Management Agencies

Some agencies are involved in disaster management that we study below in detail

- **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA):-** The National Disaster Management Authority, or the NDMA, is an apex body for disaster management, governed by the Prime Minister of India. It is charge of the supervision, direction, and control of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).
- **National Executive Committee (NEC):-** The NEC is composed of high-profile ministerial members from the government of India that consist of the Union Home Secretary as Chairperson, and the Secretaries to the Government of India (GoI) like Ministries/Departments of Agriculture, Atomic Energy, Defence, Drinking Water Supply, Environment and Forests, etc. The NEC covers the National Plan for Disaster Management as per the National Policy on Disaster Management.
- **State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA):-** The Chief Minister of the respective state is the head of the SDMA. The State Government has a State Executive Committee (SEC) which assists the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) on Disaster Management.
- **District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA):-** The DDMA is headed by the District Collector, Deputy Commissioner or District Magistrate depending on the situation, with the elected representatives of the local authority as the Co-Chairperson. The DDMA ensures that the guidelines framed by the NDMA and the SDMA are followed by all the departments of the State Government at the District level and the local authorities in the District.
- **Local Authorities:-** Local authorities would include Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), Municipalities, District and Cantonment 11 Institutional and Legal Arrangements Boards, and Town Planning Authorities which control and manage civic services.

Types of Disasters

There are two types of disaster

1. Natural Disaster
2. Man-made Disaster

Natural Disasters

The disasters which are caused by nature are termed natural disasters. For examples: earthquakes, floods, droughts, etc.

Earthquake	An earthquake is a rapid, intense shaking of the ground that results from the movement of the earth's crust and causes significant destruction. It's possible for a tsunami or volcanic eruption to result from an earthquake.
Cyclone	Cyclones are a sort of intense spinning storm that develops over the ocean near the tropics (or, more accurately, tropical cyclones).
Flood	Flooding is when there is an unusually deep presence of water on land that interferes with daily activity. River

	<p>flooding, flash floods, severe rainfall that occurs quickly, or an extraordinary inflow of sea water onto land are all possible causes of flooding (ocean flooding). Storms such as hurricanes (storm surge), high tides (tidal flooding), seismic occurrences (tsunami), or significant landslides can all result in ocean flooding.</p>
Volcanic disasters	<p>Volcanic disasters are caused by lava flows, volcanic mudflows, and pyroclastic flows triggered by volcanic activities such as eruptions. It covers extensive areas; volcanic disasters can cause large-scale damage and serious personal injury. Secondary disasters such as debris flows are often triggered by rainfall after a volcanic eruption.</p>

Man-made Disasters

The disasters which are the results of human activities are known as man-made disasters. For examples: road accidents, and terrorist attacks.

Road accidents	<p>India has a high rate of traffic accidents because to careless driving, inexperienced drivers, and subpar road and vehicle upkeep. India is responsible for 13% of all fatal road accident injuries worldwide, according to Lifeline Foundation, an organisation with a base in Ahmedabad that promotes road safety.</p>
Building collapses	<p>Building collapses are frequent in India where construction is often hastily done, with little regard for safety regulations, particularly in the western part of the country.</p>
Terrorist attacks	<p>Devastating acts such as the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Centre and the Pentagon have left many concerned about the possibility of future incidents in the United States and their potential impact. Terrorism may involve devastating acts using weapons of mass destruction ranging from chemical agents, biological hazards, a radiological or nuclear device, and other explosives.</p>