

Muskaan tiwari  
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Topic -

Disaster Management

A disaster is a serious problem occurring over a short or long period of time that causes widespread human, material, economic or environmental loss which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. Developing countries suffer the greatest costs when a disaster hits – more than 95% of all deaths caused by hazards occur in developing countries, and losses due to natural hazards are 20 times greater (as a percentage of GDP) in developing countries than in industrialized countries. No matter what society disasters occur in, they tend to induce change in government and social life. They may even alter the course of history by broadly affecting is controlled in a society.

TYPES OF DISASTER -

There are two types of disaster: natural and man-made.

1. Natural Disaster: A disaster caused by natural factors called as a natural disaster e.g., earthquake, flood, cyclone etc.
2. Man-made disaster: A disaster caused due to the human activities e.g., wars, fire accidents, industrial accidents etc.

The Disaster Management Act of 2005 defines Disaster Management as an integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary for-

- 1) Prevention of 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

Agencies involved in Disaster Management-

- 1) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA):- The National Disaster Management Authority, or the NDMA, is an apex body for disaster management, headed by the Prime Minister of India. It is responsible for the supervision, direction, and control of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).
- 2) National Executive Committee (NEC):- The NEC is composed of high profile ministerial members from the government of India that include 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 prepares the National Plan for Disaster Management as per the National Policy on Disaster Management.
- 3) 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.
- 4) 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.

5) 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.

What are the role of NCC cadets during natural disasters?

- (a) Traffic Management under supervision.
- (b) Search and Rescue.
- (c) First Aid and evacuation of rescued people.
- (d) Helping in setting up and administration of Relief Camps.
- (e) Collection, loading and dispatch of medical aid, material, food and other articles of relief.
- (f) Conduct of cultural and recreational activities for victims to boost their morale at later / rehabilitation stages.