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India Needs a Change in Approach towards Disaster Management

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Abstract: This article describes that disasters are on the upsurge and accentuate that planned paradigm transferences to meet this challenge are effective to the magnitude that they are based on superficial disaster alleviation strategies and design. The archetype shift in disaster management is undeniably required, but this goal may not be completely or easily achieved. For that reason, Country like India where limited technologies and resources are available. Response operations and preparedness can never be eradicated as may be inadvertently implied by certain proposals in the speculative writings. Progress is both likely and advantageous, however, as long as it is built on - but goes much further than - our efforts of the past. Disaster management is the responsibility of all spheres of government. Disaster management should use resources that exist for a day-to-day purpose. Organizations should function as an extension of their core business. Disaster management planning should focus on large-scale events. Disaster management arrangements must recognize the involvement and potential role of non-government agencies.

Keywords: Disaster, Community, Government, India, Management.

INTRODUCTION

Disaster plays very critical role in human beings life. All the countries were affected by this natural disaster. The planet of earth faces various scars of disaster. In the last half of the twentieth century was severely affected by the natural disaster. Even though the modern world has various technologies to face this natural disaster, it remains silent and seems to be a great victim. It plays a vital role in the rise of global warming. Developing countries seems to be a greater victim than developed countries. During the year 2001, ninety percentage occurred in developing countries and ninety five percentage of disaster - related death occurred in throughout the world than developed countries (Ariyabandu and Wickramasinghe, 2004). In 2025, eighty percentage of world's population in developing countries will reduce the rate of sixty percentage because of curious floods, cyclones, and earthquakes. Disaster plays various type of impacts

like environmental degradation, severe poverty and lack of fertile land in everyone's life. Poor people are the most vulnerable affected persons due to this kind of natural disaster (McEntire, 2001). In the year 2004, December 26 tremendous disaster occurred in nine countries all types of people were severely affected and leaving the local population and the governments in shambles. The whole world people was terribly shaken by the helplessness of the affected people. In rural areas, fishermen's boats and houses were washed away. All type of agriculture lands were flooded and salty water drained the minerals of the fertile lands. Most of the people lost their valuable homes and families. They had to start new vulnerable life in camps and shelters for several months and years.

DISASTER

In South Asia both natural and man- made disaster plays a vital role. Due to this vulnerable reaction the region faces various hazards like severe flood, earthquake, cyclone etc. During 1992-2001 this continent has lost 96,285 lives due to several types of disasters. (IFRCRCS, 2002). India faces major threats of the disaster which were totally both natural and man – made. 55 percentage of total land is highly critical to the earthquake, 8 percentage to the cyclone and 5 percentage to flood (Satendra, 2003). The disaster terrible damaged the capital punishment of the nation. Due to this great disaster, India faces a loss of property and asserts and loss of shelter and livelihoods. India loss studies up to 2 percentage of GDP and up to 12 percentage of government asserts because of these cruel natural disasters (World Bank 2013) Tremendous human and economic loss occurred in India due to this vulnerable disaster than compared to other developing nations of the world.

73 coastal district of India affected by several coastal hazards. Including six districts (Kendrapara and Jagatsinghpur in Orissa; Nellore in Andhra Pradesh; Nagapattinam in Tamil Nadu; Porbandar and Junagadh in Gujarat) are regarded as highly threatened. Another ten more districts (South 24 Parganas and North 24 Parganas in West Bengal; Bhadrak and Baleshwar in Orrisa; Guntur, Srikakulam, and Krishna in Andhra Pradesh; South Arcot, Thiruvallur, and Ramanathapuramin Tamil Nadu) are regarded as most threatened. (ICZM, Government of India) .Various study notes explain the rising of sea level in India an average rise of 3.1mm/year over the past decades, compared with 1.7 to 2.4mm per year during the 20th century. Weather events also changed in the frequency of extreme wavelength. In India, sea level rise of 1 meter and it would raise the flood level frequency nearly 6,000.

In the eastern coast of peninsular India, the southernmost part is Tamil Nadu, bound by the Indian Ocean on the south and Bay of Bengal on the eastern coast of India. The rise in the population over the past decade is 15.6 % but Tamil Nadu is now seventh most populous state in India with a total population of 72 million. There is 50 percentage of Population State's population lives in coastal districts. The coastal people and their economic assert are prone including large amount of depletion of groundwater resources, highly danger threat of rising sea levels, coastal storms, severe coastal floods, high frequency and tremendous intensity of cyclones. In every two years, tremendous cyclone strikes in Tamil Nadu coast.

55 percentage of cyclones have crossed Tamil Nadu during the past century. In Tamil Nadu, low-class people live in the zone up to 1,000 meters from the high tide line and they always threaten by the danger of tidal waves.(World Bank 2013) The local people are the responsible person to face the vulnerable disaster at first. Due to the lack of technical and human resources in remote areas, many of the disasters are not able to fully identify in remote areas. This terrible disaster affects the local people's infrastructure

and a large amount of people's life. Many communities accept this disaster at the local level are so often. As an integral part of their existence and their varying degrees of success, they tried to learn and also live with them. Usually, aid – agencies and NGO's and the local government approaches to reconstruct the natural disaster areas. Many years researchers interested to research community- based disaster management systems. And it also encouraged by the international research community to make best results in post –disaster scenarios. Newport & Jawahar, (2003). Gilbert C. (1995), assert this natural disaster are the problems which related to the problems of development and human life. The extent of damage due to over crowdedness in local areas.(for example, unauthorized housing close to the sea shore –line) and their day to day economic development (for example, ports and hotels).

METHODOLOGY

<i>No</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Study Area	Tamilnadu (Kanyakumari, Cuddalore and Ramanathapuram)
4	Sources of Data	The study consist of both primary and secondary data. The primary data is collected by direct interview through a Structured questionnaire. The secondary data was collected from research publications, standard journal, and periodicals including the government organizations.
5	Sampling method	Convenient Sampling
6	Sample Size	369

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

The initial phase of relief and rehabilitation is completed, these affected communities need better-suited approaches. They are required not only for the management of post-disaster situations but they also for capacity building, resilience, sustainability of process for future uncertainties by use of more effective awareness and mitigation programs (Umemoto 2001).

This natural disaster caused a lot of damage to highly valuable lives and their properties. The people knew well about the aware of disaster risks but do not know the most aware of disaster management strategies. During the time of natural disaster, there is highly lack of helpful coordination among the public people and the government. The relief operation system will take more time to reach the place were disaster occurred. Due to lack of preparedness during the disaster time risks are highly tremendous and not enough has been done to protect the life of living things.

From the Table 1.1, it was observed that all the respondents 100 percent in their village have been affected by a natural disaster. It was found Majority of Respondents 70.5 percent didn't secure their most important family records. The negative response was observed by the respondents 18.3 percent in their family was discussed where to meet locally if they cannot get back to their home. It was found that minimum number of respondents 18.3 percent about the specific plan for their family regarding communication in an emergency situation if they were separated. It was found that minimum number of respondents 30.8 percent about the identification of the shelters in their area where they can evacuate. The majority of the Respondents 74.5 percent didn't have supply kit in their home, which includes things like food, water, a first-aid kit, batteries, a flashlight, and other tools they may need in the event of a disaster.

Table 1.1
Respondent’s opinion regarding disaster preparedness

No	Statements	Yes	No
1	Community recently been affected by a natural calamity	100	0
2	Protected the main domestic records	29	71
3	Family conversed where to meet in the neighborhood if cannot get back to home	18.3	81.7
4	Updated a specific plan for how the family would communicate in an emergency situation if separated	18.3	81.7
5	Have identified shelters in the area where be required to evacuate	30.8	69.2
6	Have a supply kit which includes things like food, water, a first-aid kit, batteries, a flashlight, and other tools you may need in the event of a disaster	26.5	73.4
7	Have attended capacity development trainings	83.7	16.3
8	Receive information regarding preparedness strategies for natural hazards	25.2	74.8
9	Have disaster response guiding principles	23.3	76.7
10	Have monitoring systems in place for potential disasters in the community	22.2	77.8
11	Have an immigration plan in the event of a disaster	15.4	84.6
12	Have a meeting point for the community in the event of a natural disaster	20.3	79.7
13	Have received first aid training in the community	21.4	78.6
14	Have received search and rescue training in the community	23.6	76.4
15	Have received training on building temporary shelters in the community	18.7	81.3
16	Attended training Programs before disaster	22.0	78.0

Source: Primary data

Most of the Respondents 74.8 percent didn’t receive any information regarding preparedness strategies for natural hazards. Most of the Respondents 76.7 percent observed that there are no emergency response guidelines in their region to proceed during an emergency. The least number of respondents 22.2 percent found monitoring systems in their place for potential disasters in their community. The majority of the respondents 84.6 percent didn’t have an evacuation plan in their village in the event of a disaster. Most of the respondents 79.7 percent were not aware of “safe place” or meeting point for their community in the event of a natural disaster. The majority of the respondents 78.6 percent didn’t receive any first aid training in their community. Negative response 23.6% was received regarding search and rescue training in their community. Most of the respondents 78 percent didn’t attend any training programs before disaster

Table 1.2
Education and having disaster supply kit – Chi square test

Education	Have a disaster supply kit		Total	Chi square Value	P Value
	Yes	No			
Illiterate	2 (0.54)	131 (35.5)	133	253.027	<0.0001**
School Education	4 (1.08)	60 (16.26)	64		
Diploma	2 (0.54)	62 (16.80)	64		
Graduates	46 (12.46)	8 (2.16)	54		
Post Graduates	44 (11.92)	10 (2.71)	54		
Total	98 (26.55)	271 (73.44)	369		

Source: Primary data

From the above table 1.2 it is revealed that 35.5 percent of illiterates didn't have a disaster supply kit, followed by School Education (16.26 percent), Diploma (16.80 percent), Graduates (2.16 percent) and Post Graduates (2.71 percent). Since the p-value is less than the significant level the null hypothesis rejected. There is an association between Education and having a disaster supply kit.

Table 1.3
Communal demonstration – T test

H0: Opinion regarding the statements of communal demonstration are equal to average level

<i>Statements</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>T value</i>	<i>P value</i>
Services rendered for assessing the losses	2.46	1.381	-7.502	<0.001**
Prearrangement of entertainment and recreational programs	2.21	1.284	-11.883	<0.001**
Involvement of accomplishments projected by the charitable organizations and government.	2.32	1.346	-9.711	<0.001**
Contribution of respite, convalescence and rebuilding programs	2.40	1.386	-8.341	<0.001**
Serving the fatalities in availing support and reimbursements from the government	2.39	1.371	-8.543	<0.001**
Initiate consciousness programs	2.33	1.345	-9.519	<0.001**

Source: Primary data

Since P value is less than 0.01 the null hypothesis is rejected at 1% level of significance. Hence conclude that the opinion regarding all the statements of Communal demonstration is not equal to average level. Based on mean score all the statements of Communal demonstration are below average level.

Table 1.4
Communal Attentiveness – T test

H0: Opinion regarding the statements of Communal Attentiveness are equal to average level

<i>Communal Attentiveness</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>T value</i>	<i>P value</i>
Have qualified volunteers	2.32	1.346	-9.711	<0.001**
Community awareness can make a change in the ability of crisis bureaucrats to respond after a calamity	3.01	1.359	.077	.939
Involved in events to support awareness in the public	2.36	1.230	-9.986	<0.001**
The community that I live in is reasonably well prepared for a disaster	2.53	1.240	-7.221	<0.001**
Directing pre-season coordination conventions with local communal societies.	2.43	1.203	-9.133	<0.001**
Accompanying emergency training to create awareness.	2.53	1.341	-6.792	<0.001**

Source: Primary data

Since in the majority of statements, the P value is less than 0.01 the null hypothesis is rejected at 1% level of significance. Hence conclude that the opinion regarding the statements of Communal Attentiveness is not equal to average level. Based on mean score except for 2nd Statement, all others of Communal Attentiveness are below average level.

CONCLUSION

There is a necessity for a systematic approach towards disaster mitigation. Since disasters are a human manifestation, we are able to scale back our risks by ever-changing our ways in which. We are able to create our life safer by shifting focus to risk management from hazards. A paradigm shift in disaster management is required, specifically beneath variable climate. Initiatives like adaptation to changes, disaster auditing, the private-public partnership, legal framework, community awareness, analysis and development, coaching and capability building, coaching of media personnel, coastal zone management, cross-sectorial risk analysis, and incentives permanently management or establishing rewards may well be undertaken.

In disaster things, relief mission and a fast rescue are inevitable; but a substantial injury is often minimized if comfortable preparation levels are accomplished. Indeed, within the past, it's been noticed that as and once attention has been given to adequate preparation measures, the loss of life and property has significantly reduced. Preparation measures like effective communications, development of advanced jutting systems, coaching of role players together with the community, and especially a well networked utilitarian structure involving analysis and educational establishments, the militia, the Govt. organizations; and therefore the non-government organizations would greatly contribute to the general disaster management of the region. The government's recent policy changes to mirror the ever-changing approach from relief and rescue to preparation is definitely a paradigm shift expected.

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