

Community-Based Disaster Management: Formulating A Community Safety Plan To Tackle Disaster In Assam

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Abstract

Environmental hazards may be defined as those extreme events either natural or man-induced, Which exceed the tolerable magnitude within beyond certain time limits, make adjustment difficult, result in catastrophic losses of property, income and lives and become headlines of different news media at world level. Natural environment hazards involve comparatively rare high-density processes and extreme events houses by both terrestrial and atmospheric processes, Where a hazard impact is such that normal community and organizational arrangement are no longer functioning, disaster can be said to have occurred. Natural disasters take a huge toll of human lives and property and severely hamper development, but careful pre disaster planning and preparedness , we can reduce the adverse effect of the hazards and the economic loss. Here evolve the significance of disaster management .Disaster management means a planned and systematic approach towards understanding and solving problems to wake of disasters .It involves the systematic observation and analysis of measures relating to disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, habitation and reconstruction. It may be realized that disaster management is a function of community preparedness' A natural hazard can transform into a natural disaster depending on its impact on society in terms of loss of life and property. In order to enhance community preparedness, a proper safety plan is what is essential. The community preparedness plan involves all pre-disaster planning the loss as a result of natural disaster It is basically a synthesis of various species plan to solve the common purpose. This paper presents the various methods to be followed in the formulation, development and implementation of a community safety plan that forms the backbone of community-based disaster management.

Keyword: Environment, Disaster, Community, Management, Safety plane.

Introduction:

Disaster is an event of natural or man-made causes that lead to sudden disruption and normally within society, Causing widespread damage to life and property to such an extent that normal social and economic mechanism become inadequate to restore the situation. Natural disaster is a common occurrence nowadays. The devastating floods, cyclone earthquakes, droughts and another disaster merciless in respect to the immense damages that they cause in terms of loss of human life, property and sanity, above all. The irreparable damage often seriously affect the progress of the country , as a whole. The extent of disaster depend upon the nature of hazard and vulnerability of the community. Natural disaster disrupt normal life and environment , account for huge loss of human lives and livestock and cause economic loss to

the nation by destruction of building , human settlements infrastructure, dislocation of transport and communication system etc.The immediate effects of disaster provide for a recurring impacts like health hazard decreased agricultural production.It is basically because of the community remains unprepared , exposed and unaware and therefore unable to assess warningsystem effectively.

The need for an effective disaster management strategy to lessen disaster impact was increasingly felt. Proper planning and effective preparedness like identification of hazard relevant to a country , use of appropriate measure for mitigation the impact of disaster can reduced the nature and extent of economic loss and adversities that are related to natural disaster , Management related and coordinated framework , which require involvement of expert from various disciplines as well as governmental ,none governmental and voluntary agencies coming up with their co- operation. Although disaster are active since time immemorial yet prevention and preparedness measures are of recent origin .The Science of disaster management involve the systematic analysis of measures relating to disaster prevention , mitigation , preparedness, emergency response rehabilitation , reconstruction. There had been a drawing

However , in spite of implementing all the above mentioned procedure during the project period, it had been observed that several disaster management programs have failed to achieve a level of sustainability at the local level. This is mainly because several such programs lacked proper and effective community participation. The community is experience the first hand vigorous and disrupting impact of natural disasters and therefore their participation in all aspects of disaster preparedness immediately before during and after occurrence of the event become a fundamental and also the most important element of any such disaster management program,

The most common form community involvement are partnership, participation, empowerment , and ownership by the by local people to preventing the natural disaster.without local people participation the plaring and project not become fruit full.

Objective:

- 1)What is important is to formulate a community safety plane to preventive disaster
- 2)which type of local action , initiative , planning provide by local people.
- 3)Community safety plan to be beneficial the institutional government disaster management.

Methodology

As a method of this paper collected form observation,which Indian local people management programme project made to recovery and protect the natural disaster.

Development of a community safety plan

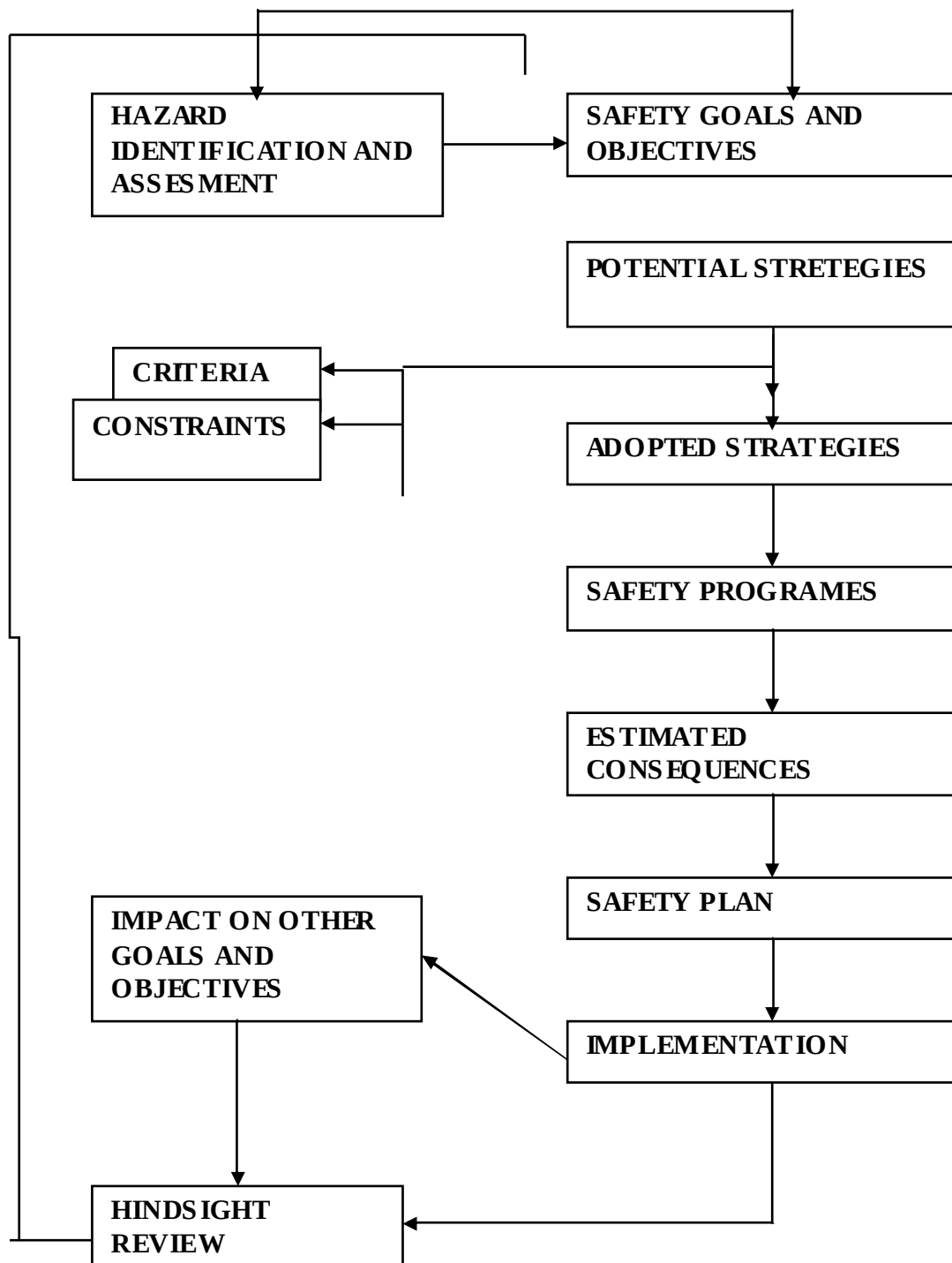


Chart 1

Results Analysis

In view of the fact that the natural disaster vary both in nature and magnitude in different countries, a country should prepare a community safety plan which has a regional suitability and be effective in mitigation the disaster risks. The community preparedness plan involves all pre disaster risks. The Community preparedness plan involve all pre disaster planning reduced loss of natural disaster. It is basically synthesis of various specific plan having a common focus. The plan formulation is the duty to a safety committee, which gets appointed formally. The major aim to incorporate the strategies of risk reduction into future community safety plans. The various aspects are follows

1) Identification of assessment of the hazard:

A General conclusion is reached regarding the natural hazard only after several literature review, collection of data and interview books, Besides a close scrutiny of previous planned development regarding disaster preparedness also form of interval part, which would highlight the pattern in which such atrocities can be avoided. Several such information would make easily accessible for the public by the review committee.

2) safety Goals and Objectives:

Once the hazards have been outline, the first and foremost thing that comes up is to quantify the amount of losses inflicted by the disaster. However, this very process seems to be quite critical because of absence of a benchmark, in this field, but the death caused by disaster has been made mandatory instrument in loss quantification. Ironically, It is quite difficult to measure high morality of rare event such as tornadoes, earthquake or flash floods. For this reason it is important that stimulation of potential morality form such disaster agent be carried out before strategies to meet morality goals are finalized.

3) Potential strategies:

Once the level of losses have been estimated due to the natural disaster, a strong step is essential to set goals for their reduction. To begin with proper understanding of the reasons for their occurrence is important to be analysed. This knowledge would enhance the level of action in designing strategies for land use, operating procedure and design criteria, which would ensure proper fulfilment of targets. Three basic steps are essential for framing any strategy regarding disaster mitigation, namely, remove the hazard, avoid its consequences, or mitigate its impact. Each alternative strategy to minimize social and economic losses different in terms of cost, timing equity and distribution of effect

The first step in formulating safety strategies is to identify the major hazards in the region. Once such information are collected, various mechanism could be put to use. Based on them, the risk factor in the disaster mapping and risk micro zoning of the hazards prone areas, land use planning of future development activities including location of settlement and other development projects, dams industrial complexes, Power Station and township can be made. It is also the responsibility of the safety committee to activity participate in the evaluation of new development activities. Necessary land use legislations and regulatory measure are implemented to restrict or prevent industrial and residential development In high risk potential area. In this way variety of precautionary measure for reducing losses from particular hazard can be identified

4) Safety program: Once a safety committee reaches a conclusion regarding the nature and extent of disaster affecting the community, several methods are adopted to shrink the risk and consecutive losses, formulation of safety program is one such step. They involve determining the spatial distribution of risk, increasing safety through better design, disaster prediction, establishing warning system and the preparation of disaster and reconstruction plans. There is a special need for hazard microzonation, along with preparation of hazard maps on large scale depicting risk variation. This would help in delineating high risk areas and thereby allotting them with attention and precautionary measures.

Safety plan

It is clear and understood that natural disasters can lead to enormous economic losses and even ruin the economic growth entirely. Therefore, the need of the hour is to have a flawless community safety plan for every nation. The four aspects discussed above should form the basis of a community safety plan. The plan should include advance prediction, monitoring and warning of economic disasters, prepare the communities to face the challenging task of preventing the disaster and also help in chalking out the responsibilities of the administrative units. A community safety plan evolves all pre-disaster planning to reduce the loss as a result of natural disasters. The four aspects, as mentioned earlier, need to have sequential and logical mixing to bring out the most effective outcome. There is also a need to follow an integrated approach while formulating a community safety plan.

One of the major challenges that comes out while preparing a community safety plan is the role of the community itself. While formulating such a plan, there is no other alternative that can substitute the stakeholders themselves. After all, they are the most affected. A community safety plan, therefore, must be framed in harmony with the local needs. The communities actively need to be involved in the formulation and implementation of such plans. This should mainly be achieved through public awareness programs and also by following a bottom-up approach. In order to attract their attention and also to derive their interest in the working of safety plan, it is quite essential to convince them regarding the plan content, which includes preparedness, mitigation, and preventive measures. Therefore, such a program should start with an honest attempt to make people realize their needs and the role that they can play in managing the adversities created by the disaster. Various community-based organizations and self-help groups are created for the purpose to promote effective active community

participation which will ensure local ownership, address local needs and promote mutual help to prevent damages.

It has been evident several disaster response programs and framework had failed to reach their desired result due to their desired result towards the disaster management The approach more often then not had been a top down approach and logistic centred which fails to incorporate community participation at different level of plan formulation and implementation. These reasons coincide to act

Conclusion:

Long term planning and preparedness for disaster mitigation restoration processes. The Traditional approaches adopted earlier in managing disaster has been primarily concerned with disaster relief , It is only recent times, that the gradual shift towards disaster preparedness and prevention catches limelight. This shift is approach has brought a significant positive change , however , to make such measure sustainable, it become essential to incorporate community participation and enrolment various stages of disaster management. The community action based plane and training , which form an integral part of such an approach, improve community 's problem solving skills and transparency in activities and sharing of knowledge ensure public participation.

What is accepted by the community should be more important than what is necessary because the latter May not match with the local needs and desires, and may provide a negative impact , Formulating community safety plan will make the disaster management program more feasible in local input will enriched it changes to get active support from the community as a whole. However, what seem to be the most important the disaster mitigation plan should be institutionalize and linked with development plan, effective communication and use latest information technology, public awareness and campaign achievement maximum desired results.

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