

Dealing with Environmental concerns

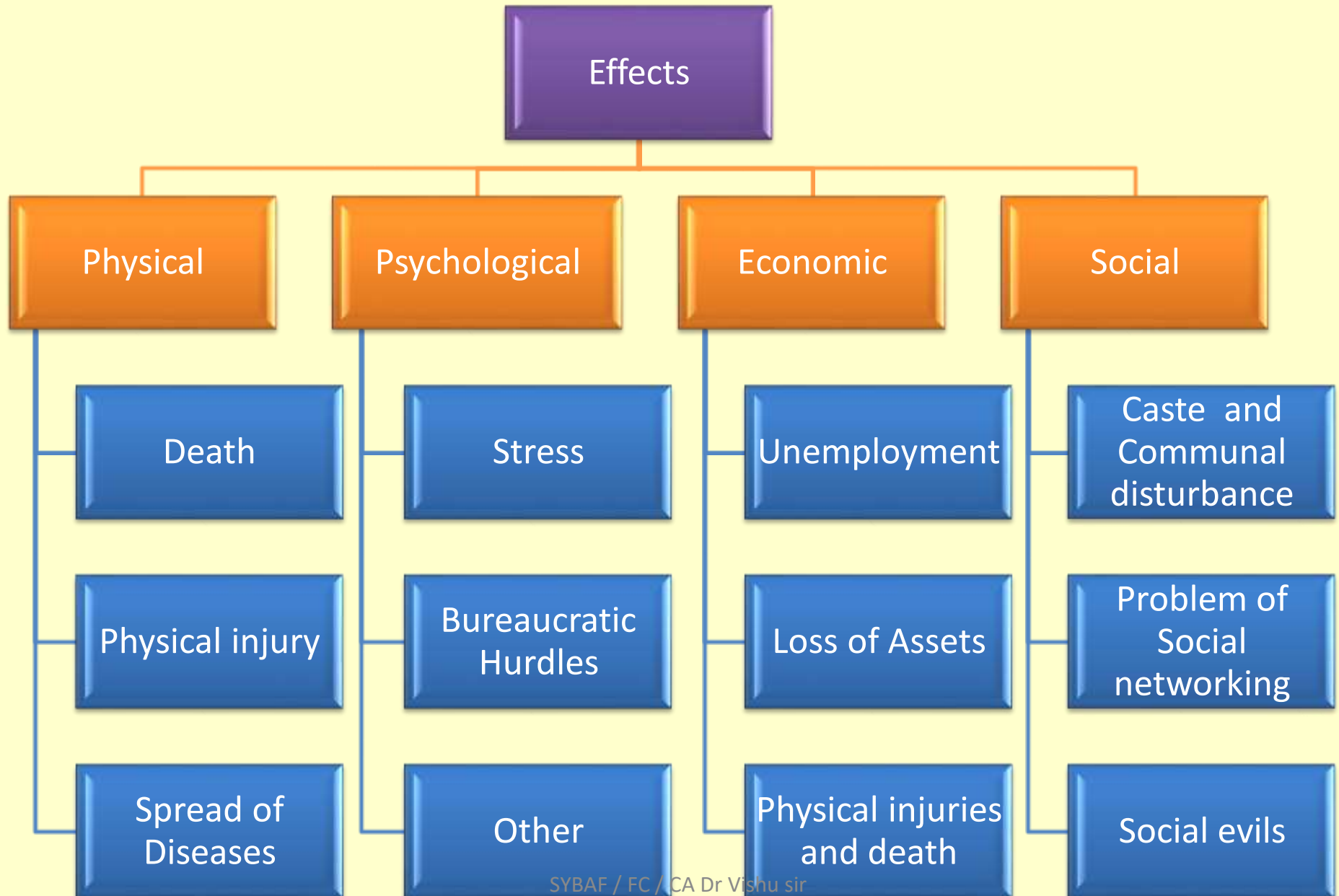
By

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Disaster

- “A grave occurrence having ruinous results” is the websters definition for Disaster.
- Disaster can be broadly classified in to three types:
 - Man-made disasters like deforestation, soil pollution, air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution.
 - Natural disasters like floods, earthquakes, tsunami, cyclones, droughts, land slides, volcanic eruptions.
 - Hybrid disaster is a combination of human and natural disaster. Generally such disasters are initiated by human beings and followed up by Nature. e.g . A flood hits a village or a city after deforestation.

Effects of a Disaster



Dealing with Disaster

- Prevention –
 - Disaster Management Action Plan
 - Disaster Warning
- Mitigation (lessen)
 - Risk analysis
 - Structural and Non-structural measures
- Relief and Rehabilitation Measures:
 - Relief Camps / Financial aid to the kin of all dead or missing people / immediate shelter
 - Social service like health check ups, school starting
- Long term Measures by Central and State Government
 - Special package for reconstruction work to rehabilitate the damaged infrastructure
 - Reconstruction of permanent houses
 - Restoring livelihood of self-employed and micro-units
 - Reconstruction of local transportation facilities
 - Upgrading drinking water and drainage system

Disaster preparedness:

- Disaster preparedness involves measures designed to organise and facilitate timely and effective rescue, relief and rehabilitation operations in case of disaster.
- It involves setting up disaster relief machinery, formulation of emergency relief plans, stocking of supplies and earmarking funds for relief operations.

The following activities are to be done as a part of Disaster preparedness:

- a) Communication plans
- b) Training
- c) Casualty prediction
- d) Stock piling
- e) Evacuation Plans

Response Phase – Pre disaster response phase, during the disaster response phase, post disaster response phase.