

**ROLE OF PLANNING OF PRE AND POST DISASTER: DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN  
UTTARAKHAND DURING RAINY SEASON 2014****Prashant Kumar<sup>1</sup>, Dr. V. P. S. Arora<sup>2</sup>****Department of Management****<sup>1,2</sup>Shri Venkateshwara University, Gajaraula (Amroha), U.P. India****ABSTRACT**

*Disaster administration requires prepared HR to manage complex circumstance viably to alleviate the effect of disaster on human life and property. Limit Development is a basic procedure of learning and ability building. Limit may incorporate physical, institutional, social or financial means and talented individual or aggregate qualities, for example, authority and administration. This study addresses the environmental and socioeconomic impacts of natural disasters and focuses on the factors that can contribute to reducing damage both in material terms and in terms of loss of human life. The paper argues that in order to mitigate disaster impact on poor population groups, development policy and disaster management need to become mutually supportive.*

**Keywords:** *Planning for Disaster, Pre-Disaster, Post-Disaster, Disaster Management*

**1. INTRODUCTION**

The Indian subcontinent has an exceedingly differentiated scope of normal components. The Himalayas, which are the youthful collapsed mountain and where the wonders of stress discharge is exceptionally normal. Uttarakhand state lies in the Himalayas which isolated in four parallel zones: the more prominent Himalayas, the center Himalayas (otherwise called the Inner or lesser Himalayas), the Siwalik run and the TaraiBhabhar zone. The blend of the antagonistic territory, distinctive ice sheets, streams, and other climatic and topographical condition makes Uttarakhand a defenseless state. There is not really a year when a few sections of the state don't confront the phantom of seismic tremor, avalanche, dry spell, streak flood, woodland fire, deluge, torrential slide, edit sickness and so on. Alongside these disasters, artificial disasters, for example, street mischance, building

breakdown, fire dangers, bramble fire, plague and so on now turn into a piece of life. Having all these plentiful disasters in the district it's essential to have a solid disaster management arrange for which takes a shot at each period of disaster [1].

One of the many methods for maintaining a strategic distance from broad harm caused by disasters is by being very much arranged to face them. In order to prepared the condition of Uttarakhand with methods for fighting unforeseen disasters, a viable disaster administration plan is to be executed. The accompanying are a portion of the means that can be taken toward surrounding a disaster administration arrange.

Disasters can be managed by nature, timing, consistency, reaction time and sort of effect. As indicated by nature, disasters are essentially of two sorts, one is catastrophic events and another is synthetic disasters.

Cataclysmic events are those where nature assumes a key part, illustration quake, avalanches and so forth, and artificial disasters are those where human assumes a fundamental part, case environmental change, building breakdown and so on [2].

## 2. ISSUES DURING OR AFTER DISASTER

Environmental change is an adjustment in the normal climate that a given district encounters. Normal climate incorporates temperatures, wind examples and precipitation. Today, the environmental change is occurring at a quick speed. This is upgrading the event of outrageous peril occasions [3].

The neighbourhood specialists and nearby government are the authoritative collections of a littler or neighbourhood. In Uttarakhand Jila Panchayat, Khetra Panchayat and Gram Panchayat and alongside Nagar Palikas are a portion of the cases of nearby specialists.

DM planning is an approach expected basically by and for the group in disaster inclined zones. Joining approaches in disaster management planning are observed to be more viable as the nearby groups are educated about the disasters occurring in their condition, they are the primary masses who are confronting the danger and furthermore first gathering of individuals who react. Uttarakhand is a disaster inclined state and as a result of the presence of various disasters there is a critical need of disaster management planning. Significant research issues of the present review can be partitioned into taking after issues:

### Groups related issues:

- a) Why individuals live in disaster inclined territory?
- b) What are the reasons, which made these gatherings more powerless?
- c) Which social gatherings are extremely influenced by the disasters?
- d) What is the interest rate of group in disaster management planning?

### Disasters and their effect related issues:

- a) Which social gatherings are extremely influenced by the different disasters?
- b) What sort of effect, disasters have upon group?
- c) Which social and financial improvement parts are extremely influenced?
- d) What sort of effect, the disasters have upon the advancement areas?
- e) What is the effect of disasters upon nature?

### Past Disasters issues:

- a) What disasters are knowledgeable about the territory in the course of recent years?
- b) In which parts of the locale, square and town disasters have happened?
- c) What is the repeat time of the significant perils?

- d) What is the seriousness of different disasters?
- e) What is the term of remain of the perils?

#### Current risk issues:

- a) What is the present circumstance of the risks?
- b) What is relief, readiness, aversion procedures?
- c) What is the present level and present require of group?
- d) What are the reasons of moderate territorial improvement?

#### Future issues:

- a) What are the feasible arrangements to adapt to disasters?
- b) About up and coming preparing, training, program?

#### Different issues:

Other issue incorporates political, social, religious, monetary, disaster financing, part of government, NGO's, association and different viewpoints that impact the risk and disasters.

To illuminate these issues it is felt that DMP ought to be incorporated into four authoritative levels. These four levels are as per the following:

1. State level unit
2. District level unit
3. Block unit
4. Village level unit

The part of these units is imperative since group alone can't execute disaster management. It will take concerned endeavours at various levels and crosswise over various divisions to enhance exceptional linkages amongst group and disasters. There are some normal disappointments in pre amid and past disasters stages:

#### Pre disasters disappointment

A decent regulatory set-up, an all-around planned disaster management arrange and suitable position of neighbourhood group cooperation in various periods of disaster management can alleviate the impact of disaster successfully, however truly the synthesis of over these are uncommon to see.

#### During disaster disappointments

The primary disappointment of amid disaster phase plan is that the management apparatus more often than not begins working following 48 hours of disasters. Time is an imperative figure activating asset and regulatory apparatus to meet prompt open needs of influenced populace [4].

Government hardware neglects to work on time and the influenced populace experiences overwhelming misfortune. There is a need to draw unique consideration towards the disaster management programs with the dynamic interest of the influenced groups.

#### Post disaster disappointments

"Numerous helpless groups return to adapting to chance, frequently in the same or more regrettable conditions than before the disaster real struck." In real life post disaster management endeavours need group interest. There is a wide crevice between what is required by the influenced group and what is being given by the experts.

National Geotechnical Facility (NGF) is embraced a coordinated geotechnical investigation of the avalanches and chose site particular land across areas in the Uttarakhand Himalaya crosswise over which the Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR), Digital Elevation Model (DEM) and bioengineering strategies other than soil mechanics and shake mechanics will be utilized for recognition of sub-surface structural elements and paleoseismic and so forth. These incorporated geotechnical examinations of NGF will help reproduce and grow very powerless territories of the Himalaya [5].

### **3. PLANNING FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

#### **Pre Disaster Phase**

Pre disaster stage is the before disaster organize. In genuine sense this, the constant for disaster management arranges, predominantly incorporates the readiness, alleviation, counteractive action and other Pre disaster arranging procedures and so on. This stage concentrates on limiting the harm to life, property and condition is that before the disaster strikes and at the denial organizes, different plans are drafted for controlling the misfortunes to lives and property to limit the impacts of disaster. There are a few strategies to set out upon this phase where the disaster has not happened, wherein there is a call for being better arranged and to have a successful of caution system preceding the disaster.

#### **Preparedness**

It alludes to the availability, on the legislative, social and individual levels, to viably confront the disaster that has as of now went by and it incorporates down to earth disaster-formats.

Here, the nearby inhabitants alongside the state authorities should be sharpened in regards to the measures to be taken when confronted by an emergency, for example, avalanches, floods, earthquakes and so forth. So in the event of such crises they can make essential move.

#### **Warning of Disaster**

It is exceptionally essential that promptly in the wake of accepting smallest indication of a disaster; the data about its coming achieves the whole threat inclined zone. On account of Uttarakhand it was seen that the State Disaster Management Authority did not have a plan in order to shorten the disaster nor were the notices issued by the meteorology office considered important.

#### **During Disaster Phase**

During disaster Phase is the present phase of any disaster. It basically incorporates the reaction, group interest, protect, alleviation and other amid disaster arranging methodologies and so on.

#### **Response and Relief Measures**

This incorporates an extensive variety of exercises including the erection of control corners, activity as indicated by the activity arrange drafted, the telecom of threat notice. Post the disaster different alleviation measures were started by the experts in types of protect missions by the Indian Armed Forces, to safeguard casualties and give restoration and in money related terms to remake the goal.

#### **Post Disaster Phase**

Post disaster Phase is the after disaster organizes. It for the most part incorporates the harm appraisal, group wellbeing,

rebuilding, restoration and other post disaster arranging procedures and so on.

### **Disaster Management Planning**

Disaster Management Planning is a mix of four stipulations (Community, Disaster, Management and Planning) and each term has its element uniqueness and when they all set up together they give creative significance. To comprehend it all the more accurately it's imperative to know the each after element [6].

In recovery, the emphasis is on the erection of offices of more prominent capability than those worked in pre-disaster organize. Erection of new structures, taking ultra-care of solidness while raising different fundamental offices – are a few delineations of restoration exercises. Amid this stage care is to be taken to see to it that building doesn't infringe nature and that they are worked in a supportable way. The administration has shortened the Char Dharmyatra for a long time with the end goal of repair and reclamation as cited by B.D. Singh, CEO of the Badrinath - Kedarnath Temple Committee told IANS (2013), that the odds of resuscitating the journey "for the following couple of years" was inauspicious, "what we are seeing is exceptionally agonizing and mind blowing," he said. "We don't expect the Char DhamYatra to continue in the following three years.". A survivor claims that there is nothing left In Kedarnath aside from the sanctuary, which now will take these three years to reestablish, as from the working to the streets were washed away in the surge (IAN, 2013). Subsequently this stage will require this sufficient time to arrange suitably for the recovery of this heavenly goal.

### **Planning**

As a rule term Planning signifies "to plan a plan or program for the achievement, order, or fulfillment" (American Heritage Dictionary). Furthermore, in inference to disaster arranging, the principle reason for this arranging is the manner by which to bargain and stay away from peril and disaster. Disaster Management Planning (CBDMP), is an attestation which includes the neighbourhood group discernment and support in disaster management arranging. CBDMP includes groups in distinguishing, evaluating and acting together to diminish disaster dangers.

### **Segments of DMP**

The key components of DMP in Uttarakhand are taking after:

- Identifying the most powerless group
- Risk lessening
- Recognition of method for dealing with stress and limits,
- Linkage between disaster hazard and improvement
- Financial bolster level
- Integrating disaster management with improvement arranging
- Capacity building
- Planning for disaster management
- Role lucidity and brought together summon framework
- Trigger system
- Constitution of particular teams

- Risk evaluation and helplessness lessening
- Role of neighbourhood government
- Coordination
- Communication framework
- Inventory of assets
- Strengthening of foundation
- Control room and crisis operation focus
- Environment assurance
- Disaster management in instructive educational modules.
- Risk and Disaster

Many time individuals utilize risk and disaster as indistinguishable words yet they are not synonymous there is a slight and key contrast between them. Danger is an occasion which can possibly make misfortunes, (for example, life, property, condition and so forth) and disaster is the after-effect of peril occasion (Hazard Event-a particular event of a risk) including harm or loss of human life, harm, loss of legitimately or interruption of monetary action and so forth.

In straightforward words "hazard is the likelihood of a danger happening and making a misfortune." Risk is the genuine presentation of something of human incentive to a peril and is frequently viewed as the result of likelihood and misfortune. Chance lessening is the outcome of change strategies, which accelerate power or start exercises, which bring down the potential for misfortune from future ecological extremes. Chance evaluation consolidates biological,

social and monetary procedure to supplement its longstanding consideration regarding condition occasions and mechanical perils. Vulnerability likelihood, direction investigation, value appraisal and arranged deals and enhancing the broadening hazard evaluation.

#### 4. DISASTER RESPONSE

The inquiry, protect and help operations amid Uttarakhand disaster was the most troublesome operation completed in the India's current history of disaster management. Different Central and State level government and even non-government organizations assumed a huge part in making this operation effective in spite of astounding, odd circumstances like troublesome landscape, antagonistic climate conditions, Disturbed Street and another network. Different services/organizations of Central Government., offices/offices of State Government., the legislature of different states, NGOs, and corporate segments, all aided in completing the operation Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India gave fundamental support in dealing with the Uttarakhand Disaster in more viable and effective way. All the pertinent Central services were assembled when the matter went to the notice. The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) was made a request to send their groups to Uttarakhand on June 16 itself.

The Home Secretary took a meeting of senior officers of NDRF, ITBP, BRO, Ministry of Defence and different services on June 17-19 to make on the spot survey of protecting and help operations. National Executive Committee gatherings were held to survey the status of progressing salvage and help operations on July 1,3,8 and 10, 2013. What's

more, National Crisis Management Committee additionally took a survey of the circumstance in the State on day-to-day premise. The Government likewise bolstered the State Government in completing its save and alleviation operations by offering help of the Army and Paramilitary Forces, including NDRF. To sum up things up, NDRF sent 14 groups of staff, ITBP 1200 and the Indian Army 8,000 seeking after to do the standout amongst the most troublesome safeguard operations in the historical backdrop of the disaster management in the briefest conceivable time. Notwithstanding HR, the Government of India gave vital support as the organization of 45 helicopters of IAF and 12 helicopters of the Indian Army.

The State Government additionally utilized various common flying machines for emptying the stranded individuals. To re-establish the correspondence, 105 satellite telephones were appropriated by the Government of India to different Central and State organizations with a specific end goal to encourage correspondence. To help the State Government, Government of India deputed an abnormal state group of the medicinal workforce to visit the State and audit/prompt the State Government on every single preventive measure to be taken. It additionally upheld the State Government by offering help of 80 medicinal specialists, 11 therapists and 5 general wellbeing groups notwithstanding different hardware, and so on.

#### **National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)**

The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been constituted with the end goal of authority reaction to an undermining calamity circumstance or disaster. NDRF is

the main committed disaster reaction constraint of the world. This is the main organization with far-reaching reaction abilities having multi-disciplinary and multi-talented, and cutting edge prepared workforce. Union Ministry of Home Affairs trained NDRF to move to Uttarakhand on June 16-17, 2013. NDRF conveyed 14 Battalions to influenced locales. They did hunt and save operations in Kedarnath-Jungle Chatti, Gaurikund-Rambada-BhairavChatti, Guptkashi-Phata-Sonprayag-Gaurikund and BadrinathHarshil/Sukhi beat. NDRF made a speedy evaluation of the circumstance as a team with disaster management authorities of Uttarakhand.

#### **5. CONCLUSION**

Amid an emergency and the recuperation stage, the site is quickly supplanting the conventional official statement as methods for refreshing all concerned gatherings. Amid an emergency and in a post-emergency recuperation stage, the most splendid promoting efforts and the most complete sites are not a viable alternative for firsthand autonomous tributes from conclusion pioneers. Powerful travel essayists, travel-orientated TV programs, radio projects and compelling travel industry personalities who report a constructive impression of onlooker records of the individuals who visit the goal, particularly amid the rebuilding stage, are imperative components in recuperation incitement. Uttarakhand government entrance has normal reports on the locale alongside the official site of Disaster Mitigation and Management Center of Uttarakhand, has customary updates on the advance of the safeguard mission and help advertised. Hence, it can be concluded that the proper pre disaster management helps out in post disaster.

## 6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is my great pleasure to thank to the Staffs of Department of Management of **ShriVenkateshwara University, Gajraula, Amroha (U.P.)**. Also thanks to the **Dr.V. P. S. Arora**.

## REFERENCES

1. Aggarwal C. J, Agarwal P. S. Uttarakhand Past Present and Future. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company, 1995.
2. Aggarwal C. J, Agarwal P. S. Uttarakhand Past Present and Future. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company, 1995.
3. Alam, K. (2006) Why Should Community Coping Mechanisms be the Center of Disaster Reduction Policy and Practices? Paper prepared for a Regional Workshop on Community Coping Mechanisms organised by CCDB
4. Albala-Bertrand, J.M. (1993a) Political economy of large natural disasters with special reference to developing countries. Oxford: Calendron Press.
5. An Information-Systems Approach to Identifying Flood Risks in Central Japan, P. Limlahapun and H. Fukui, International Journal of Environmental Science and Development, Vol. 5, No. 4, August 2014.
6. Asif, M., et al., A Web-based Disaster Management-Mitigation Framework Using Information and Communication Technologies and Open Source Software. JU Journal of Information Technology, 2012. Vol. 1.