

A Study To Awareness On Disaster Management Through National Service Scheme

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Abstract- Disaster management in India until 2003 was primarily looked after by the Ministry of Agriculture. A more systematic framework is provided by the disaster Management Act.2005. Now, the multidisciplinary, multidepartment coordinated framework of disaster management in the country functions under the coordination of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the National disaster management authority at national Level. Major disasters include earthquake, landslide, floods, tornados, cyclones. The objectives of the study were assessing the extent of awareness about disasters and their management through National Service Scheme. Knowledge of disaster management can be compulsory included in academic curriculum of all the college students. Over the past couple of years, the government of India has brought about a paradigm shift in the approach to disaster management .the new approach from the convection that development cannot be sustainable unless disaster mitigation is built into the development process. Currently more than 36.5 lakh volunteers are enrolled in 39695 NSS units spared over 391 universities, 16278 colleges and 12483 senior secondary schools.

Keywords- Disaster management, National Service Scheme, sustainable

I. INTRODUCTION

As mentioned earlier, NSS was introduced with the primary objectives of developing the personality and character of the student youth through voluntary community service. “Education through Service” is the pup use of the NSS. The ideological orientation of the NSS is inspired by the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi. Very appropriately, the motto of NSS is “NOT ME BUT YOU”. NSS volunteers have been making very valuable contribution to the society, besides developing their own personality. Major disasters include earthquake, landslide, floods, tornados, cyclones. The objectives of the study were assessing the extent of awareness about disasters and their management through National Service Scheme. Knowledge of disaster management can be compulsory included in academic curriculum of all the college students. Over the past couple of years, the government of India has brought about a paradigm shift in the approach to disaster management

Disaster management largely refers to the systematic organization and management of institutional roles and responsibilities in dealing with emergencies (Quarantelli, 1988; Wisner et al. 2004; UNISDR.2009). This actions and arrangement are generally divided into four phases of a disaster management cycle, In developing countries there seems relatively less focus on risk reduction interventions (Kreft and Eckstein, 2013).

Broad objective of the study was to assess the extent of awareness about disasters and their management through college students, before and after an educational intervention focusing on disasters and their management.

II. METHODS

The adjoining parts of the study have been affected by various disasters on past like earthquakes, floods, fires, buildings collapse. Imparting knowledge about disaster to families, communities and especially students is one of the most effective ways to develop a society which is prepared to address the challenges posed by disasters strongly. It was an educational interventional design with an exploratory research approach adopting non- probability purposive technique. Knowledge about the characteristics, mechanisms and effects of various disasters, Knowledge about the possible control measures and precautionary measures for various disasters.

A new classification of disasters that are relevant to the India and the region is given below to help facilitate a better understanding as the origin matters in of management strategies for a disaster type.

1. Environmental disasters
2. Technological disasters
3. Security threats & civil disasters
4. War disasters
5. Festival related disasters.

While a lot of good work is being done under NSS, there is potential to do much more. The students and NSS volunteers are young Indians and they represent the most dynamic and vibrant section of the society. These are exciting times of India.

III. RESULT DISCUSSION

A number of initiatives, including smart cities project, have been launched for developing infrastructure “Swachh Bharat Mission” and Clean Ganga mission have been launched for building a clean and green India NSS volunteers can be contributors as well as beneficiaries of these initiatives. The ministry has been rewarding good work done by NSS volunteers by conferring Annual NSS award at national level, by providing opportunities to NSS volunteers to participate in republic Day Pared. The program me design of NSS needs to constantly evolve to reflect the priorities of the Government and the nation.

It focuses on the need of imparting knowledge of disaster cycle in college curriculum In present study all the contents of emergency supply kit were known by all volunteers We findings bring out the interpretation that a lot needs to be done to enrich the students, knowledge regarding various aspects of disaster causation and their management at all levels.

IV. CONCLUSION

Disaster management requires multi-disciplinary and pro active approach. Besides various measure for putting in place institutional and policy framework, disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures enunciated in this paper and initiatives being taken by the central and state Governments, the community, civil society organizations and media also have a key role to play in achieving our goal of moving together, towards a safer India. These findings emphasize that the extent of knowledge is not yet satisfactory and there is a severe need of providing knowledge to the college student. Disaster management can be compulsory included in academic curriculum of the all the students. Making the future generation aware in the host promising way to sustain mankind in their era of increased branched, to destruction.

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