

MALWANCHAL UNIVERSITY, INDORE



Disaster Management Plan

Year -2025-2026

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Malwanchal University
INDORE (M.P.)

3.2 Man-Made Disasters

Man-made disasters are caused by human activities or negligence.

Examples include:

- Industrial accidents
- Chemical leaks
- Nuclear accidents
- Fire accidents
- Transportation accidents (road, rail, air)
- Terrorist attacks

4. Disaster Management Cycle

Disaster management is usually divided into four important stages.

4.1 Mitigation

Mitigation refers to actions taken to reduce the impact of disasters before they occur.

Examples:

- Constructing earthquake-resistant buildings
- Building dams and flood barriers
- Planting trees to prevent soil erosion
- Enforcing safety rules in industries

4.2 Preparedness

Preparedness means planning and preparing for disasters in advance.

Activities include:

- Conducting disaster drills
- Training people in first aid and rescue
- Preparing emergency kits
- Developing evacuation plans
- Establishing early warning systems

4.3 Response

Response refers to the immediate actions taken during and right after a disaster to save lives and reduce damage.

Examples:

- Search and rescue operations
- Providing medical aid
- Evacuating people from dangerous areas
- Supplying food, water, and shelter

4.4 Recovery

Recovery includes activities that help restore normal life after the disaster.

Examples:

- Rebuilding homes and infrastructure
- Restoring electricity, water supply, and roads
- Providing financial support to affected people
- Rehabilitation and psychological support

5. Roles and Responsibilities in Disaster Management

5.1 Role of Government

The government plays a major role in disaster management.

Responsibilities include:

- Creating disaster management policies and plans
- Issuing warnings and alerts
- Coordinating rescue and relief operations
- Providing funds for relief and rehabilitation

5.2 Role of Local Authorities

Local authorities help implement disaster management plans at the community level.


Their responsibilities include:

- Maintaining emergency shelters
- Conducting awareness programs
- Organizing rescue teams
- Managing relief distribution

5.3 Role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

NGOs assist in disaster management by providing support services such as:

- Medical assistance


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