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EARTHQUAKE DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN MAHARASHTRA & GUJARAT

Prof. Asharani Jogdankar

DCE.(Civil.) B.Tech. (Civil Engineerig), & B.Tech.Hons. (Environment Engineering.)

Certificates in Software:- Auto CAD, Revit, Staad Pro. & BEC.

Lecturer in Department of Civil Engineering.

**Shri Siddheshwar Women's Polytechnic College Solapur.
Maharashtra.**

ABSTRACTS

The Gujarat Earthquake of 26th January 2001 was one of those uncommon occasions in India which fundamentally influenced both the economy and standard life. During the restoration program, it was important to take a drawn out view, with suitable inclusion of various partners. The post-seismic tremor situation showed boundless harm to both designed and non-built structures. Investigation demonstrated that a lot of this harm was owing to the inalienable development issues of the structures. Post-debacle salvage, alleviation and restoration circumstances were examined with regards to the Gujarat Earthquake. A hazard the board system was utilized as the apparatus for examining the inclusion of various partners. The significance of network in all periods of post-catastrophe situation was underscored with regards to the cyclic 'plan-do-registration' (PDCA) approach. It is contended that a people-driven activity is progressively productive in accomplishing successful calamity the board in the creating countries. A strategy structure is proposed which infers that legitimate coordination and collaboration among various divisions of society will be basic to the accomplishment of effective and manageable recuperation.



Gujarat is one of the most evolved conditions of India. Among the significant states, it positions third in per capita incomre after Maharashtra and Punjab. The state has accomplished an amazing development rate, averaging eight percent throughout the time of 1990s. Despite the fact that its 41 million occupants establish under five percent of India's populace, Gujarat contributes almost 11 percent of India's modern yield and 10 percent of the all out private utilization. The state is a significant maker of concoction and pharmaceutical items, concrete, steel, lignite, precious stone jeweky, salt, soft drink debris and painstaking work. It is the home of India's first Free Trade Zone and is a significant manufactunng base for mnany Indian fares. The ports in the state handle nore than 20 percent of nation's exchange, with Kandla port alone representing 17 percent of the nation's sea traffic. The state likewise has a relatively huge number of network and social associations, and is home to probably the best helpful developments in India

KEY WORDS : economy and standard life , alleviation and restoration circumstances , 'plan-do-registration. Earthquake , Management , Gujarat & Maharashtra

INTRODUCTION

Gujarat has a destitution proportion of 24 percent, lower than the all-India normal due to its moderately more elevated levels of industrialization and urbanization. In any case, different pointers of neediness show that poor people - particularly ladies and youngsters - might be more distraught than this figure proposes. For instance, the National Family Health Survey (1998-99) found that more than 45 percent of youngsters were squandered, and more than 50 percent were hindered, demonstrating incessant lack of healthy sustenance. Two-thirds of Gujarat's populace lives in provincial territories, and poor people families are primarily minimal ranchers and landless workers having a place with planned ranks and booked clans.

The State of Gujarat State was shaped by the bifurcation of the recent Bombay State, which was separated into two sections - Maharashtra and Gujarat on May first, 1960. Resulting to becoming a free State, Gujarat has taken enormous steps in industrialization, monetary and social advancements just as in foundation develop. Today, it is a main State regarding commitment to India's GDP just as for income age for the national exchequer. Gujarat has likewise made critical strides as of late to advance and build up the "milder" areas additionally like Culture, Tourism and Management Education, and so forth. It is additionally viewed as a standout amongst other represented States in the nation. Gujarat has a significant key centrality as a result of its long universal fringe with Pakistan

THE EARTHQUAKE

On January 26, 2001, a seismic tremor estimating 6.9 on the Richter scale happened in western India. The focal point was situated toward the north of Bhachau in Kutch area of Gujarat state, a good ways off of around 250 km west of the city of Ahmedabad. The ground shaking went on for around two minutes with solid ground movement going on for around 25 seconds, and the impacts of the earthquake were felt all through the Indian sub-landmass. This was trailed by many consequential convulsions with an extent of 3.0 or more. The seismic tremor caused significant death toll, injury and harm to property and infrastructure in Gujarat. The official loss of life was 13,805 and around 167,000 individuals were assessed to have been harmed. Around 1.2 million homes were harmed or wrecked. Social foundation was additionally seriously hit, with annihilation or harm to more than 2,000 wellbeing offices/structures and around 12,000 schools. Common organization was significantly influenced, with places of business and records demolished; many staff were either executed or endured the loss of relatives. Physical infrastructure was additionally seriously harmed, including little and medium earthen.

Optional effects of quake incorporate liquefaction, avalanches, fire, torrent and floods, local subsidence or rise of landmass, change in course of stream, changes in ground water level, and so on. The vast majority of the passings by seismic tremor are caused predominantly because of building breakdown, falling flotsam and jetsam, broken glass sheets. Tremors additionally lead to minor and serious wounds, loss of appendages, and so on.

SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF THE GUJARAT EARTHQUAKE

Countless families endured the demise or genuine handicap of a part. This will have long haul results on the prosperity of enduring relatives, especially widows, single parent kids, vagrants and the old. Studies show that nearly, the seismic tremor slaughtered a bigger number of ladies and kids than men. Comparative contrasts additionally exist among the harmed. Other social effects of the seismic tremor incorporate profound instability among the individuals who have lost resources, leaving them defenseless against impoverishment. The seismic tremor wrecked more than 234,000 houses, and another 970,000 were damaged. The vocations of numerous families were upset, particularly among those living in the most exceedingly terrible influenced towns. Around 19,000 workmanship artisans, the foundation of the Kutch area's economy, are one of the most seriously influenced gatherings. Kutch represents 80 percent of India's salt creation, and 80 percent of its offices endured harms. A few thousand salt ranchers have encountered the breakdown of their saline solution wells and demolition

of salt fields. Many salt processing plants were additionally harmed, hampering the fare of salt from the district. One more significant wellspring of work in Kutch is cattle about 20,000 dairy cattle were lost.

UNDERSTANDING EARTHQUAKE

An earthquake is a series of vibrations on the earth's surface caused by the generation of flexible (seismic) waves because of unexpected burst inside the earth during arrival of aggregated strain vitality. The point on the deficiency where slip begins is the Focus or Hypocenter and the point vertically over this on the outside of the Earth is the Epicenter. The profundity of center from the focal point, called as Focal Depth, is a significant boundary in deciding the harming capability of a quake. Good ways from focal point to any focal point is called epicentral separation. Effects of Earthquake brings about essential, optional and tertiary effects. Essential effects incorporate surface vibration, surface break and uprooting along the issue plane, aggregate or fractional harm and breakdown of structures, dams, passages, pipelines and other inflexible structures.

The distributed alleviation reserves are deficient for the recipients to build even a solitary mass of a kachha house. This is making them go to agents and cash moneylenders and this is adding to their ranch credit trouble. Manikandan, 43, a rancher, who lost his semi-kaccha house in the regular disaster, stated, "Costs of crude materials have multiplied after the disaster. We need alleviation subsidize according to showcase costs." This is the point at which the state has not taken a gander at loss of domesticated animals and harvests with the greater part of the residents being ranchers with no other wellspring of pay. The ranchers lost a ton of coconut and mango trees to the tornado that are long haul harvests and return enough benefits each year. While ranchers need Rs 1,500 for every coconut tree and Rs 700 for each mango and banana tree, the administration despite everything needs to direct a yield harm overview. In any event, for domesticated animals, they are anticipating money related alleviation. They need Rs 3,000 to Rs 5,000 for each goat (relies upon its weight), Rs 40,000 to Rs 70,000 for every cow (relies upon the milk it gave) and Rs 400 for every hen (relies upon the eggs it laid).

There are concerns identified with reports of networks being victimized based on standing, religion and political connection. The administration has additionally gone under assault for its wasteful reaction to the quake, absence of calamity the board strategy and its inability to execute legitimate development laws. The administration's absence of a settled recreation strategy has deferred recovery programs.

The six accomplice associations bolstered by Christian Aid in the outcome of January's quake are as yet working in influenced zones, both rustic and urban.

- Voluntary Health Association of India (VHAI)
- The Churches Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA)
- Action for Agricultural Renewal in Maharashtra (AFARM)
- Vikas Adhyan Kendra (VAK - Center for Development Studies)
- Christian Medical Association of India (CMAI)
- UNNATI (a nearby Gujarati association)

TRAUMA COUNSELLING

At the hour of the 1993 tremor in the neighboring territory of Maharashtra the drawn out impacts of injury were not managed adequately. Considering this numerous organizations are quick to address this issue. Four of Christian Aid's accomplices, VAK, VHAI, UNNATI and CMAI, have featured the significance of including the network in their injury directing work, perceiving the job they can play in the recuperating procedure. They are for the most part mindful of the threats of forcing socially unseemly styles of guiding. CMAI is preparing 400 volunteers in listening abilities and caring aptitudes empowering them to recognize post-horrendous disarranges. UNNATI has started to utilize road theater to bring issues to light of the issue.

Gender

The quake has left numerous ladies in a particularly defenseless position, enduring not just the mental harm of losing relatives, yet additionally monetary frailty at the loss of the family's salary workers. There has additionally been an expansion in the rate of aggressive behavior at home against ladies.

UNNATI has recognized youthful moms as confronting specific injuries as an outcome of living in improvised tents and lacking protection. VHAI's crafted works program is planned for improving the lives of female craftsmans through aptitudes preparing, structure and showcasing support. VHAI additionally perceives that monetary strengthening alone won't meet the drawn out requirements of these networks, and is taking a gander at methods of improving the societal position of ladies through self improvement gatherings.

Caste and discrimination

Christian Aid accomplices have been working with the most defenseless networks, which incorporate gatherings of Muslims and dalit individuals (in the past known as untouchables). The point is to help whole towns, with an end goal to lessen common pressures and fortify networks.

VAK is working in a territory that has an enormous Muslim populace, where the dissemination of help has been immaterial. The seismic tremor crushed 90 percent of the houses, leaving 1,400 families destitute. VAK is helping families in the readiness of death testaments and cases for remuneration. They are likewise checking the administration's help and recovery programs, trying to uncover any separation based on standing, religion or sexual orientation.

Tremors in Koyna area happen mostly because of the heaviness of the repository water sought after because of the Koyna waterway shortcomings. It tends to be seen that the stream goes straight southward upstream of the dam and afterward goes suddenly toward the east at right points further downstream. These two straight fragments of the stream are the "deficiencies" and anybody of them might be answerable for the tremors at a specific time (ToI, March, 2005). Disengaged exercises are experienced close to Beed, Nanded, Ujjani and Solapur in eastern Maharashtra and Uran, Kolhapur and Sindhudurga in southwest Maharashtra. These exercises might be because of developments on neighborhood deficiencies in the storm cellar. Seismicity is likewise observed close Bhatsanagar and Suryanagar.

Quakes On a few occasions, seismic tremors have caused serious harm in the State. A huge tremor struck Maharashtra on September 30, 1993 at Killari in Latur region. Broad harm was caused to life and property in the locale of Latur and Dharashiv with 7,928 individuals executed, 16,000 harmed and 15,847 domesticated animals murdered. In Latur and Dharashiv, 52 towns were destroyed to ground wherein 27,000 houses, enhancements and related foundation offices were completely harmed. Almost 2,20,000 houses in the connecting towns of Latur and osmanabad and 11 different locale of Solapur, Satara, Sangli, Beed, Parbhani, Ahmednagar, Nanded, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Pune and Nashik endured fluctuating degrees of harm. A respectably solid tremor of extent 5.1 Richter happened on 14 March 2005, with its focal point around Koyna. This region has been seeing countless tremors of low size reliably over a fourth of a century since the main seismic tremor showed up in 1968

Earthquake

A quake is a marvel that happens all of a sudden and includes brutal shaking of the ground and everything over it. It results from the arrival of aggregated showing of the moving lithospheric or crustal plates. The world's hull is partitioned into seven significant plates, that are around 50 miles thick, which move gradually and consistently over the earths' inside and a few minor plates. Seismic tremors are structural in cause; that is the moving plates are answerable for the event of vicious shakes. The event of a seismic tremor in a populated region may cause various losses and wounds just as broad harm to property.

CONCLUSION

The way to deal with Management of Earthquakes in India, as spelt out by these Guidelines, conceives the regulation of activities and exercises dependent on logical systems, covering pre-seismic tremor segments of avoidance, alleviation and readiness, just as post-quake segments of crisis reaction, restoration and recuperation. The goals of all exercises identified with the administration of quakes is to develop a network that is educated, flexible and arranged to face such debacles later on, with an insignificant loss of lives and harm to property, resources and foundation.

The administration and control of the unfriendly results of future quakes will require composed, immediate and compelling reaction frameworks at the locale and the network levels. A large number of the parts of reaction activities are the equivalent for various kinds of calamities and frameworks should be created considering the multi-danger situation of different areas so as to ideally use accessible assets.

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