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Abstract

Disaster management is one of the major critical aspect of ensuring the safety and well-being of communities. National Service Scheme (NSS) plays eminent role in disaster management in India. This paper aims to analyze the role of national service scheme in Disaster management. The paper also explores the challenges faced by NSS in disaster management and provides recommendations for improving its effectiveness.

Introduction -.

Disaster can be either natural (e.g. Earthquake, Volcano, floods) or man-made (industrial accidents, terrorism). The impact of disaster affects human lives, property and ecosystem. National Service Scheme (NSS) is a voluntary organization that plays a vital role in disaster management in India. In difficult situations disaster management plays the crucial role. Disaster management is reducing economic losses, and promoting sustainable development.

Humanitarian Reasons

- 1. Saving lives:** Timely evacuation, emergency response, and relief efforts can significantly reduce the loss of life during disasters such as fire, earthquake, war accident or drought or any other disaster.
- 2. Reducing suffering:** Effective disaster management can minimize the impact of disasters on communities, reducing physical and emotional trauma.

Economic Reasons

- 1. Minimizing economic losses:** Due to the special training the disaster team's price to manage most of the life saving of the people and the minimum economic loss Effective disaster management can reduce these losses by protecting infrastructure, businesses, and livelihoods.
- 2. Protecting infrastructure:** Disaster management helps protect critical infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, and public buildings, which are essential for economic development. They try to do minimum loss of the people and the government.

Environmental Reasons

- 1. Environmental protection:** Disasters can have devastating environmental impacts. Effective disaster management can help mitigate these effects and protect natural resources.
- 2. Conservation of natural resources:** Disaster management can help conserve natural resources, such as forests, water sources, and wildlife habitats.

Social Reasons

- 1. Community resilience:** Disaster management helps build community resilience by promoting preparedness, response, and recovery efforts.
- 2. Social cohesion:** Effective disaster management can foster social cohesion by bringing communities together to respond to and recover from disasters.

Global Reasons

- 1. Global cooperation:** Disaster management requires international cooperation, which can foster global partnerships and knowledge sharing.
- 2. Reducing global risks:** Effective disaster management can help reduce global risks, such as pandemics, climate change, and nuclear disasters.

In summary, disaster management is essential for saving lives, reducing economic losses, protecting the environment, promoting social cohesion, and fostering global cooperation.

The Role of National Service Scheme (NSS)

The first education commission recommended the introduction of national service scheme by students on a volunteer basis in 1950. Andhra suggestions made by the prime minister pandit Jawaharlal Nehru a committee was formed under the chairmanship of Dr. C.D. Deshmukh to prepare a scheme for compulsory national service by students prior to their admissions for degree courses. The national service scheme worked out very successfully beyond expectations most of the students in India participated voluntarily for the national service. The objectives of the national service scheme are to identify the needs and the problems of the community and involve them in problem solving process. It also develops among students a sense of social and civic responsibility and capacity to meet emergencies and natural disasters. National service scheme now extends to all the states and universities in the country. There are several instances of excellent social work and confidence of the community. The Motto of the national service scheme is, "NOT ME BUT YOU" this express is the essence of democratic living and it holds the needs for selfless service and appreciation of the other man's point of view and also to show consideration for fellow human being. It underlines that the welfare of an individual is ultimately development on the welfare of society as whole.

Objectives of NSS in Disaster Management

1. Promoting Awareness

To educate communities about disaster risks and preventive measure.

2. Building Capacity

To train volunteers in rescue operations, first aid and preparedness.

3. Supporting Relief Efforts

To assist in evacuation, distribution of supplies and to provide physical and psychological support.

Role of NSS in Disaster Management

1. **Disaster preparedness:** Discussion of NSS activities in disaster preparedness, such as awareness campaigns, training programs, and emergency planning

2. **Disaster response:** Examination of NSS involvement in disaster response, including rescue operations, relief distribution, and medical assistance

3. **Community engagement:** Analysis of NSS efforts to engage with local communities, promotes disaster awareness, and foster resilience.

4. **Relief Services-** NSS volunteers provide relief services including food, shelter and medical help to the affected communities.

5. **Rehabilitation Services-** NSS volunteers play eminent role by providing rehabilitation services such as counseling, training to the affected communities.

In 2019 NSS volunteers in Odisha played a major role in evacuating people, organizing relief camps and distributing essentials. During Kerala floods in 2018 NSS unit provide food, shelter and medical help to the affected communities. During Pandemic NSS volunteers played significant role in spreading awareness, distributing masks and sanitizers and supporting vaccination drives.

Challenges faced by NSS

1. NSS has limited resources including insufficient funding and equipment.

2. Lack of specialized training which limits their response to disasters.

3. Limited coordination with disaster management agencies and authorities

Recommendations-

1. Resource Allocation- Funding should be increased to respond effectively to disasters

2. Training programs- Advanced Training programs should be arranged regularly to enhance their skill and knowledge.

3. Effective Collaboration- effective collaboration with national and international disaster management should be improved.



Conclusion

NSS plays eminent role in disaster management in India. NSS faces several challenges including limited funding, limited coordination and limited sustainability. To improve the effectiveness of NSS adequate training, collaboration with several agencies and resources should be increased.

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