ABSTRACT
Disaster Management is totally the new concept emerged from the management sector. From few decades, the importance of this management kind is continuously increasing. From many decades researchers have been studying the various sub themes of this subject. Disaster can damage the basic Infrastructure and essential services. Such damages directly make the adverse effect on the economy of the country. So, how to manage the extremely difficult situation arise from the disaster? Is the major problem facing by the economy of most of the developing, undeveloped and developing countries? So, there should be systematic research, strategic planning and regular feedback of the planning process, by which it is possible to identify the remedy of managing this conflict situation.

Keywords: Materialistic, Astrological, Hazardous, Strategy, Draught

INTRODUCTION
There is a renowned phrase in English i.e. ‘Nature Saves and Nature Kills’. If we think widely about this phrase, we can understand the meaning that, nature gives us lot of resources which are very necessary for our survival, viz: Water, Crude Oil, prestigious raw materials, insecticides, gas, coal etc. But sometimes nature proves himself as a doom for the whole human being by creating the dangerous as well as hazardous disaster. Disasters may be conclude as situations which creates a great loss to the all the human being by various ways; regarding communication, non-availability of natural resources, technological and materialistic loss, loss regarding health and wealth, immense death of human being and other living animals.

OBJECTIVES
1. To study the need of Disaster Management in India.
2. To know the remedies or policies applied by the Government of India.

HYPOTHESIS
India needs the better campaigning policies to face the disaster

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
India is facing the lot of disastrous situations. It’s due to natural calamities or manmade disaster. From few decades, India has faced the lot of human as well as wealth loss. Some of these disasters are due to Earthquake, Flood, Cyclone, Tsunami etc. There should be more excellent remedy is needed to face the critical disaster situation.
References taken in this research paper is taken from secondary sources.

**WHAT IS ‘DISASTER MANAGEMENT’?**

The disaster is a word emerged from Middle French word, ‘Desastre’, old Italian word ‘Disastro’ and greek word ‘Aster’. The meaning of these three words is one and the same i.e. Bad Star’. It reflects towards their astrological sense of keeping faith on omen that, there is some negative energy in the space which may create the absolute disaster on this earth.

‘Management’ is a word consists of three words, Manage (+) Men (+) T. Here the last word T stands for ‘Tactfully’. So by the meaning of these three words we can say that, Management is the process of getting work done from the people.

By the help of above meaning we may say that, Disaster Management is a systematic as well as scientific effort of managing all difficult and hazardous situations through available manpower. These hazardous situations are affected due to various calamities.

**TYPES OF ‘DISASTER**

There are four main types of disaster. The types of disaster are as follows

**Natural Disaster**

Floods, Earthquakes, Tsunami, Cyclones, Drought (very less and very heavy rain fall), Landslides etc.

**Environmental Disease**

Accidents in the Industries, Transportation of hazardous material, use of hazardous material in the production process, forest fire etc.

**Complex Disaster**

 Strikes, Protest activities, Robbery, Terrorist Attack, etc.

**Pandemic Disaster**

Emergence of harmful diseases due to which health services and ultimately business is affected.

**PROJECT IMPLEMENTED FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)**

While accepting the importance of Sendai Framework, India has adopted certain important projects. In the tenth five year plan the Indian government has decided to take initiative steps for the development of major projects regarding minimizing the disaster risk reduction.

**National Disaster Management Authority of India**

‘NDMA’ was formed in 2005 under jurisdiction government of India with Annual Budget of rupees 3.56 billion. The main basic function of NDMA is give all over help to the people affected due to natural or manmade disaster. This campaign is emerged from the Disaster Management Act established in December – 2005. It makes control on the National Institute of Disaster Management. NDA has collaboration with ministry of health for quick services.

**Flood and Drought Management through Water resources development**

Flood and Drought are the major problems facing by Indian Government. To make stock of the monsoon water and to distribute that water into the area where there is a very less rainfall- commonly called as ‘Draught’. By this project the problem of less irrigation should be solved. The proper use of water should minimize this problem.

**Asian Minister’s Conference**
India has successfully arranged the Asian Minister’s Conference at New Delhi on November 2016. The conference has accepted the manifesto of New Delhi and adopted the structured action plan. The conclusions or outputs of the conference should help to fulfil the most of the objective of the Sendai Framework. It should be beneficial for the zones of pacific and Asia, who had attend this conference. India’s Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi has given a plan of 10 objectives.

**The order of Indian Government to various states**

Indian government has given order to the various states regarding completion of all the aims and objectives and priority sectors. The government has given 10 lakh U.S. Dollars to the UNISDR who decides plan to minimize the loss of UNO.

**Nation Disaster Response Federation (NDRF)**

The campaign relies that, it is necessary to provide a proper training along with latest technological revolving equipment. Moreover, India has given the revolving fund of Rs. 250 crore rupees to National Defence Response Reserve (NDRR). By the help of this fund NDRR can get himself ready to face hazardous situations through all necessary goods and services.

**Allowing other nation to make use of our Information, Knowledge and Skills**

India has allowed Japan in 2011 and Nepal in 2015 to make use of our Information, Knowledge and Skills regarding disaster. That’s why Indian government has worked as a chair person of Disaster Management Campaign. The SAARC countries are therefore get security from Natural and Human Calamities. Today there are 28 countries, who are getting protection.

**Financial and Educational contract with Jawaharlal Nehru University**

One of the major step taken by Indian government is the contract of National Disaster Management Institute with Jawaharlal Nehru University in August 2015. The main objective of this contract is to make strength development to Increase research facilities and co-operative education. The central government facilities has already allotted 205 crore to college of Fire Engineering. Central government has declared 61.22 crore to the state Disaster Response Fund from 2015-16 to 2019-20.

**TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS**

India is facing the lot of problems in today’s complex economy. One of these problems is related with the disaster management. There are few excellent management policies in India established to face disaster. But as far as the loss of wealth and human being is concerned, India need more effective and collective efforts by which we can survive from all type of disaster.

So we can definitely say that, the Hypothesis taken in this research paper is accepted.

**CONCLUSION**

Today the Indian economy is facing the lot of problems such as Social, Political, Ethical, Financial, Economic, National, Global, etc. One of the major problems facing today by Indian economy is how to make the management of disaster situations held due to natural or manmade calamities because, it needs lots of financial support. Our government has implemented some awesome schemes regarding Disaster Management. These all the schemes and plans are based on ‘Sendai Framework’ of Japan. Not only government of India but the state government has also trying It’s best for making campaign of Disaster Management. Aamir Khan’s ‘Water Foundation’ and Maharashtra government’s ‘Jalyukta Shiwaar’ is the latest plan of minimizing the effect of Disaster Management.

Though India is making the innovative efforts and campaign for Disaster Management but as compare to increasing disaster events in India, the number of these schemes and campaign are
very low. It is very necessary that there should be more modern plans by which our country should get ready to face the most hazardous situations. To develop these efforts there must be the perfect remedy i.e. regular researches, necessary training and tools and more and more micro as well as macro planning. If we get success in these efforts, it will be beneficial for our economy and then only we will get success to make India as a superpower of 20th century.

REFERENCES

1. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disaster
2. www.wcpt.org/disaster-management/what-isdisastermanagement
4. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/.../National
5. https://public.wmo.int/.../flood-and-
6. (Flood and Drought Management through Water Resources Development in India:
8. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/.../Asian
9. www.ndmindia.nic.in
10. www.brookings.edu/.../a-critical
11. Ndmindia.nic.in/NDRFSDRF-300715.pdf