



CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL WORKERS DURING FLOOD SEPTEMBER 2014 IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

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Abstract

This study shows the increasing trend of climate change and its impact on livelihood in the district and is exacerbating the vulnerability to different socio-economic activities of the community. People in different parts of Jammu and Kashmir have observed changes in the diverse aspect of livelihood. It has been noticed in the past that as and when attention has been given to adequate preparedness measures and when the disaster or potential disaster situation is responded quickly, the ramification of disasters are brought to minimum levels. In the recent years, attempts are being made to orient the disaster management set-up towards a focus on preventive approaches, mainly through administrative reforms and participatory methods, still many actions remain to be taken at the ground level to achieve a complete State of preparedness.

Considering the fact that proper disaster preparedness and preventive measures leads towards building disaster resilient communities. As per UNNRO, Disaster Preparedness may be described as (a series of) measures designed to organize and facilitate timely and effective rescue, relief and rehabilitation operation in case of disaster...Measures of preparedness include among others, setting up disaster relief machinery, formulation of emergency relief plans, training of specific groups (and vulnerable communities) to undertake rescue and relief, stockpiling supplies and earmarking funds for relief operations. The community where study was conducted is already experiencing the unusual changes in weather pattern which were verified by different meteorological and hydrological data's from the stations at basin. Though there is gradual change in the temperature, rainfall and discharge of Jhelum, and Tawi Rivers they are continuously affecting different capital of livelihood like human, natural, physical and social. The frequent rain delay, erratic precipitation, drought, and heavy rainfall and unseasonal rainfall, cold wave are also of great concern for the community. Agriculture activities have been decreased due to climate changes. Death of livestock due to flood, event has been a common phenomenon for the community making them poorer. The changing climatic events make the outburst of vector and water borne diseases. Lack of Income and availability of food are further aggravating the human health creating malnutrition, diarrhea and other illness. Hence here is a need of both curative and preventive measures to reduce the effects of new diseases. The water induced disasters like flood and drought as a result of climate change have hampered the eco-system in the river. Sedimentation and siltation in the river, many deep parts of the rivers in the basin have risen obstructing the habitat of aquatic animals including fishes. The shortage of food and reduction in water volume in the river in winter, has kept life of many aquatic animals at risks and dependency on the water resources is decreasing. Inundating settlement and causing loss of lives and property has been a common and increased phenomenon due to climate change. Damages in infrastructure like roads bridges are creating difficulties in the market linkages to sell the livelihoods for Peoples. The government organization (GO) and NGO's is also disseminating awareness, spraying medicines, awareness rising on saving and use of technology, and emergency aid. As the climatic change continued to increase the degradation of natural resource base and is more likely to exacerbate the community vulnerability if suitable action is not taken from the relevant stakeholders.

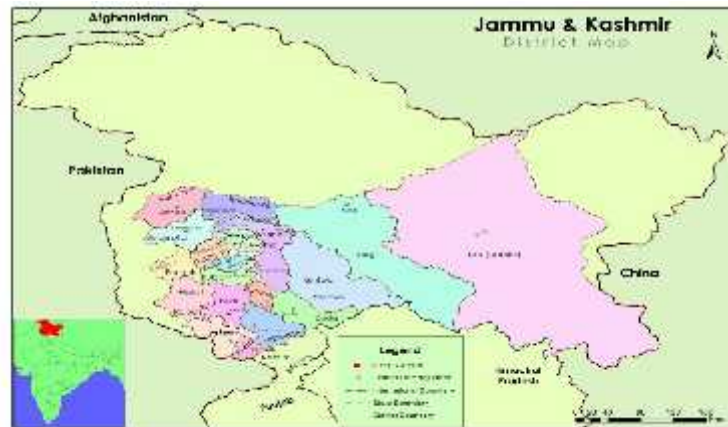
Key Words: - Flood, Role of Social Workers, Role of State Government, Prevention, and Awareness Programs.

Introduction

Social workers are the key players of socio-economic development of their communities worldwide and this should have knowledge related to disaster risk reduction. Disaster by their natural grossly effect the social functioning of individuals, families, groups and communities worldwide and are therefore a concern for social work. The disaster is usually associated with human suffering caused by natural events such as tsunamis, hurricanes, earthquakes, and flood while human created disaster stem from war. The use of sections in the conduct of repressive regimes, economic and social policies, Social work is a profession that aims at helping and families, groups, and communities to enhance or restore their functioning or creating societal conditions favorable to that goal (MORALS AND SHEAFOR 1995).The international federation of social work (2000)defines it as a profession that promotes social change problem solving in human relationship and the improvement and liberation of people to enhance well-being it intervenes at the point where people interact with their environment using theories of human behavior and social system as well as upholding principals of human right and social justice. Further it addresses the barriers, inequalities and injustice that exist in society and responds to crises and emergencies including personal and social problems and natural however the current disaster risk management role of social serving in India local government structures is more reactive then proactive. It is temporary and limited to assessing those affected by natural disaster [droughts, earth quakes, flood, wind-storms, lightening, fire, ill health, and any other emergency or natural disaster] and providing relief. Social work is a multidimensional profession that promotes social change problem solving in human relationship.



State Profile of Jammu and Kashmir



Jammu and Kashmir covers the northern most extremity of India and lies between latitude $32^{\circ} 17'$ to $36^{\circ} 58'$ north and longitudes $73^{\circ} .26'$ to $80^{\circ} .26'$ east. The state occupies a strategic position in India with borders touching Pakistan in the west, china and Tibet in the north and east and in the south Indian states of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. The state has a geographical area of 2,22,236 sq. km comprising 6.93% of the total area of the Indian territory, which include 78,114 sq. km under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5180 sq. km illegally handed over by Pakistan to china and 37,555 sq. km under illegal occupation of china in Ladakh. Physically the state comprises of three distinct regions which correspond with its three administrative division of the three divisions, Ladakh alone cover about 70% of the total area of the state, Jammu accounts for 19% and the valley of Kashmir accounts for remaining 11%.the state has no homogeneity with regard to its physical features but represents an interesting morphology , morphology the state is divided into three distinct micro regions which are as follows:

- *Jhelum valley division*
- *The outer hill*
- *Indus valley division*

September 2014 flood episode Jammu & Kashmir

Jammu and Kashmir State has a peculiar geography and climate. Most of the valley regions of the state are fed by rivers like Jhelum, Indus and Chenab. Low-lying areas of the Kashmir valley, especially Srinagar, along with parts of Jammu, are prone to floods that occur due to heavy rainfall in upper catchment areas. Recent heavy rains, in September 2014, caused devastating floods that claimed at least 280 lives, and stranded hundreds of thousands of residents. This recent flood in the state is unprecedented in nature, where the most part of the southern district has received very high rainfall.

Flash Floods

Flash floods, short lived extreme events, which usually occur under slowly moving or stationary thunderstorms, lasting less than 24 hours are common hazard events in the state. As a result of the high velocity of the current, which can wash away all obstacles in its way, this phenomenon has resulted in enormous loss of life and property in various parts of the region. Floods also occur in the summer when heavy rain is followed by a bright sun, which melts the snow. If an embankment is breached or topped, a district which is dry a few hours back could turn into a lake after a few hours' flash floods and cloudbursts that hit Jammu and Kashmir in 2010. As many as 234 people died in Leh and 424 were seriously injured, Rajouri district in Jammu division witnessed 20 deaths followed by Reasi (11), Anantnag (10), Kathua and Poonch (7 each), Doda and Baramulla (5 each), Jammu, Udhampur and Kargil (2 each) and Budgam and Shopian (one each). Baramulla suffered a loss of Rs 61 crore in agricultural sector and Rs 58.22 crore in the horticulture sector, the highest economic loss in the state. Shopian suffered a loss of Rs 10.35 crore in the horticulture sector. In the border district of Kupwara, damage caused due to floods is estimated by the government to be around Rs 75.40 crore. Table 2.9 provides a sketch of the flash floods in the recorded history of the state. Seventeen districts in the state such as Doda, Ganderbal, Samba, Pulwama, Kishtwar, Kathua, Ramban, Reasi, Bandipora, Leh, Srinagar, Shopian, Samba, Budgam, Udhampur, Kolgam and Rajouri are greatly affected by flash floods. Period September 2 to September, 2014 was more than 200mm. this is very high for terrain like Jammu and Kashmir.

Role of Social workers

Emergency preparedness and response hazard mapping and monitoring community-based disaster risk reduction relief is a complex task that is related to emergency services. In addition, disaster intervention is always part of social work education.



Damage assessment conducted in depth, the government is committed and comprehensive damage assessment of all houses, buildings and public infrastructure in the flood affected areas. Provide more accurate damage assessment account of the rehabilitation needs, and formed the basis of large scale engineering and building strategy. A social impact assessment, the government has long assessed the social impact of the disaster of September 2014. This provides a measure of vulnerability family and community level action, and that to help communities deal with, and recover from disaster. The participation of the private sector and state government recognizes the power private sector and NGOs in dealing with the enormous challenges or reconstruction. Extensive collaboration with key institutions of civil society, based on mutual trust and relationship is an integral feature of the rehabilitation program. To encourage the construction of the shaft resistance and the risk of government owner activity promoted the construction of seismic resistant technology. The communities in the actual process of the construction, including the induction sense of security and confidence among them, which is very important for their social and psychological recovery. The local knowledge based and capacity for expansion implementing a program of this magnitude. The creation of mechanisms to facilitate community participation and decision-making community, the value of the crucial role played by formal and informal processes of community participations in rural and urban centers.

Health

The overall health infrastructure and system in Kashmir region is badly affected. Equitable access to health facilities is a big concern. The lack of access to healthcare from PHC, AWC, Rural Health Providers, attributed to facilities being affected and reduced staffing levels as staff and their families themselves being affected. Health camps are concentrated in urban pockets of Srinagar, the appropriate and equitable health services not available. Drugs and essential medical reserves have been affected; the supplies in general are in shortage in Kashmir valley and in medical camps due to lack of coordination and effective supply chain management for medical camps. The routine immunization and neo born care is also under pressure in existing health facilities.

Objectives

The objectives of the study, “contribution of social workers during disaster September 2014 in Jammu and Kashmir” are as:

- To study the role of social workers in disaster preparedness, Response and recovery.
- To study the relation between State Government and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).
- To study the Effective disaster response required in basic Understanding of a social worker.

Review of literature

- **According to Biocon (2009) Flood Relief** in Bangkok District of north Karnataka. Biocon foundation: <http://www.bioconfoundation.org/bfound-partners flood.asp>, accessed on November 24 201.
- **According to Draft NAPA (2010)** enlighten on precipitation projections with no change in western and up to 5-10% increase in eastern Nepal for winter. During the summer months precipitations are projected to increase for the whole country in the range of 15 to 20%. A regional circulation model study projects both rise and decline in the mean annual precipitation with no clear trends as Nepal lacks more weather stations. In terms of spatial distribution, this study projects an increase in monsoon rainfall in eastern and central Nepal as compared to western Nepal.
- **According to Census of India (2011)** The state accommodates a population of 1.25 crore (12,548,926), registering a population density of 124 persons per sq.km and sex ratio of 883. A decrease in the decadal population growth rate of the region has been observed during 1991-2001 (29.4 percent) and 2001-2011 (23.7 percent)
- **According to National Governors' Association, USA, (1979) Disasters** are the defining events in a hazard cycle that commonly is characterized by its four temporal stages: mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery Hazard mitigation involves actions taken before a disaster to decrease vulnerability, primarily through measures that reduce casualties and exposure to damage and disruption or that provide passive protection during disaster impact. Mitigation measures include land-use regulations that reduce hazard exposure and building codes and construction practices designed to ensure that structures resist the physical impacts created by hazards, such as wind, water, or seismic forces (ICMA, 008).
- **According to the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization UNDR0 (1822)** An experienced organization in disaster management, the present disaster situation has merged human Activities and physical phenomena. Therefore, UNDR0 currently uses the term “complex disaster” to describe disaster situations.



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- **According to NASW (1852 -55) Code of Ethics** mandates that social workers deliver appropriate professional services in public emergencies, too many are unprepared. Nevertheless, this does not deter helping professionals from impeding or paralyzing relief efforts, creating a situation which Mitchell describes as “helpers helping helpers rather than victims”

Research Methodology

This study is descriptive in nature. The study will be done in a completely rural and unchanged natural environment. The result from a descriptive research can in no way be used as a definitive answer or to disprove hypotheses. Descriptive research design is a valid method for researching specific subjects and as a precursor to more quantitative studies. While there are some valid concerns about the statistical validity, as long as the limitations are understood by the researcher.

Data Collection

Primer data has been collected through structured questionnaire. Secondary data has been collected through available literature, books, magazines, newspapers, journals and internet

Sampling Method and sample size

Sample has been selected from population in Jammu and Kashmir. A sample of 100 respondents, including flood victims and social workers having their profession as Govt Employee, Teacher, Farmer, Student, Social Worker, Shopkeeper, Tailor, Driver, Carpenter, Lecturer, Patwaries and , Advocate has been collected. The purposive sample technique has been used for the study.

S.No	Respondent	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Govt. Employee	21	21%
2.	Teacher	13	13%
3.	Farmer	13	13%
4.	Student	11	11%
5.	Social Worker	10	10%
6.	Shopkeeper	5	5%
7.	Driver	3	3%
8.	Tailor	3	3%
9.	Carpenter	4	4%
10.	Lecturer	5	5%
11.	Pathwari	6	6%
12.	Advocate	6	6%
	TOTAL	100	100%

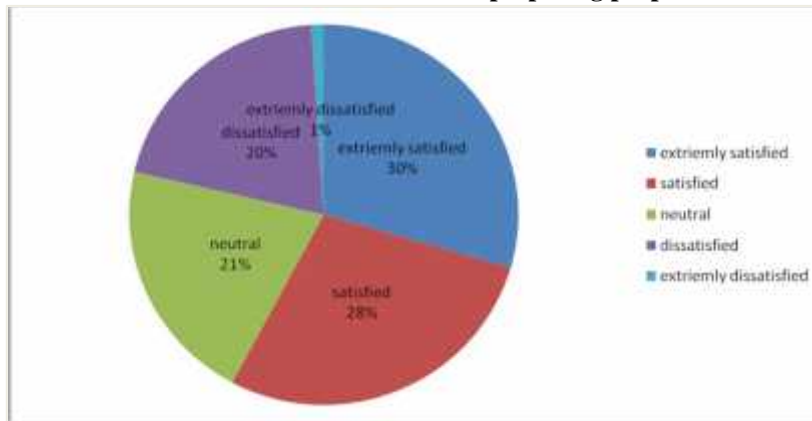
Data analysis

S.NO	Particulars	Peoples
1	Number of people Dead	300
2	Number of people Missing	87
3	Number of people Injured	25
4	Number of people Displaced	550000
5	Number of people non displaced (minor shelter damaged)	231361

Table shows the government record how many causality occurred during the flood September 2014 in Jammu and Kashmir. According to government record 300 people dead, 87 missing, 25 injured, 550000 displaced, 231361 minor shelters damaged. The major damage in rajori district 44 members dead and 25 were missing when a marriage party perished after their bus got washed away, and 254 deaths occurred in five districts of Kashmir valley, Srinagar, Anantnag, Bandipora, Budgam, and Kolgam. The above five districts of Kashmir valley had near about 60,000,0 lack population, 55,000,00 lacks people were displaced due the flood including rajori district in Jammu region 231361 lacks minor shelter damaged majority oceanic damage in district Srinagar and District Kolgam.



Role of social workers in preparing people for flood



Conclusion

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