

A Health Care Provider's Role in Flood Disaster Management: A qualitative study

Mr. Vishal Alvert, Research Scholar, Malwanchal University, Indore

Prof. Dr. Anu V Kumar, Research Supervisor, Malwanchal University, Indore

Introduction

One of the most catastrophic and frequent natural catastrophes is flooding. These catastrophic floods have had a widespread impact on people's lives. It has a detrimental effect on a country's economy in addition to the loss of life. Studies on the Health worker's involvement before, during, and after a catastrophe have been conducted in a number of countries, including India Eydal et al. (2016), examine the application of Health work in the context of five Nordic countries like Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. Hassan (2016), and researcher investigated the function of Health workers in the context of managing flood disasters in Indore.

Methodology

Due to the nature of the study's goals, a qualitative research strategy was necessary, and descriptive analysis was used to develop conclusions. Research of this kind facilitates the identification and characterization of the function that Health workers play in the recovery process in the wake of natural calamities like floods. Case studies were chosen as the major method of data collecting for this investigation. Researchers often use case studies as a tool for conducting in-depth examinations of certain Health systems. Researchers at the Central Disaster and Refuge Management Centre asked Health professionals and non-Health workers, "What are the roles of the Health workers in addressing flood disasters?" via in-depth interviews and focus groups. The Sample size was 1000 health workers working in Indore city.

Results

In the field of Health work disaster studies, the term "emergency management" refers to the administration of the catastrophic Health service system. This administration encompasses catastrophe organisations as well as the mass attack that comes after a tragedy. The goal of emergency management is to reduce the risk that catastrophes will strike and to strengthen the community's ability to withstand them by coordinating the use of available resources. In this particular scenario, the role of catalyst must be played by a Health worker. The Health worker plays a catalytic function in the process by acting as a source of inspiration and drive for further movement. The Health worker is the engine that drives change in client-based systems, and they achieve this by using a broad range of strategies. In other words, the Health worker is the agent of change.

The aftermath of the flood has continued to have a lasting effect on the people who live in the evacuation community for a very long time. The government of India is now formulating and practising an evacuation plan for the event of a flood in advance of the next storm.

As part of specialised search and rescue operations, the Health worker keeps an eye out for persons who may be in danger as a result of their physical, Health, economic, or

environmental surroundings, and the Health worker is on the watch for these individuals. In addition to this, Health workers analyse the elements that heighten the susceptibility of persons, communities, resources, and infrastructure to the adverse consequences of natural disasters such as floods. Protecting vulnerable members of society, such as children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, is one of the primary focuses of Health work. After a natural or man-made catastrophe, the people in the most need and who are at the greatest risk are often the first priorities for Health workers. Women and children, as well as the elderly and those with disabilities, are more susceptible to harm during an emergency; as a consequence, Health workers put forth more effort to ensure that these populations are safely evacuated. In the immediate aftermath of a catastrophe, many individuals are unable to flee their homes safely on their own. Therefore, it is quite essential that they get the right assistance at this time. The individual dietary, psychological, Health, environmental, emotional, protective, and housing requirements of each vulnerable group are taken into consideration by Health workers. This includes the group's overall surroundings. Volunteers will also be able to use a checklist that Health workers have created for them. Volunteers are prepared by Health workers to respond to the needs of vulnerable people and communities following a disaster by receiving education and training in a variety of areas, such as disaster issue simulations, disaster training and cross-training, the scope of practice, and certifications. Residents of Indore may have peace of mind knowing that their Health growth will be monitored and actively promoted as a direct consequence of the efforts put forth by the Health worker. A Health worker coordinated the efforts of a group of flood victims to assist one another in the process of recovery. Data on losses and damages provides an accurate picture of victims and losses, which enables government authorities or organisations to give assistance to individuals who are in need of it. On the other hand, it's likely that the residents in the area won't be able to get enough of it. In this scenario, it is likely required to carry out an evaluation of the danger of flooding through the cooperative efforts of stakeholders at the local, national, and international levels. In order to assist planners and policymakers in effectively delivering services, Health workers perform studies, research, and surveys to accurately forecast risk. This information is then used. Health workers who connect natural disaster survivors and other marginalised people with relief projects organised by local, national, and international organisations can be of great help to these populations. A Health worker's duties may include, but are not limited to, the following tasks and others like them: analysing a community's SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats); getting community members involved in the analysis; developing new resources through communication with the community and assessing existing ones; building and maintaining relationships with other organisations; and so on. However, these tasks are not the only ones that may fall under a Health worker's purview. Other duties may also fall into this category. Methods that are used by Health workers in the process of fund-raising Aspiring Health workers learn how to organise, build, and assist communities and people by integrating accessible and plentiful resources from inside and beyond the community. These resources might come from either within or outside the community. Donation gathering and fund-raising have long been very important aspects of Health work. It was nothing out of the ordinary when floods occurred in the early days of Indore history.

Conclusion

Following this, you will find an explanation of the methodology used in the research, as well as a description of the roles played by Health workers in the context of the flood disaster management in Indore. The terms "motivator," "advocate," "support group," "fundraising," "outreach," and "outreach" all apply to the roles of "evacuation," "search and rescue,"

"supervisor," and "volunteer," respectively, in the contexts of "Health service provider" and "community health professional." Also, the roles of "evacuation" and "search and rescue" are known as "outreach" and "outreach," respectively.

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