

A Study in Services Application of Social Workers in Earthquake Disaster

Dr. Gholam Reza Tajbakhsh

Assistant professor in Sociology, University of Grand Ayatollah Brojerdi, Brojerd, Iran

ABSTRACT

The earthquake caused a tsunami off the coast of Japan in 2011, however, that most of the damage. North-East, Japan, destroyed, thousands dead or missing, and hundreds of thousands homeless or evacuated. In addition, various electrical generators failed. Some older nuclear power stations and radioactive leak and explosion endangered. Workers fought for weeks to try and control the situation. Radioactive material is immediately displayed. We work tirelessly to save lives and to live your life. This is a huge rescue and relief efforts were. Contributions from all sides given the scale of destruction now, the demand is low for the reconstruction of the earthquake-stricken people. Damage in different areas and practical help to people who live in rural and urban areas. We need to rebuild schools and hospitals, and rebuilding our public infrastructure. We need to teach, learn, and prepare for future disasters.

A series of economic programs for the rehabilitation and restoration of livelihoods. Qualified social workers in these programs and services to help people in earthquake-stricken areas of investigation. Earthquakes, tsunamis and other natural and man-made forms, appears to be increasing in frequency.

This paper explores the challenges and opportunities for social work in the project from the perspective of system design. In addition, the need for professionals, especially foreigners, are worthy of respect and cultural sensitivity.

KEYWORDS: Earthquake, Disasters, Social Work, hazards.

1. INTRODUCTION

Accidents caused profound changes in their environment. Faces and different people react to them differently. In natural disasters, loss of loved ones, relatives and property. Most importantly, psychologically, they lose faith in the fact that certain texture and sense of life. Fabric of everyday existence is torn away to show the death and survival is precarious. For survivors, including breach of peace.

It is what it deserves. So they deal with the question of self-esteem and anxiety. The earthquake was the worst natural disaster in 50 years. Almost all options are affected by the disaster. Migration area was destroyed. The earthquake had a severe impact on livelihoods need heavy loss of livestock in the region are the main source of livelihood. The estimated loss in the face of intermittent, widespread feelings of disempowerment and vulnerability among the people there. Mobilize people to share the grief of the people of Gujarat. As a major statement of human solidarity, help and support poured in from around the world. However, the immediate impact of disaster recovery to address the issue of long-term rehabilitation. However, the people in the earthquake-stricken areas have shown more flexibility in dealing with this great fortune and great courage, they need help and assistance in rebuilding your life. People cope with the effects of natural disasters and hazards throughout history and in every part of the world are.. For the first time, all of these issues were discussed in a comparative and global perspective. A key question was whether, in the light of national or cultural idiosyncrasies can detect events.

Management of Earthquake

Historically, social workers help (Webster, 1995) is involved. However, in social work research and documentation center (museum & Murty, 1996).

This paper examines the role of social workers in disaster situations. It is based on experience. Disaster in the community. As a result, human services to address the various needs of a complex situation, for whatever reason (Becker, 1997) emerged, they returned to their bases after completing their tasks. However, the care of the human consequences of a disaster begins.

Provide a more accurate account of the damage assessment of rehabilitation needs, and the large-scale engineering and construction strategies formed. Social impact assessment: the assessment of the social impact of the earthquake in a long time.

This provides a measure of the level of vulnerability of households and communities to help communities cope with and recover from the disaster. Participation of the private sector and the government, private sector and non-governmental organizations dealing with the many challenges of rebuilding recognizes. Extensive collaboration with key institutions, civil society, based on mutual trust and relationships is an integral feature of the rehabilitation program. Construction of the center of resistance and the risk of encouraging the government to actively promote the construction of earthquake resistant technology. Information about the different packages of rights and protections. Government to elected representatives, the media, universities, rehabilitation programs through development and education. Emphasis on community development and community empowerment and gender: a strong component of community development and community integration Rehabilitation programs. Reconstruction programs in place within the development and empowerment. It also recognizes the importance of women's participation.

Logical Characterization of the region

In present day geology of software available in the market to geological mapping of the area. This software is very useful in the implementation of the mapping is fast and accurate. Log in concert with the precision recorder GPS space ability MM is an example of igneous and metamorphic rocks, safer than those who are not in the basement Alluvial sand and soil is loamy. Different materials behave differently in response to the seismic vibrations of different frequencies. More vibration than hard bedrock material inappropriate floor. Therefore a sensitive area earthquake hazards should be portrayed, it is available to the decision-maker to use the land. Aerial photogrammetry, remote sensing and mapping identified the huge potential. Now it is possible to map inaccessible areas via satellite. Structural preferences of future earthquakes show the giving enough information this is a map of the area of prevention and control is also helpful.

Social workers as conflict mediator

The tension between local governments and parents to reach boiling point. Surface fissures between the bass. Focal depth of 8 km from the main earthquake and aftershocks of this earthquake can be estimated.

Rehabilitation

The number of residents living in multi-story buildings will be asked to design a new home, new town planning legislation, regulations, development, and reduce the floor space index. Although the changes in society and in decision-situ construction, new homes and renovations in the new rules accelerate development inevitably lead to the development of urban places. Packing for the City provides a number of incentives for the development of the city and the urban landscape better. In some cities, the new housing choices made by a government organization, can benefit urban infrastructure have been expanded and updated. However, the construction in the city has been driven. Construction of organizational stakeholders.

Community Development

Full reconstruction of the earthquake and the service is critical to creating a sense of well-being in communities. The program, however, the opportunity to promote the restructuring of social services in health, education, women's development and use. Provide better social support through initiatives in health, education and other social services, with special focus on women, empowering people to rebuild their lives.

The most destructive forces of nature

In many cases, without any warning, the most feared and unpredictable natural phenomena occur. Globally, on average, two earthquakes of magnitude 8 is known to occur each year. Active area is surrounded by Iran. Regularly on all sides of an earthquake is felt. But the capital Tehran lucky enough to avoid the occurrence of a large earthquake in this century. Tehran in 1830 by an earthquake shook.

Role of Social Work

Do the social workers involved in emergencies is acceptable. Dealing with crisis counseling, Stewart (1989) in issues related to the sale of the social work community. Traditionally, the low social status that is associated with failure.

Those who work with disaster survivors must deal with the deficit. However, in an emergency, people may be social workers, approach or accept your help. These efforts after the Lockerbie disaster (1988), despite the tragic circumstances of residents, social work do not understand and are aware of the stigma attached to the use of social services to the argument. These reactions are controlled by Iran.

First, basic training to enable them to meet the needs of individuals, families and groups concerned. Second, many social workers who have some knowledge and experience in crisis intervention, loss and family dynamics. Fourth, working in a wide range of organizations, including hospitals, schools, public and private, and social work, social workers can easily contact to become a valuable support network. Participate in the formation of such a network to facilitate professional, comprehensive emergency relief, it is. The network is based on formal and informal relationships between members are professionals who know and trust each other. When this is the case, even sensitive and confidential information can be exchanged, formally and informally, within the network. A social worker may be in an area / partners and their contact with the partner family has been it is important for social workers to help us collect and share personal concerns and worries. They also support each other when social workers to help them feel anxious and depressed.

Food and materials and registration requirements for victims of federal officers. 3. Preventing severe mental and physical problems. This includes treatment for survivors, including a variety of counseling, grief counseling and relief, for example, after consultation between therapists and patients to health centers. 4. Prevent individuals, families, groups, organizations and communities are breaking. These include housing, information and support to individuals and families who are homeless, surviving the loss of interest in life, and a sense of helplessness and hopelessness, coordination and organization of groups, organizations and communities effectively. 5. Intervention for minor and major system changes to improve customer convenience.

Study of social workers involved in relief

The social worker's interest in and attention given to a person, helping abilities, attitude, and responsibility for dealing with matters and knowledge of how to do things contribute to a client feeling safe. In using situational supporting skills, a social worker gives clients the opportunity to describe the disaster and confirms his or her description of it. These descriptors of disaster become narratives that in the retelling can help alleviate or prevent stress and post-traumatic stress disorder. (Brammer, 1993). During the 1999 earthquake in Taiwan almost 60 percent of social workers were involved in disaster aid and most of them participated in relief efforts with limited training (Yueh, 2003).

Operation modes of social work practice involved in disaster relief

Mitigate social ethics (bases that aid should be given) in terms of natural disasters through a case study of public reactions to the activities of the Red Cross has been paid. Many people support the base of the "need" for distributing disaster aid. Concepts that do not support people ever to palliate the distribution, but in some cases, with some populations, mitigate expected to reinforce the status quo.

In the early days after the earthquake, the local people were involved in the decision making process and support network was already available. Growing and packing. However, in the space of a few minutes, the physical capital of Bam was destroyed and the people were dependent on others to help them. It is true that the immediate needs of earthquake survivors are not due to poor people around the affected area fast food relief items to meet claims and. Due to the poor construction of buildings in Bam, there are few human survivors, however, inadequate tents and blankets to protect them from the severe cold of winter there. After donating tents arrived, but many preferred to survivors among the debris of their former homes remain safe from plunder. The key ingredients of social capital, trust, reciprocity and mutual relations are already in the city become less apparent in both the micro of People in this stage Paul survivors with those in a position to help out the bass were needed. One week after the earthquake struck the. Community outreach efforts are still not fully organized and coordinated a task that should have been done by the governor of Kerman region.

Politics and the victims

A social worker tells a client, 'It is arduous for you to adjust to grief and mourn the loss of your family dead members, but you can sustain grief and loss well' (Eghlima, 2003 P: 243).

The level and nature of compensation was determined, there are many options for a bit, but the claim as possible. Any claim was time-consuming, and involves a large number of documents and numerous trips to various government offices. The amount available for distribution as the level of corruption that surrounded her as they were great.

Consoling others is an ancient and helpful approach to bereavement. This skill is especially useful for clients who believe in religious duties and the afterlife. A social worker may call upon religious leaders to assist them in this task. Religious communication can be among the best tools for dealing with grief reactions and helping clients to feel reassured, empowered and reactivated (Goudarzi, 2004).

Suggestions

Natural disasters such as hurricanes and earthquakes occur frequently, and are even worse an important concept in the channel in order to reduce the sources and consequences of stress exposure. Support initiatives aimed at post-traumatic stress or provide additional personnel, resources, or reduce the size of the organization is to reduce stress. Programs and interventions to help individual employees, monitoring and more effective pre-employment screening policy may sound.

It is suggested that teachers devote one or two parts of their curriculum (about 15-20 sessions) to discuss disaster funeral provider may apply. In addition, students must also practice this type of social work and an emphasis on providing opportunities to work through some issues related to disaster relief operations.

Conclusions

Exposure to a traumatic event, creating a rapport between the staff and rescue teams of mental health social workers and team managers. Identifying stressors at work culture can be saved and will facilitate coalition building. Limited is engaged in emergency response and rescue training. Disaster assistance programs in social work education at the university level. Thus, the number of social workers is less than the number of trained social workers was involved in this work. Social work educators in India and other developing countries, yet it has a special focus on disaster interventions.

REFERENCES

- Ahmadi, H, (2004), The Role of Education in Decreasing the Problems of Earthquake.
- Banerjee, M.M. and O.F. Gillespie, (1994), Linking Disaster Preparedness and Organizational Response Effectiveness', *Journal of Community Practice* 1(3): 129–42.
- Brammer, L.M, (1993), *the Helping Relationship: Process and Skills*, trans. P. Karkia.
- Chen, S.C, (2000), *the Strategies of Social Assistance Welfare Services*.
- Cooke, M, (1993), The Newcastle Lord Mayor's Newcastle Earthquake Appeal, *Disaster Aid of the 921 Earthquake, Community Development Journal* 90(4): 19–30.
- Dodds, S. & E. Nuehring, (1996), *a Primer for Social Work Research on Disaster*.
- Dufka, C.L, (1988), *the Mexico City Earthquake Disaster*, *Social Casework Journal*.
- Eghlima, M, (2003), *Social Case Work*, Tehran, Danzheh Publications.
- Family Well-Being Association, ROC, (2003), *921 Earthquake' (1999)*, in C.C. Yueh
- Figley CR, Kleber RJ: *Beyond the "Victim": Secondary Traumatic Stress*. In: Kleber.
- Gillespie, O.F, (1991), *Coordinating Community Resources in T.E. Drabek and G.J.*
- Goudarzi, M, (2004), *the Biggest Quakes of Iran and the World*, *Journal of Culture and Research* 134(10): 55–67.

- Janson, L.C, (2000), *Social Work Practice: A Generalist Approach*, trans. M.H. Bzargani, Tehran, Allameh Tabatabai Publications.
- Phifer, J.F. and F.H. Norris, (1989), 'Psychological Symptoms in Older Adults Following Natural Disasters: Nature, Timing, Duration, and Course', *Journal of Gerontology* 44(6): 207–17.
- Sadrolsadat, S.J, (2005), 'a Study of General Situation of Survivors after the Bam Earthquake', *Quarterly Journal of Social Work* 5(2): 41–50.
- Seroka, C.M., C. Knapp, S. Knight, C.R. Siemon & S. Starbuck, (1986), 'a Comprehensive Program for Post-disaster Counseling', *Social Casework Journal* 67(1): 37–44.
- Shahar, I.B, (1993), 'Disaster Preparation and the Functioning of a Hospital Social Work Department during the Gulf War', *Journal of Social Work in Health Care* 18(3/4): 147–59.
- Sundet, P. and J. Mermelstein, (1996), 'Predictors of Rural Community Survival after Natural Disasters: Implications for Social Work Practice', *Journal of Social Service Research* 22(1): 57–70.
- Webster, S.A, (1995), 'Disasters and Disaster Aid', *Encyclopedia of Social Work*, Vol. I, 19th edn. Washington, DC: NASW.
- Wenger, O.E, (1978), 'Community Responses to Disasters: Functional and Structural Alternations', in F.L. Quarantelli (ed.) *Disasters: Theory and Research*, pp. 17–47. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.
- Yueh, C.C, (2003), 'Social Workers' Involvement in Taiwan's 1999 Earthquake Disaster Aid: Implications for Social Work Education', *Online Journal of Social Work and Society* 1(1): 1–22.
- Zakour, M.J, (1996), 'Disaster Research in Social Work', *Journal of Social Service Research* 22(1): 7–25.