

RF/DM-3/LAT-1c/SUDHA Maharashtra-Karnataka 21/10/93. Collected
A Brief Note on the Earthquake, at Selected
(1c) from Newspaper and NGO Reports. (1/10/93 to 18/10/93.

The disaster that ^{happened} affected the western Maharashtra, ~~and~~ ^{Marathwada} ~~and~~ ^{of} states parts of Maharashtra & Karnataka ~~on~~ ⁱⁿ the early hours of 30th Sept. 1993. Morning has the gloomy distinction of fourth largest disaster of in the last decade. Coming in a decade termed by the UN as Reduction of Natural Disasters, it shows the inadequacy and of our disaster management system. Various theories put forward to account for this calamity in the safe haven of the Deccan plateau range from faults in the natural ~~system~~ ^{geology}, geological structure to the ^{revenge of nature} ~~disasters~~ ^{to} brought by man to on her.

This brief note is intended as a preparatory text for the volunteers of S'love, who are willing to ^{do relief} work in the disaster affected areas. Salient points from various newspapers and situational reports by the NGOs working in the disaster affected area ~~have been~~ highlighted to answer some questions have been collated to highlight - where & when the disaster occurred; what are its effects; who and how many are affected; and ~~the~~ ^a list of NGOs working there.

When the event occurred?

On In the early hours of 30th Sept. 1993, Western and Marathwada regions of Maharashtra & few districts of Karnataka ~~was~~ experienced the tremors. Worst disaster of earthquake. Tremors were also felt in some of the neighbouring states. Around 81 villages suffered from the disaster in varying districts.

1. The two Maharashtra districts - Latūr & Osmanabad faced the nature's fury in most unkindliest manner. Measuring 6.5 on the Richter scale, the catastrophe came in waves from 3:56 am to 7:48 am. Nearly 80% of the population of this area are feared dead, who were caught unaware during sleep.
2. The tremors experienced in Karnataka measured 4.9 on the Richter scale. Though of moderate intensity, it left a trail of destruction - killing 12, damaging nearly ~~500~~ thousand houses and causing many injuries.
3. The aftershocks of the major have been of moderate intensity, causing no major damages. However, ~~but~~ the continuance of tremors, as late as 10th Oct. 1993 has led to severe panic created a panicky situation among the survivors.
4. The rains which started lashing from

? 11th Oct-1993 has further aggravated the situation. Floods have taken its own toll, especially in Karnataka.

How Many Affected?

The conservative estimates put the death toll at 10,000 plus. However, unofficial figures ~~and~~ estimates are put at ^{as} 30,000 and above. About 1.5 lakh ~~persons~~ ^{people} have been affected by this disaster.

Why so many Deaths?

± Deaths have been unusually high because in spite of not so great shock because:

- (i) people were caught unaware as they were sleeping when the disaster occurred.
- (ii) The ^{main} material used for building the houses in these areas are stones, the collapse of which contributed to the deaths.
- (iii) Perhaps, the apathy of the civil authorities combined with the complacency of geologists also contributed for ~~many~~ an increase in the number of dead.

WHERE?

~~The areas affected by the disaster.~~

The areas which experienced earthquakes on ~~that~~ 30th Sept. 1993 cover the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka, TN, AP, Pondy, Goa and Kerala. However, the disaster had its major impact on ~~the~~ some parts of Maharashtra & Karnataka. This was because, the epicentre of the earthquake was at — a few — kms from ~~Latur~~ the district of Latur. The worst-affected regions are:

- (i) ~~(a)~~ Western & Marathwada regions of Maharashtra. Latur & Osmanabad districts were the most-affected ~~as~~ areas. The little village Killari in the district of Latur and ~~228~~ ^{some} villages in Unarga taluk, district of Osmanabad were almost completely razed down. At least 25 villages, including ~~the~~ the little village Killari, in district of Latur ~~are~~ ^{were} almost completely razed down. An estimated population of 25000 ~~is~~ are feared dead in this bite only.

- (ii) In the state of Karnataka, the ~~the~~ Indi taluk of Bijapur district had to bear the maximum brunt of the disaster. Loni B.K and its neighbouring villages of Unrani, Hattalli, Dhoolbhed & Chadachona were severely hit. In ~~this~~ this district alone 8 lives were claimed

and nearly every house was destroyed.

The other affected districts in Karnataka were Raichur, Gulbarga & Bidar. Another 4 lives were claimed in these areas.

An estimated the number of houses destroyed has been estimated as 2000.

Damages / Disette.

The urgent needs of the affected populace are ^{food, clothing,} housing, sanitation & drainage facilities. Salvaging the ~~re~~ remains of the belongings is also necessary. Providing temporary shelters, which may become ~~the~~ long term shelters, 6 months to one year, using standard material is ~~urgently~~ needed. necessary. This is ~~is~~ all the more important ~~be~~ in view of the rains & coming winter season.

Provisions for ~~potable~~ water is also needed. People are severely traumatized.

No. of disabled has not been identified. 470
Prevalence of ~~EBs~~ like scabies - 6 cases reported in 17/18 in Kullari, Hoster, Holi, Makk Makk, Mangalore, Nandurda of Amara.
→ Skin infections

bad & labor districts.

What relief has been provided?

The immediate response for help from the govt & NGOs to take up relief operations has been tremendous. International help ~~is~~ has ^{also} poured in. However, there reports suggest that there is an evident lack of trying help reaching the interior villages. The work of army has been very successful in salvaging the dead bodies & relieving the dead. However, the apathy of civil authorities is not ruled out. ~~At least 11 villages have~~ It is reported that all 1-11 villages had received no aid till ~~a~~ even after a week after the disaster. Government's policy has also not been clear. And there is ~~an~~ urgent need for specialist doctors and medical materials like syringes & sutures. A centre operating money has also been commissioned.

What is ~~is~~ in Need?

- (i) Providing potable water facilities.
- (ii) Building putting up shelters which can help the people to withstand the rains & coming winter season.
- (iii) Help in harvesting the standing crops of Bajra, Jowar & Mustard. And so also in rabi sowing in ^{up} another week. Due to deaths, manpower is in need.
- (iv) To help the traumatised people and the disabled.

Volags working for Relief.

1. OXFAM-initiated NGO Coordinating Council. It has around 50 groups & organisations under its umbrella.
~~Dr. Lohia of Manavlok.~~
Chairman - Dr. Lohia of Manavlok.
 2. Red Cross of India.
 3. CHAI.
 4. Various wide-ranging groups like Shiva Sena & LSS (who are prominent), Jain Sangh, Citizens groups from all over the country, labour unions like the Srana Tevi Sanghatana & Chhatisgarh Mukti Morcha.
 5. A joint committee of ICSS, VMS & is based in Gulbarga.
 6. K S C R I Relief Committee.
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* ~~The very important need & required~~

^{long}
* The affected populace need ~~more~~ to interact more with empathic individuals than sympathetic. It is the numbness after shock that a victim This is necessary to help the disaster affected persons who, coming out of the initial daze, slowly realise the magnitude of loss and the implications of it. For, no idea is there of the social, psychological & cultural displacement of the disaster.

Damage / Disease.

1. Housing, Sanitation. Trauma care should ~~The number of people~~

* The disaster affected areas are full of traumatised people. Trauma care ^{The no. of disabled are} needs urgent attention. The housing, ^{not to be identified.} Sanitation facilities are badly needed. There is much disorganisation in the relief work that is being undertaken. The Government's policy is not clear on rehabilitation. And predictably, interior villages have been left out of relief work. As many as 11 villages are reported to have received no aid, especially food. There is also an urgent need for taking up the harvesting the standing crops - jowar, bajra & sunflower. And rabi sown in the coming week. Due to deaths, there is a lack of able bodied men, who can take up this work.

Where.

The areas affected by the disaster. ~~the~~ cover ^{the} states of Maharashtra, Karn, TN, AP, Pondy, Goa & Kerala. However, the worst affected regions are:

- (1) Western & Marathwada regions of Maharashtra. Latur & Osmanabad districts were ~~nearby~~ ^{together} constitute the major ~~for~~ part of the affected areas. The little village of Killari in district Latur and the 228 villages in a Mungwa taluk, Osmanabad district suffered were nearly razed down. More than

25,000 are feared dead. At least 25 destroyed villages of these 2 districts are almost completely

- 2) Bijapur district of ~~Maharashtra~~ Karnataka was the one worst hit by the earthquake. The other districts are Raichur, Bidar & Gulbarga.

Loni B.K. and the neighbouring villages of Murrani, Hattali, Dhoolked & Chadochana are ~~the~~ were of severely hit Indi taluk, Bijapur district were severely hit. About 12 people ~~has~~ claimed 12 lives & has damaged 2000 houses.

1. ~~The major disaster was.~~

1. ~~The worst disaster took was 0.~~

1. The two districts of Latur and Osmanabad were the worst affected. ~~Totally 62 villages were severely affected.~~ Areas. The earthquake which shook

there on 30 Sept. 1993 measured 6.5 on the Richter scale. However the catastrophe came in waves from 3:56 am to 7:48 am. Nearly 80% of the population were feared dead.

2. 3. The aftershocks of the major tremor has been ~~no~~ of moderate intensity and have caused no major damages. However, the continuance of tremors as late as 10 — Sept. 1993 has led to much fear & rumor.

2. The tremors experienced in the state of Karnataka measured 4.9 on Richter scale. Though of moderate intensity, it left a trail of destruction - killing 12, damaging nearly a thousand