



Natural Disaster Management

Kiran Yadav

Department of Zoology, M .P. Govt. P.G. College, Hardoi, U.P., India

ABSTRACT

Disaster can be simply termed as a sudden incident or happening which can be either natural or man-made and can potentially cause damage to the surroundings or loss of human life. Disaster management aims to the impact of natural and man-made calamities by designing and planning efficient ways to tackle them. It comprises ensuring better control of the situation, its immediate evolution, calling up required medical aids and transports, supplying drinking and food sources, among others and during the whole process, protecting the surroundings from more harm and keeping the law fullness. A natural disaster is a major event caused by the natural process of the earth, contains of floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and other geological process. A natural disaster causes loss of life or property damage, and leaves some economic damage. Climate related disasters are increasing impacting people's wellbeing and their livelihoods, which mean that these disasters hinder sustainable development. Disaster risk reduction measures therefore need to be a central part of the sustainable development framework and vice versa. Sustainable development and disaster mitigation are closely interlinked. The loss of natural resources, vulnerability to climate change impacts is by a lack of urban development controls and land use planning.

Keywords: Natural Disaster, Earthquakes, Volcanic eruptions and Natural resources.

INTRODUCTION

Disaster management and sustainable development is one of the key components of disaster management is prevention and mitigation. This is only possible if the development activities like construction agriculture are done keeping sustainability in mind. The disaster which occurs from time to time either naturally or by man-made reasons. A disaster has been a progressive or sudden, natural or human caused occurrence which causes or threatens to cause death, injury or disease, damage to properly infrastructure or the environment, or disruption of the life of a community (White, 1974). Disaster as a sudden adverse or unfortunate extreme event which causes great damage to human beings as well as plants and animals. Natural disaster can make anything happen from fires to floods.

Natural Disasters

Natural Disasters are naturally occurring physical phenomena caused either by rapid or slow onset events that have immediate impacts on human health and secondary impacts causing further death and suffering (Cuny, 1994).

These disasters can be geophysical (Earthquake, landslides, Tsunamis and volcanic activity) Hydrological (Avalanches and floods) Climatologically.

Man- Made Disasters

When the disasters are due to carelessness of human or mishandling of dangerous equipment they are called man-made disasters. Common examples of these disasters are train accidents, aeroplane crashes collapse of building, bridges, mines and tunnels (Burton et al., 1993). The Bhopal gas tragedy was most devastating chemical accident in history, wherever thousands of people died due to release of toxic gas methyl isocyanate (MIC).

Disaster Management

In recent years, remarkable achievements have been made in disaster prevention and mitigation, significantly reducing the associated risk and loss. Disaster management in the framework within which communities reduce vulnerability to hazardous and cope with disasters the management of disasters tends to require some combination of activity from individual and household, organization local or hire levels of government (National Governors' Association, 1979). The outcome of emergency management is to prevent disasters and where this is not possible to reduce their harmful impacts (Jain and Nigam, 2000).

Disaster Relief

The provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduces health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected (Briggs, Brinsfield, 2003).

CONCLUSION

Natural disasters are very much part of the natural cycles. But accelerated changes in demographic and economic trends disturb the balance between the ecosystem and leading to increased frequency and the negative impact of disaster. In India the main objective of disaster management to reduce or avoid the potential loss which may be caused due to a hazard or disaster.

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Corresponding author: Dr. Kiran Yadav, Department of Zoology, M.P. Govt. P.G. College, Hardoi, U.P., India
Email: yshikha885@gmail.com