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Dr. Kanwar Bhan

Associate Professor,

Department of Geography,

Pt. C.L. Sharma Govt. College,

Karnal, Haryana, India

Evaluation and assessment of natural disasters and its mitigation

Dr. Kanwar Bhan

Abstract

India is important country in the world which is currently facing the problem of natural disaster. The geographical extent of India is so vast and it experiences a variety of weather phenomena. The population of India is increasing very fast and resources are coming under severe threat due to the increasing demand of people to fulfill their basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing. There are number of natural disasters occurring throughout the world and influencing the life of people. The irrational habits and behavior of human being have greatly changed the natural landscape into the cultural landscape and consequent to which the rapid pace of natural resources exploitation increased manifold in recent years. The efforts are going on at local and national level to control the impact of natural disasters in maintaining the ecological balance and the conservation of natural resources to be attained with the application of traditional and mechanical methods despite that the pace of natural disasters has been increased in unprecedented manner. The Short term and long term planning program needs to be in the core of the management of natural resources in order to control and conserve them in a judicious manner and to evolve the strategy how efficiently our natural resources may be protected and managed. It is the need of the hour that how we can maintain balance between the natural resource health and there utilization to fulfill the needs of our population.

Keywords: Severe, exploitation, unprecedented, efficiently, mechanical

Introduction

India is very much committed to control the impact of natural disasters with the proper adoption of national and international conventions messages and steps are taken to control the depletion of natural resources. It is so much important that in the present scenario it is necessary to adopt and implement the precautionary measures at large to analyze the corresponding impact of natural disaster on the human being. It is also important to note that if the impact of natural disaster would not be monitored and evaluated, there will be tremendous damage to our humanity. The process of awareness among the people about the impact of devastation of natural resources upon the livelihood of human being is point of discussion today and the world community should come together to fight the destruction of natural disaster reason being that there is no international boundary of the impact of natural disaster in the world. There has become the threat of existence of human life on the earth surface in recent years so that the natural disasters are occurring more frequently and with more severity.

The natural disasters are influencing comparatively more the developing countries which are more vulnerable due to the non availability of technology and trained workforce and the level of awareness among the people is lowest. The impact of natural disasters may be minimized with some sort of knowledge what have create work force to spread the instructions in the society that what have to be done or not before and after the occurrence of natural disasters and their related mitigation measures. It has been found that more people have been died due to the unawareness about the basic information of different disaster to save their life. In India, there is a large number of natural disasters occurred in the form of cyclone, drought, floods, landslide, earthquakes and some sorts of man-made disasters are also occurred examples stamped and terrorism. In India, the disasters are responsible to become a cause of death of more and more people because we have not learnt much lesson from the past disasters and we ignore and forget after some time that there may come again in more devastating manner and people do not interested to improve the level of competency and mitigation measures. The Natural disasters require multi pronged approach to control them and its technical knowhow is more desirable in its management. Another important factor which is more important in the disaster management is the disaster responses which involve the response from the administration and civil society as well as the National and international community in the relief and rehabilitation programs.

Corresponding Author:

Dr. Kanwar Bhan

Associate Professor,

Department of Geography,

Pt. C.L. Sharma Govt. College,

Karnal, Haryana, India

It has seen that whenever the natural disaster has been occurred that area requires immediate attention in terms of relief, rehabilitation, and security and to bring the people in the mainstream with the help from our society.

Discussion of the problem

In the present research paper, it has been pointed out that the natural disasters occurred throughout the world with great extent and bringing more damage and destruction to the society. In this paper, it has been tried to evaluate and analyze that why the natural disasters are taking the dangerous course of destruction and the role and contribution of human being in their occurrence and control of the natural disasters. The features associated with the present and future courses of human being play a very important role in the conservation of natural disasters. The scenario of natural disasters has been changing very fast at local and national level and the populations are putting more pressure upon the natural resources. Consequent to which, the threat of occurrence of natural disasters has been increased manifolds and the sustainability index of the natural disasters must be considered on the priority basis by the society and our government machinery.

Objectives of the study

The major objective of the present study work mainly is related to find out the problem of disaster management which is prevalent throughout the world and its impact and magnitude are increasing very fast with the rapid destruction of natural resources and population growth rate. In the last century, the whole world population has been experienced the impacts of disaster manifold and its pressure upon the natural sources has increased so much which seems beyond the control of natural resource base. The efforts are made to control the numerous natural resources destruction with the proper application of controls measures that are depending upon the availability and its feasibility. The developed and developing countries have different economic development scenario and the level of technological innovation. In India, the natural resources like agriculture forest, ocean and land resources are utilized in an irrational manner and causing tremendous loss to our natural resources and the natural resource base has been declining very fast. Its main cause the growth of population of the country is very high and the cause of livelihood has been under threat. The government are making sincere efforts to control the population growth and enhancing the efficiency of natural resources with the improvement of technology and conservation of precious natural resources.

In the light of the above discussion, the following objectives have been taken into account in the present research work

1. The natural resources to be protected and utilized in a sustainable manner.
2. There should be efficient application of technology in the conservation and utilization of natural resources.
3. The mass awareness is so essential to protect and save the natural resources for present as well as our future requirement.
4. The stakeholders interest to be adopted in composite and integrated manner in the management of natural sources and proper evaluation of destruction of natural resources is important.
5. The sharing of technology between developed and

developing countries to be taken on priority so that the word resources benefit may be equally available to the whole community irrespective of international boundary.

6. The Standard operating procedure (SOP) to be followed in the making of plan and policies in geographical area that may produce better result for conservation of our natural resources.
7. The area specific approach in the management of natural resources may prove better that a problem may be evaluated in an extensive manner and better policies may be drafted.
8. The continuous up gradation in the technology to be taken on priority so that better results may be achieved and proper interpretation maybe carried out.

India as a case study in natural disasters scenario

The India meteorological department is solely responsible for forecasting and warning of cyclonic phenomenon that may occur at any place. In this process, the satellite imageries are acts as better tool in providing better results to forecast the accurately and most sophisticatedly about the phenomena of cyclone in recent years. The large scale destruction of property and human lives maybe saved. So that large number of people may be relocated and evacuated to safer places before the onset of disasters.

The situation of flood in a monsoon country is very important that every year large number of people have to lost their life and huge property have been destroyed due to flood disaster. During the flood, the stagnation of water with the continuous rainfall or overflow of river channels creates havoc in the flood affected area. In India, every year thousands of people have to lost their life due to severe floods and corresponding the after effects of the floods such as malaria and influenza etc.

In the same way, the condition of drought is also responsible to the loss of life that people could not find water for drinking and agriculture fields are dried out due to the absence of water for irrigation and reservoirs are dried up that situation is most prevalent in major parts of India prominently in the Deccan trap and Central India.

The phenomenon of earthquake is as vital as it is responsible for creating problem to the people. In the earthquake prone area, the building has been collapsed and river channels changed their courses and cracks are occurred in the earth surface and the lives of the people interrupted very much. The Himalayan mountain system and Ganga Yamuna plain are situated in active earthquake zones where the earthquakes occurred very frequently. The earthquake prone areas are properly mapped out and norms and laws to be followed in the construction of building and roads that remains the guidelines for the people as well as for our policymakers.

In the broad vision program of natural disaster management, it has been emphasized that natural disaster mitigation measures, mapping of frequent losses from disasters, environmental degradation, proper planning of specific area are thrust fields in order to draft the policies to spread message among the people in order to save their life and property as well. The role of effective communication, internet based technology, insurance, policies, community participatory approach and legal provision to check the violation of norms in the conservation of natural resources.

Results and Conclusion

In this course of the study, it has been felt that the natural disaster are occurred with the natural induced systems and man economic activities are transforming the earth surface in the natural resources exploitation process. It seems that natural disaster occurrences is not possible to control to occur that it is beyond the capacity of human being, but the conservation of natural resources with the scientific approach in resource management may be more helpful in the disaster management. It is proven facts that man certainly reduce the severity of disaster with the wise advises in general and particular-

1. Be ready with the emergency material kits that may be needed before and after the natural disaster.
2. More thrust upon the natural resource conservation such as forestation, water resources, and prepress SOP with simple language.
3. Strict risk reduction measures, economic support, information sharing canter to the proximity of disaster prone areas.

So it is not a short term and half hearted matter, it should be dealt with team of experts and administrative alertness to save the life of people in a very fast priority basis. The laxity in dealing may happen huge loss to property and our vulnerable people (Children and Old Peoples), they requires holistic approach in management of natural disasters.

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