
NATURAL DISASTER AS A NATURE'S FURY POSING THREAT TO MANKIND AND DISASTER MITIGATION, RESCUE STEPS STRATEGIC ANALYSIS OF PRUDENT MITIGATION MEASURES

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Abstract: Natural disaster a regular phenomena of Nature playing an important role in rearranging and reconfiguration of natural entities so as to explore the new path ways, Innovating new resources and is part and parcel of nature's evolutionary process. Dinosaurs which dominated the earth in Jurassic period have been extinct owing to Natural disasters viz. Asteroid bombardment, Volcanic eruptions, Tsunamis, Earthquakes paving the way for Mammals in general and Man in particular to invade the present Cenozoic era therefore Nature's Natural disasters are for constructive purpose. But then as the technological strength of the modern man has taken a swift pace he started exploiting the resources for his selfish gains that disturbs the Nature's isotactic equilibrium consequently facing the Nature's fury with greatest intensity and induced by man made activities. It is said that Global warming might have led to el-ninno effect causing Drought in Russia, Floods in Australia in 2010. The paper enlist the top 10 Natural disasters in 2012-13 so as to stipulate the nature's aggression against the antagonistic tendencies of modern man. The paper discusses about the 2 phase activities embodied with proactive and late disaster management policies. Indian disaster approach and Institutional arrangements are also put forth. The paper extends it's communication pertaining to japan as a role model nation in effective disaster management. Finally the paper concludes with the holistic recommendations for the Global policy and institutional arrangements to counter the Natural disasters.

Key Words: Natural disaster, Cenozoic era, Global warming.

Introduction : Role of Natural disasters in Nature

Natural disaster is a calamity, catastrophe, mishap and is an adverse manifestation of Nature where in the implications of natural disaster exceeds the tolerance capacity of affected community. Natural disaster is a regular business of Nature which is part and parcel of Nature's Evolutionary process. Have been in existence since from the time immemorial may be even before the inception of life and continued after the origin of life and played a crucial role in evolution of life Jurassic period which is considered as Golden period of Dinosaurs. Later a cascading and culminated effects of Natural disasters in the form of Asteroid bombardment with earth, Volcanic eruptions that leads to the release of Ash into the atmosphere deterring the Herbivorous dinosaurs and eventually the Carnivorous forms by destructing their Food chain along with some other disasters like Tsunamis, Earth quakes leading to complete wipe out of dinosaurs from earth, Allowing the Mammals in general and Man in particular to explore the globe therefore the Nature's Natural disasters are for reconfiguration of Natural entities.

Natural disasters Vs Modern man- Modern man have evolved in 10.000 B.C from then he has been subjected to Natural disasters at regular intervals. As the technological strength of the modern man taken an extravagant pace he started exploiting the Natural resources for his selfish gains and following an antagonistic Principle to nature consequently liable to the Natural disasters with great intensity and damage therefore the recent extent of Natural disaster are mutated and are the manifestations of the modern man.

The paper tend to give certain examples that depicts the same.

1. Recent Uttarakhand disaster(Excess floods) is due to the misuse of resources by way of constructing unnecessary dams, Lavish tourism Misappropriate constructions along the bank of river Ganga and it's tributaries.
2. El-nino effect in 2010 causes drought in Russia, La-nina causing Floods in Australia both are induced by Global warming.
3. Excess mining and digging for minerals increased the incidents of Land sliding and earthquakes due to disturbance in isotactic equilibrium.

In 2012 to 2013 the top 10 Natural disasters reported across the globe.

1. Hurricane Sandy-Hits the New York in U.S,
2. Cyclone Nilam-Hits Tamil Nadu & Andhra Pradesh,
3. Philippines typhoon-Typhoon Bopha hits the southern island of Mindanao,
4. Myanmar earthquake,
5. Uttarakashi flash flood-Effecting the people of Char Dham Yatra,
6. Iran earthquake,
7. Assam floods-Flood caused due to breaches in the upper areas of river Brahmaputra,
8. Beijing flashflood,
9. Pakistan flood.
10. Indonesia earthquake.

Disaster Management strategy: Effective Disaster Management Strategy is accompanies with the 2 Phase activity.

Phase 1:Proactive and Prudent disaster mitigatory measures (Before the onset of Natural disaster).

- i. Mitigation measures-Collecting crucial information with the help of technological advancements for Ex:Tsunami warning system (Data buoy system).
- ii. Preparedness-Research activities(By involving key global players), Training &Awareness Programmes to the masses of Disaster prone areas.
- iii. Establishment of Disaster mitigation institutions and forces for ex:NDMA(National disaster management authority, NDRF(National disaster response force).
- iv. Dissemination of alert information in a decentralized fashion to the needy people.

Phase 2:Late Disaster rescue strategy (After the onset of Natural disaster)

- i. Effective Response by integrating key sectors-Government players-NGO'S-Civil

Society.

- ii. Effective Rehabilitation & Rescue.
- iii. Co-ordination between Center and states at National level and involvement of different nations across the globe in the way of help, philanthropism.

India's Disaster mitigation approach and institutional arrangements:

- A holistic and integrated approach will be evolved towards disaster management with emphasis on building strategic partnerships at various levels. The themes underpinning the policy
- Community centric DM, with effective planning embodying traditional knowledge of local people and appropriate implementation
- Holistic Capacity development in all domains.
- Consolidation of past initiatives and best disaster management practices.
- Cooperation with agencies at National and International levels.
- Multi-sectorial synergy.
- Establishment of institutions at national level-NDMA and forces like NDRF under the crown of National disaster management act 2005.

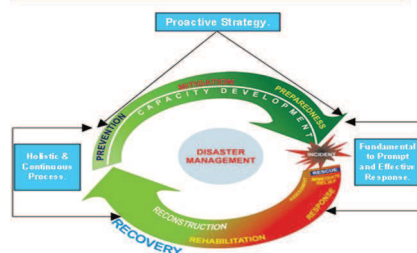
National level institutional arrangements and response force

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

The NDMA is the apex body for disaster management in India and is headed by the Prime Minister vested with the responsibility for laying down policies, plans and guidelines for DM and coordinating their enforcement and implementation for ensuring timely and effective response to disasters. The guidelines will assist the Central Ministries, Departments and States to formulate their respective DM plans.

National Disaster Response Force (NDRF): In order to be better equipped and an inanimate ability to face a threatening disaster situation or disasters/emergencies both natural and man-made there is a National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). The general superintendence, direction and control of this force shall be vested in and exercised by the NDMA. Presently, the NDRF comprises eight battalions and further expansion may be considered in due course. These battalions will be positioned at different locations as maybe required.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CONTINUUM



JAPAN as a role model in prudent planning with the aid of technology and committed administration working for the effective implementation of Disaster management plans.

I.1. Earthquake Early Warning (EEW) Information- EEW information announces the automatically estimated hypocenter, magnitude and seismic intensity quickly between several seconds to several tens of seconds before the start of severe shaking (S-wave) with detecting P-wave near the epicenter.

2. If EEW information concludes the earthquake seismic intensity 5 or over, it announces the names of areas where severe shaking (seismic intensity 4 or over) comes before severe shaking arrives (to citizens).

II. Utilization of Satellite technology for disaster management.

III. Building Earthquake proofing institutions-Schools, Hospitals, Houses, Buildings,

IV. Training, Awareness camps for the disaster preparedness among the masses.

Collaborations with global institutions and organizing conferences for the exchange of information.

Conclusion: Since Natural disaster is a global issue where in no part of the world is absolutely safe and free from the effect of natural disasters therefore there is a need for Integrated global policy and supportive machinery for the holistic planning and implementation some of the measures are as follows

1. Formulation of Global policy and Agenda, Institutions to counter Natural disasters
2. Technologically empowered nations have to exchange the information with the technically wanting nations.
3. Regular summits about different disasters with the backdrop of previous experiences.
4. Dissemination of vital information based on overall assessment to the disaster prone Areas, people.

"Since Natural disaster is a Nature's fury it is wise to equip ourselves not only to protect the mankind but also the other biological entities".

Note: The information presented by the author is intended for awareness purpose only. The author neither claims the information presented as his research work nor has any association with the information presented, which are obtained from reliable sources, Author bears no responsibility for the resources information damages. The author has also presented his personal recommendations which are purely his views based on his general awareness.

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