

राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना

पर्यावरण संवर्धन एवं नारी सम्मान

(Environmental Conservation & Women Dignity)



Save Earth, Save Life
Save Girl Child, Save Society

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Disaster Management and Governance

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Introduction

The whole world is passing through bad situations in the pandemic. Human life has become miserable. It is difficult to say whether the conditions will be changed and we will be rolled in the same circumstances. Our lovely blue planet, the Earth is our only home. The Earth only in the universe is gifted with atmosphere, land, soil, water, rain, air, wind, mountain, sea, tree, plant, animal, bird and man, all the gifts of nature. But our compatible climate may be unstable. We are perturbing our planet in a serious and contradictory ways. We are trying to push and pull to pollute the atmosphere on the Earth, it leads disaster.

Disaster affects human life very deeply and badly. It directly upshots our lives as well as economic, social, political and administrative culture. Within a span of 10 years in 2000 and 2012, natural disasters affected 2.9 Billion persons, causes 11 million deaths and loss of \$1.7 Trillion world economy. In 2019, Worldwide 396 natural disasters were recorded which caused 95 million people and \$ 232 billion economic loss. Only the disaster-flood cost India Rs. 4.7 lakh crore in last 6 decades. The year 2020 was the worst in the history of the world due to pandemic.

Looking forward, according to UN Report, due to natural disasters, by 2030 the number of deaths could increase by almost 50% at a cost of around \$314 billion a year. The developed countries are more disaster-resilient. USA, China, Japan experiences minimum losses

in more developing countries. In the USA, Japan and recently China are the good examples of disaster management. Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Malta blow and breath fresh air and can reduce various situations and losses.

India, the second populous country in the world every year loses 100 millions of lives and billions of rupees due to natural and man-made disasters. Because of its geographical diversity and varied climate India is highly vulnerable to natural disaster. Its 68% area is Drought-prone, 60% is Earthquake-prone, 12% is Flood-prone and 10% is Drought-prone. Nearly, 85% land situated in 22 states is disaster-prone. According to UN Report (1998-2017), India has suffered economic losses of \$79.5 billion, death of 1.3 million and injury of 4.4 million people due to natural disaster. In 2019, the death toll was highest in India. In the World Environment Performance Index, 2020, India ranked 168 (out of 180 countries) and reported that mostly people die due to poor air quality or pollution than health, sanitation and drinking water, heavy metals and waste management.

Disaster: Meaning

Disaster is a sudden adverse or unfortunate extreme event which causes great damage to human beings as well as plants and animals. Following are some definitions of disaster:

The United Nations: The occurrence of a sudden or major misfortune which disrupts the basic fabric and normal functioning of a society or a community is called disaster.

The World Health Organization: Disaster is Severe disruption which exceeds the coping capacity of the affected community.

The Ministry of Home Affairs: Catastrophic situation in which the normal pattern of life or ecosystem has been disrupted and extraordinary emergency interventions are required to save and preserve lives and of the environment is called disaster.

Disaster Management Act, 2005: Disaster is catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or man-made causes or by accident/negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to property or degradation of