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## Disaster Management: It's Impact on Social Structure

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**Abstract -** In the recent time of climate change the frequency of the abnormal climatic event is increasing, these abnormal climate events lead to spontaneous disaster in the many parts of the world. These disasters may be related to the storm, forest fire due to drought, thunderstorm and, flood and the climatic anomaly related to the El Nino. These phenomena have widely occurred in many parts of the world. There is not any mitigation present in the universes, but the risk may be mitigating to reduce vulnerability. Minimizing vulnerability is a key aspect of reducing climate change risk. To do so requires a new scientific approach to study climate change risk and a change in social structure and the relationship between government institutions. A focus on development that neglects to enhance governance and resilience as a prerequisite for managing climate change risks will, in all likelihood, do little to reduce vulnerability to those risks.

**Keywords:** disaster, Disaster Management, Tsunami, Earthquake, Tropical Cyclone, Floods and Drought.

### I. Introduction

Disaster is an undesirable and unpredictable occurrence that are beyond the human control happened due to natural force or some time by anthropogenic activity, happen suddenly without any warning which may be destroy large human property or loss of life strike quickly with little and no warning, which causes or threats serious disruption of the life and property including death and Injury to the large masses. Disaster is not new in the recent century, although prominent since earth past. Most of the early civilization on earth history as postulated by some research scholar, collapsed by the climatic amenity it may be drought or the flood. Disasters triggered by natural hazards are killing more people over time and costing more and may be the major cause of the death of early civilization like Indus civilization. The data collected and published by the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disaster (CRED) in Belgium (EM-DAT, 2005). The data showing the trend that the nation of the world severely affected by disaster (Munich Re Group, 2002; IFRC, 2003), and the most backward and people in these countries bear the maximum load. (O'Brien et al., 2006). The vulnerability is high in the areas where little development and lack of facilities. The data show that loss of economy rose after 1960 with

documented losses of USD 659.9 billion in the 1990s. The share of economic losses is maximum in more developed countries (MDCs). But the death ratio is maximum in less developed countries. It is reported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) that between 1992 and 2001, 27,464 and 594,899 losses documented in MDCs and LDCs respectively (IFRC, 2002). The report published by the UN Office for Disaster risk reduction having the title 'Economic Losses, Poverty and Disasters 1998-2017' state that the gap between 1998 and 2017 reported a sudden increase of 151 percent indirect economic linked to the climate-based activity. After the Industrialisation, the climate-based disaster is more prominent and account 77 percent of total economic losses of USD 2.45 Trillion. This represents a "dramatic rise" of 151 percent compared with losses reported between 1978 and 1997, which amounted to USD 895 billion. As mentioned above the loss of economy and life is largely due to the disaster. There is no way to stop disaster but the management plays a significant role in the mitigation of the disaster. The role of disaster management is going through a major change in society to legal platforms.

### **Reducing Risk**

A better understanding of the economic losses and the mutual relationships between inter-government institute and the coordination between world nation extreme weather events can help to generate greater action on climate change and increased ambition on reducing greenhouse-gas emissions.

## **II. Major Natural disaster**

**Earthquake** may be defined as the shakes of the earth due to sudden release of the energy in the form of body wave and the surface wave and most unpredictable and highly destructive of all the natural disaster. A single shock usually lasts no more than a few seconds, but a series of smaller quakes for shocks and aftershocks and may last for as long as five minutes. The quake felt on the surface is always the result, not the cause of some underground geologic process, and in many cases the damage done is immense. Recently, Nepal was struck by an earthquake with a magnitude of 7.8 in 2015, but the country may still face the threat of much stronger temblor.

**Tsunami** may be termed as series of ocean waves that originated in the ocean due to some tectonic activity develop up to heights of over 100 feet (30.5 meters), onto land. These walls of water can cause widespread damage when they crash ashore. On December 26, 2004 a magnitude 9.0 occurred off the west coast of Sumatra Indonesia originated large ocean waves that drowed millions of lives in the Indian Subcontinent.

**Tropical Cyclone** is intense low-pressure area confined to the geographical area lying between 30° N and 30° S. These cyclones generally associated with the coastal area and severely impact people life living in coastal area.

**Floods and Drought** are two opposite part of a coin below normal rainfall may be termed as drought and the rainfall above the normal may lead to flood in an area. The spatial distributions of the flood and drought in the Indian Subcontinent driver by the Indian monsoon, which can be further, subdivide into Indian Summer Monsoon (ISM) and The North east monsoon. The Indian Subcontinent get is 80% of rainfall from the ISM (Partasarthy B, 1984). In the recent it is difficult to find the behaviour of the ISM. The variations of ~30% in the average rainfall are known to trigger the disastrous droughts, famines and floods in the region in past, seriously affecting socio-economic conditions and ecology of the region. Earlier studies have suggested that the large droughts caused by the weakening of the ISM were mainly responsible for the cultural decline in the south Asianregion (Staubwasser et al., 2003; Buckley et al., 2010)

### III. Conclusion

When it comes to the issue of climate change, many people instantly think about global warming. The recent and average rise in temperature of the Earth's surface leads towards its future impact on the society. Everyone in the government, media, academic institution and, research institutes are talking about the climate change and natural disaster. It would be considered a severe or even extreme weather event severely impact the life of the billion through economic loss and loss of life. For the developing countries like India, anomaly pertaining to the climate changes i.e. a volatile mix of erratic weather, weakening and strengthening of Indian summer monsoon, natural disasters, and enormous pressures on the availability of clean air, water, and energy together with the problems of poverty and hunger continues to be of great concern for policymakers.

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