



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND HAZARD

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ABSTRACT:

In the present research paper the current knowledge of hazards and its management is critically reviewed some terminologies have to be clarified when the nature is in its extreme state but it does not cause any casualties, damage or disruption to people living in the area, we can it a natural event. Hazard is natural of man-induced processes or events that cause potential losses of the community and damage to the environment.

Keywords: Environment, Hazard, Management.

INTRODUCTION:

Traditional the study of environmental hazards was embedded in various branches of physical science, e.g. meteorology, hydrology, geology, Geology and engineering, and social science, e.g. human geography, sociology, psychology and health and softy, Howare, are for the lost two decades a multidisciplinary and integrated approach has been adopted in studying environmental hazards and its management this was partly due to the change of global landscape with thawing of the cold war between the west and east, through rapid globalization the west and east have been getting closer, catastrophes become global in scale e.g. worming, pandemic influenza and international terrorist attack

Key words: Environmental hazards, Management, and world.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To study the environmental hazards and its effects.
2. To study the environmental hazards events and its management.
3. Encourage restoration of ecological balance in the village through sustained.
4. To prevent and solve environmental problems.



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

In present research paper secondary data is highly relied upon. Such data is collected from published and unpublished literature, Internet web.

DISCUSSION:

The basic functions of good environmental management are goal setting; information management; support of decision making; organizing and planning of environmental management; environmental management programs; piloting; implementation and control; communication; internal and external auditing

Environmental Management Tool

- Cleaner Production.
- Municipal Solid Waste.
- Waste Management.
- Life Cycle Assessment.
- Environmental Impact Assessment.
- Environmental Management.
- Landfill.

Environmental Hazards:

When the nature is in its extreme state but it does not cause any casualties, damage or disruption to people living in the area, we can call it a natural event. Hazard is natural or man-induced processes or events that cause potential losses to human lives, property damage, disruption to normal activities and essential functions of the community and damage to the environment.

The environment provides resources (water, air, fire, mineral and wood) i.e. opportunity, to human beings. However, when the disequilibrium of the nature exceeds the threshold of its natural fluctuation, it can trigger the occurrence of extreme environmental events, hazards. Geographically, some hazards are locale bounded and some are geographically free. Some hazards are seasonally related, for instance, hurricanes can only occur in summer over the western North Atlantic Ocean Basin. Some hazards can occur all year round, for instance, landslides can be unintentional while



same are in nature. The impact of hazards can be direct and in direct loss of business, revenue of sales and employment, alternation to the normal operational stat of the society.

However, the occurrence impact and management of hazards will be complicated if there are more than one hazards at a time. The hazard coupling can take three different form two or more hazards happening at the same time at different location in the same country which demand same resource for response and recovery e.g. the Sichuan, wenchuan earthquake and the flood in south china in may 2008. The impact of each hazard cannot be simply accumulative. On the one hand, the damage may be less than the total damages if two hazards happening at different times. On the other hand, multiple hazards would drain heavily on the response resources and personnel in emergency and thus exacerbate the consequences.

How can we estimate the impact of hazards? Can we know how money people are killed of affected and how many houses are completely or partially destroyed immediately after the hit of a hazard? In reality, the chaos and breakdown of the society integrity during a disaster complicate the accountings of damage and casualties for instance, after an earthquake, some people can still be alive but trapped by the government may die at the scence, and some are visitors but just unlucky being killed while they are there.

However, the financial impact by a disaster is not just the temporary or permanent losses of businesses but also the long-term effect on the trust and reputation of the areas for stable investment. The financial market may also react to the damage of hazards sensitively and negatively in some cases, for example, the capital market in Japan was plunged drastically after the earthquake, Tsunami and nuclear reactor disasters in Japan, 2011

Natural event: with the aid of internet, people are no longer thinking those environmental hazards are something happening far away from them, or something never affecting someone they know. The ensuing events like Hurricane Katrina 2005. Kashmir earthquake 2005, the July bombing in London 2005, Haiti earthquake 2010, Eyjafjallajokull eruptions 2010, Europe snowstorms 2010, the Australian flood and



cyclone yasi 2011, christchurch earthquake, tsunami and nuclear plant meltdown 2011 provide example for testing the integrated disaster management approaches. Hazards may be unpredictable but disasters can be avoided hazards, risk and vulnerability are key elements for the equation of disaster management. The continent of Asia is particularly vulnerable to disaster strikes. Between the years 1991 to 2000 Asia has accounted for 83 per cent of the population affected by disasters globally while the number was 5,54,439 within Asia, 24 per cent of deaths due to disasters occur in India, on account of its size, population and vulnerability, floods and high winds account for 60 per cent of all disasters in India.

Many parts of the India sub- continent are susceptible to different types of disasters owing to the unique topographic and climate characteristics about 54 per cent of the sub- continents landmass is vulnerable to earthquakes while about 4 crore hectares is vulnerable to periodic floods the decade 1999- 200, has been one of very high disaster losses within the country, losses in Orissa cyclone in 1999, and later, the Gujarat earthquake in 2001 alone amount to several thousand crore of Rupees, while the total expenditure on relief and reconstruction in Gujarat alone has been to the tune of Rs.11500 crore.

Table No. 1

MAJOR EARTHQUAKES IN INDIA- 1988-2001

DATE	LOCATION	MAGNITUDE
August 21,1988	Bihar-Nepal Border	6.4
October 20, 1991	Uttarkashi, U.P.	6.6
September 30, 1993	Latur-Osmanabad M.S.	6.3
May 22, 1997	Jabalpur M.P.	6.0
March 29, 1999	Chamoli, U.P	6.9
January 26, 2001	Bhuj Gujarat	7.7

Source: World Disasters Report- 2011



Similarly the country has suffered for major earthquakes in span of last fifty year along with a series of moderate intensity earthquakes that has occurred at regular intervals. Since 1988, six earthquakes have struck different parts of the country, these caused considerable human and property losses.

Global Losses through Natural Disasters: According to reinsurance company 'munich re' costs associated with natural disasters has gone up 14 fold since the 1950 each year from 1991 to 2000, an average of 211 million people were killed or affected by natural disasters seven times greater than the figure for those killed or affected by conflict. Towards the end of the 1990 the world counted some 25 million environmental refugees for the first time more people had fled natural hazards than conflict. (Source: *World Disasters Report- 2011*)

CONCLUSIONS:

Our mission all is vulnerability reduction to all types of hazards, be it natural or manmade. This is not easy task take to achieve, keeping in view the most population, and the multiple natural hazards to which this country is exposed. However, if we are firm in our people of this country are not prepared to pay the price in terms of massive casualties and economic losses, the task though difficult, is achievable and we shall achieve it

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