



I'm not robot



I am not robot!

A disaster is a sudden, calamitous event that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community or society and causes human, material, and economic or environmental losses that exceed the community's or society's ability to cope using its own resources. This entry presents an overview of origins, impacts, and management of natural disasters. The book covers a broad spectrum of man-made disasters, from hazardous establishments that can explode, burn, or release toxic gases, to political corruption and incompetent leaders, rampant crime, and mass shootings. Disasters are a combination of hazards, conditions of vulnerability and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce the negative consequences of risk. Vulnerability Disaster Theory: An Interdisciplinary Approach to Concepts and Causes offers the theoretical background needed to understand what disasters are and why they occur. It describes processes that have potential to cause natural disasters. Drawing on related disciplines, including sociology, risk theory, and seminal research, disaster= bad star refers to sudden serious disruption of normal functioning of a P P Savani University. Natural disasters are perhaps the most "unexpected" and costly overall in terms of loss of human lives and resources. Floods are among disasters that cause widespread destruction to human lives, properties and the environment every year and occur at different places with varied scales across the globe. A natural hazard is an atmospheric or hydrological and geophysical, event (e.g., Flood or Drought, Earthquake, Tsunami, Landslide, Windstorm,) that has the potential to cause harm. Therefore, the paper concluded that apart from individuals, nations and organizations are vulnerable and also exposed to shocks, threats and risks that can be mitigated by Disaster management: Floods, Earthquake, Cyclones and Landslides. A disaster (Fr. A hazard becomes a disaster when it coincides with a vulnerable situation, when societies or communities are unable to cope with it with their own resources and capacities. It outlines a brief history of impacts of natural hazards on the human built environment and the common techniques adopted for natural disaster preparedness. A disaster is a sudden, calamitous event that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community or society and causes human, material, and economic or environmental losses that exceed the community's or society's ability to cope using its own resources. "disaster", we then understand that disasters are mostly human-induced, and increasingly triggered by human activities such as deforestation, rapid urbanization, environmental degradation. A disaster is a sudden, calamitous event that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community or society and causes human, material, and economic or environmental losses that exceed the community's or society's ability to cope using its own resources. Disaster vulnerability in a broader sense contains resilience and adaptability (Turner et al.). Key function attributes of the core elements of a disaster system (Df) therefore natural disasters result from forces of climate and geology. Abstract. Though often caused by nature, disasters can have human origins (UNISDR)4 As per the Floods are among disasters that cause widespread destruction to human lives, properties and the environment every year and occur at different places with varied scales across the globe new field in disaster research, namely disasters directly caused by humankind: human-induced disasters.