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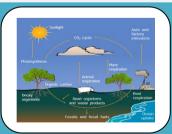






Address

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On

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Impact of Environment on Agriculture, Health, Water Resources, Social Life & Industrial Development

Article-The Effect of Natural and Man-Made Disasters in India Waghmare Bhagyashri Bhima

Assistant professor Department of Chemistry, M.S.G.College, Malegaon-Camp Email ID - bhagyashri207@gmail.com

Abstract-

This article attempts to gain a better understanding of how the natural and man-made disasters affect human being. This article mainly focuses on different natural and man-made disasters happened in India. Our country India is considered to be the largest country in the world to face natural and manmade calamities. To date India has endured many setbacks. Natural disasters, such as earthquakes, volcanoes, hurricanes, floods, and cloudbursts and man-made disasters like air leaks, chemical leaks, road accidents, bomb blasts, riots, fires, communal riots and terrorism make a person helpless. Natural disasters have destroyed many people's homes. Looking at the consequences of this disaster, it is clear that it is not just the loss of life but the loss of property and the environment.

Keywords: - natural and man-made disasters, destroyed, endured, setbacks, consequences. **Introduction:**-

The number of natural and man-made disasters in India is increasing day by day. Natural and man-made disasters not only cause loss of human civilization but also great loss of life. Natural disasters are caused by the natural behavior and beyond the control of human beings that occur on a regular basis whereas manmade disasters are a consequence of man-made activities. India has taken the hardest hit from natural disasters due to their massive population. Natural disasters can have a life-altering effect on the individuals and families fortunate enough to survive them. But the effect of natural disasters can be felt at the community, city and state level, or many times can affect an entire country. Natural disasters such as excessive rainfall, floods, earthquakes, droughts, landslides, tsunamis, droughts, hurricanes, and manmade disasters like fires, bomb blasts, gas leaks, chemical spills, road accidents, terrorism, etc. have caused social, economic and even loss of life. In many cases, Irresponsibility, lack of seriousness ignorance has increased the damage.

Theme: In this article, I have compiled the different effects most horrible natural and manmade calamities of Indian history. Natural disasters and manmade cause problems that last after the disaster is done, including problems with the environment, infrastructure, public health and humanitarian issues etc.

Environmental Problems

Natural disasters from tsunamis and flood can cause wide-ranging and long-term consequences for ecosystems: releasing pollution and waste, or simply demolishing habitats. Tsunamis and flood destroy vegetation such as trees, resulting in landslides and coastlines that slip into the sea. Nuclear disaster caused a cascade of issues in the ecosystem and surrounding waters, spreading radioactive material through far-ranging ocean currents. Whole ecosystems can be dramatically damaged or transformed from a single disaster event. These changes force human inhabitants to redesigning their lifestyles and livelihoods around an altered environment.

Infrastructural Damage

One of the most immediate and devastating concerns with natural and manmade disasters are the damage to both public and private infrastructure. Natural disasters such as Floods,_Earthquakes, landslides excessive rainfall, Tsunamis can destroy entire buildings and can cause serious property damage. Many peoples who live in an area hit by a natural and manmade disaster lose everything they own which leaves them homeless. Certain natural disasters fall outside of the scope of insurance coverage and many private homeowners do not have property insurance and this means that in the wake of a disaster. Disasters can have long-term negative consequences beyond demolition of infrastructure and the immediate loss of life. The rebuilding process is time-consuming, expensive and psychologically tumultuous for people.

Public health

Health issues are one of the most devastating emerging problems after any disaster. During and after the disaster like hurricanes and floods standing water can be a breeding ground for pathogenic bacteria and disease vectors like mosquitoes. It is because facilities for water and toilet hygiene are damaged. After a disaster contaminated water and food supplies pose a risk to people's and animal health. Flood waters can carry many sources of contamination such as dirt or oil which causes infectious diseases such as Malaria and cholera etc. In cases where infrastructure and transportation

capabilities are damaged, survivors of natural disasters can be cut off from life-saving medications for both acute and chronic conditions, emergency healthcare services. After a natural disaster event, survivors can experience mental health consequences, including depression, anxiety, loneliness, post-traumatic stress disorder, or PTSD. The loss of houses can also leave them exposed to wind and hot or cold temperatures.

Damage to the Economy

Day to day life of individuals affected by disaster also affect economy. Rebuilding after a disaster puts a significant financial strain on governments as well resulting in an economic downturn that can affect entire life of human being.

Loss of Life

The bulks of deaths were raised due to the destruction of public health and sanitation, infrastructure.

Individual Impact

At the individual level the effect can often be felt physically and mentally. Disasters cause loss of financial resources, destruction of property, and personal injury or illness. The loss of resources, security and shelter can lead to massive population migrations in lesser-developed countries.

Community Impact

Communities that experience a disaster must also absorb the effects of these destructive events. Many local communities lose so much in economic resources that recovery becomes difficult sometime it is impossible. Communities must often recognize population, demographic and cultural shifts as a result of the effects of the disaster on their individual citizens.

Conclusion:

The effects are further intensified by socioeconomic factors such as population increase, infrastructure expansion, rapid urbanization and large numbers of people residing in informal settlements in destitute and poor conditions. After experiencing a disaster, many individuals develop various disorders or withdraw into states of depression. Individuals develop negative associations with the environment which cause to significant population migrations.

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