

DVV CLARIFICATION 1.3.2

Subject – Clarification for 1.3.2

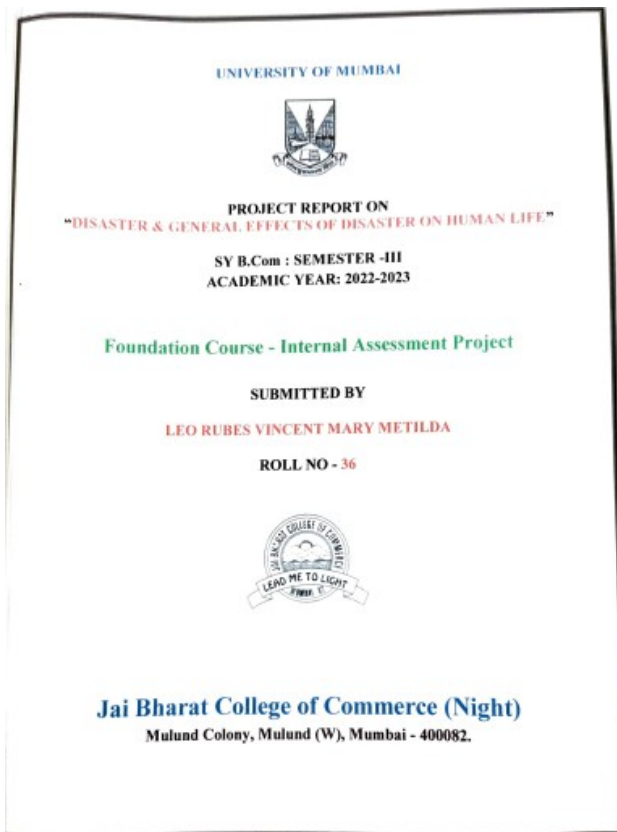
Respected Sir/Madam,

Please find clarification for 1.3.2 as below -

1. Please find list of students underwent project work. The project work is part of curriculum in **Foundation Course** for students.

Place of work of project is in HEI. Duration is each semester. Name of students with respective project work is provided.

2. Project completion certificate (sample) is provided.



Jai Bharat College of Commerce (Night)

Mulund Colony, Mulund (W), Mumbai - 400082.



Foundation Course - Internal Assessment Project

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that, Roll No: **36, Mr. LEO RUBES** of SY B.Com : SEMESTER - III (2022-23) has successfully completed project on **"DISASTERS AND GENERAL EFFECTS OF DISASTERS ON HUMMAN LIFE"**


(Signature of Project Guide)



(Signature of Principal)

3. Project sample content / photographs submitting herewith

Disasters and general effects of disasters on human life

by

"Disaster is a massive and speedy disruption by hostile elements on available resources. It leaves a deep wound which is physical, emotional, social and economic on all stakeholders".
Anonymous



Fig. Devastation after the disaster (Image by Stefan Keller from Pixabay)

Disasters affect crores of people all around the globe irrespective of religion, race, or economic conditions. In fact, they have become a common feature. You hear disasters happening in one or other part of the world almost on a daily basis. We must understand the effects of disasters on individuals, organizations, governments and environment so that corrective actions can be taken. Many of the effects of disasters are common for natural disasters as well as for man-made disasters. We first discuss the negative and positive effects of natural disasters.

1 Natural disasters and their negative effects on human beings

Natural disasters affect human beings in numerous ways. The effects include

1. Food insecurity
2. Emotional aftershocks
3. Health Risks
4. Displacement of large groups of people

i) Typhus, a bacterial disease due to rodents shedding typhus in their urine in floodwater is another health hazard. This has occurred in China (Typhus Feb. 2001), in Mumbai, India, 2000, and Argentina, 1988.

ii) Measles is another risk which occurs due to overcrowding.

iii) *Neisseria meningitidis* is transmitted from person to person in situations of overcrowding.

iv) Acute respiratory infections (ARI) among displaced populations after a hurricane or tsunami or earthquake also created illness.

v) Vector-borne diseases like cholera, hepatitis, and floods are noticed. Malaria outbreaks are also a common phenomenon. The list goes on.

1.4 Displacement of large groups of people

Displacement of the population from their home or country can be due to

1. disasters
2. development taking place in the area
3. forced displacement by political environment or wars.

Natural disasters like drought, floods, landslides, earthquakes, wildfires, and tsunami have caused many to displace from their homes. In India, the rural population migrating to nearby cities after the severe drought is a common sight. Their livelihood is taken away and they have to make do with whatever work available in cities. This creates a burden on the resources of the cities also. Further, most of the displaced population get stagnated in the cities permanently. The problems faced by the displaced population include:

- i) Poor shelters and sanitation facilities
- ii) Unsafe water
- iii) Poor quality food which leads to malnutrition
- iv) Loss of property and fear of future
- v) Experiencing trauma and depression
- vi) Women and children needing better protection
- vii) Loss of important documents to ascertain the identity needed to receive aid

At times of crisis, human beings come forward to save people and nurse the wounded. Volunteers crop up and try to save people even at the cost of their own life. Neighbours help spontaneously by giving food, shelter and clothes. Charity comes in the form of money and materials from all directions irrespective of caste, religion, region or creed. There is a general atmosphere of feeling sad for the affected ones.

People learn to appreciate the power of nature. We should not take it for granted. It gives a sense of clarity on the on-look for life.

2.3 Positive effects on productivity

Reconstruction work demands more assimilation of newer talents and innovation. New projects benefiting the poor come up and provide better facilities to withstand future occurrences.

2.4 Alerting the authorities

Disasters put nations and governments to an alert mode and prepare them to plan and execute disaster management efforts on a regular basis. Systems and organizations get activated to face future such disasters.

Finding positive effects in such calamities cannot be construed as evil thinking. Disasters do affect us and they are unavoidable in most cases. But then we have to make the best out of such situations. This demands understanding of the pros and cons of even the inevitable.

The COVID 19 has brought bio research to the fore and the nations have tried to bring in acceptable vaccines in record time. The frontline workers like doctors, nurses, volunteers, police, researchers, politicians and government personnel are providing their meagre during the pandemic. The financial institutions have geared up to meet the challenges. Each nation has experimented its own strategies to tackle the situation. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the national authorities worked in tandem to bring in the semblance of normalcy through lock downs, upgrading of health facilities, providing food to the needy and sharing of valuable information.

Hence we have to move from the 'Act of God' perception to 'Sabage, Sustain and Progress' prescription.

5. Financial distress
6. Insecurity about the future after each disaster

1.1 Food insecurity

Disasters are a leading cause of hunger. Food insecurity leads to many health, social, political, and economic disturbances.

i) Droughts, for example are detrimental to agricultural production losses and food security. In sub-Saharan Africa, the total crop and livestock production losses after major droughts exceeded \$30 billion between 1991 and 2013 in the region. Droughts also have cascading effects in the food processing industry like grain milling, coffee, and tea processing. Many Asian countries also roll under the havoc created by drought. Around 85% of the damage caused to livestock is by drought.

ii) The floods have their own negative impacts on food security. It makes the land wet and difficult to use. This leads to food shortages which in turn leads to altering food habits resulting in malnutrition and diseases. Reduced wage income and poor purchasing power lead to borrowing at high rates and their consequences.

iii) Earthquakes sometimes trigger tsunamis, landslides, and even volcanic activity. Tsunamis result in lesser fishing activity and resultant food insecurity in the coastal areas. In many cases, after earthquakes, water and food shortages become acute. In most situations after disasters, distribution happens to be the bottleneck.

A study by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United States on the impact of disasters on agriculture and food security reveals that disasters can cause considerable damage to physical agricultural assets.

1. They destroy standing crops, irrigation systems, livestock shelters, veterinary services, and aquaculture equipment and hatcheries.
2. Further, the post-production infrastructure such as storage facilities, processing, marketing and transport, buildings, farm equipment, and cooperatives get impaired to a great extent.
3. These lead to a decline in output from the crop, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture, and forestry production.

Natural disasters have the potential to destroy tangible and intangible economic assets. One has to understand the short and long term financial impact individuals, firms and government more carefully.

The financial stress is more pronounced in the livelihood of the poor. It causes insecurity among people. The personal financial distress can come from various things. For example, a lost job, bankruptcy, a sudden medical emergency and so on. The stress can cause a **regret mode phenomenon** – regretting for past blunders. If you owe someone a lot of money, it can lead to mental stress. The financial stress can occur due to the death of earning member of the family. Many times, people do not have insurance cover for such eventualities.

Tangible assets like equipment and buildings combined with human capital deteriorate and become fatal to the firms. Many firms are forced to close down. The breakdown of communication systems, damage to buildings, and roads will leave all the businesses paralyzed. Many small, medium and big business will find it difficult to recover immediately. Here the government has to step in and ease the loan facilities to bring back the industries to normalcy economically. One has to study the short and long term financial impact on industries more carefully.

Even the governments are not immune.

The stress is more pronounced in the case underdeveloped and developing nations. Developed nations also feel the dent in their economy. The financial stress can lead to job losses. This can trigger social unrest.

1.6 Insecurity about the future after each disaster

When natural disasters occur, their impact can be devastating not only in the present but also for a long time to come. People might have lost their family members, friends, neighbours, pets, their property and other possessions. The impact triggers insecurity on account of economic fear, guilt feeling, confusion, anxiety and so on.

- i) People who have survived the natural disasters often have a guilt feeling. This can be due to incapacity to do anything in such a situation.
- ii) The post-traumatic stress disorder may affect some. This disorder may last for months or years. The symptoms may include nightmares or flashbacks.

3. Effects of Man-made Disasters

3.1 Negative effects of Man-made Disasters

Man-made disasters are preventable though it is generally difficult to predict. Wars, terrorism, oil spill, nuclear accidents, human stampede, internet hacking, global warming, financial frauds and so on do happen in various parts of the world. Media goes apogee for some time and then they move on. But the death of thousands of people in war cannot be compensated by any measures. The greatest enemy of human being is human being.

Most of the effects of natural disasters and man-made disasters are common. However, some of the effects need more analysis. Some positive outlook and humanitarian approach can bring some solace in future.

In the case of civil conflict and war, the reasons may be rooted in tribal, ethnic, traditional, political, economic or religious animosity. Flare up on one of these aspects may lead to deteriorated authority.

The central government loses its hold and the public control gets lost. This leads to mass movement of population in search of food and safety. The movement may be internal or may spread to neighbouring countries. The internally displaced persons do not leave their country. The internally displaced persons often get very little protection. They are also deprived of food, water and shelter. The persons leaving the country are stationed in refugee camps and treated as second class citizens even for their basic livelihood. Within the area of distress, hyper inflation settles in. Devaluation of money, fall in gross national product, exponential increase in unemployment and so on may lead to social unrest also.

Terrorism affects growth of a nation. It creates insecurity and helplessness. It reduces the government revenue. Tourism and other related activities get shelved or shunted. It destroys physical infrastructure. To reconstruct is a painful task. At the individual level death, physical deformity, anxiety, hatred and long term pain become a way of endurance in life.

4. The domino effect on the food value chain, agro industries, imports and exports, and sector growth.
5. These hazards have a direct effect on food supply, market access, increased food prices, and poor farm income. This leads to poverty thereby increasing food insecurity and malnutrition.

1.2 Emotional aftershocks

After natural disasters, traumatic stress reactions are common. They lead to Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) among some of the affected people and people who witnessed the disasters. They experience flashbacks, anxiety, depression, emotional numbness, hallucinations, troubled sleep, and excessive reactions to loud noises, anger, sadness, self-destructive behavior, memory problems, fear of crowds, and so on. People also feel the guilt of having survived the incident.

Physical disorders like tiredness, dizziness, pounding heart, headaches, and sleeplessness are noticed among many.

The loss of loved ones, the impact of horrific scenes, the helplessness of the situation, and fear of the future or a combination of one or two of these may cause the disorder.

Some may get into drinking and even drug abuse in the aftermath of disasters.

1.3 Health Risks: Over the last few decades, millions of people got killed by natural disasters. Corona virus has become a household terror of an imaginable proportions. Apart from a million deaths, it has effects on people linger. Also, the lives of billions of people were severely affected. But there are also other diseases which threaten the world.

i) Communicable diseases spread immediately after each disaster more due to population displacement.

ii) Diarrheal disease outbreak due to contaminated water occurs after a flood.

iii) The cholera epidemic is also common.

iv) Hepatitis A and E are also transmitted due to a lack of access to safe water and sanitation.

ii) Migration from their long lived place leads to greater insecurity. This is because of totally newer way to survive which in most cases make people to begin life right from scratch with no identifiable resources.

The negative effects of COVID 19 pandemic are there to witness. The economic disruption at the individual, organizational and national levels will take long time to come back on track. The loss of precious human lives and the associated miseries will linger for a long time to come. The political agenda of many countries got rattled. The unemployment has started showing its ugly head in many countries.

The global disaster, in short, has shattered the wits of human beings and brought a new normal in day-to-day life.

2. Positive effects of Natural Disasters

Disasters are not welcome but they do come. While it does massive destructions, it also has some ecological benefits. However, it should not be construed that we are finding good out of bad.

Natural disasters are nature's way of keeping things in balance. They provide some ecological balancing of the temperature of earth.

2.1 Positive effects on environment

Heavy rains, storm, and hurricanes transfer heat from the tropic to the poles and balance the climatic conditions.

Hurricanes and storms redistribute the top soil and benefit agriculture.

Floods bring in nutrients that were deposited along the way elsewhere.

Volcanoes when they erupt bring up the nutrients that were trapped in the earth's deep insides and enrich the soil. They also release useful chemicals like hydrogen and carbon dioxide which are part of the water cycle. They also create land mass and hence new islands.

2.2 Positive effects on human behaviour

Industrial and technological disasters may occur due to industrial accidents or technology failures. The accidental leakages of pollutants like chemicals or toxic and carcinogenic do affect the population. Apart from death, large population are crippled for whole life in the form of paralysis, blindness and many other chronic diseases. The impact on the environment has short term and long term effects on the human health. Long term impact includes genetic imbalances in humans which continue even to their future generations. Soil and water resources may get polluted for long durations leading to genetic disorders among larger populations.

The oil spills can have impact on fish and animal loss of habitat. The functions of several organisms such as respiration, feeding, and thermo regulation may get affected. The oil spills in sea such as Exxon Valdez (1989) and BP oil spill in 2010 had serious consequences on marine life, human beings, birds and ecosystem.

Nuclear accidents create fire and explosions. Equally or even more harmful is the release of radioactive materials. Beyond a threshold limit, the exposure to radiation causes vomiting, diarrhea and skin rashes in human beings. High enough doses also damage brain cells. Gut damage can lead to blood infection. Nuclear force also has become a deterrent among nuclear nations from going into full scale war.

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Human stampede is the most feared crowd disasters. Death occurs in a cruel way. The tragedy happens when people might have congregated for religious worship or for watching a match. Paradoxically, the same moment becomes insane.

Internet hacking and cyber-crime go hand in hand. They create financial havoc in banks, financial institutions and individuals. Along with the convenience of reaching the world with the tapping's there is a lurking danger of losing one's savings or information. Hackers gain access to sensitive information including pass words and user identity, credit card information and sensitive government and corporate information. The governments may lose valuable information and it may fall into the hands of not so friendly countries or trouble makers. Also they can install malicious software (malware) which can compromise your system. In this age of information, it is more damaging if the manipulated information reach the people. It can play havoc in their lives. The worst part of it is that the culprits are difficult to be located or arrested.

4. Find relevant documents also -

<https://www.jaibharatcollege.org/assets/ssr/c1/8.pdf>

Please accept the same and oblige.

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely,
Principal.