

B. COM SEM-4

Soft - Skill

National Service Scheme

(Environment and Disaster
Management)

1 Define environment, Discuss the Sustainability

Ans Introduction:

We are all children of nature. Your Earth is the only fortunate planet that has received the natural gift of the natural environment. It is more appropriate to say that if we did not exist in this environment, we would not exist, because environment is the lifeblood of human beings. In the modern age, a healthy environment is an essential requirement of the human gene.

* Meaning of Environment:

"The environment is one of the four major elements in which we live, including land, water, air and living organisms."

The environments in which we all live is made up of four main elements. These include land, water, air, and biomass. A natural environment made up of these four elements or components—the environment is called the natural environment or the physical environment.

* Environment: Protection, prosperity
and stability: (Sustainability)

The report submitted by the 'World Environment and Development Commission' in the form Sustainable Development was introduced in "Our Common Future". This Commission was established in 1987 by the General Assembly of the United Nations. The head of the Commission was Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland the prime minister of Norway, Europe. Therefore, the report is also known as the report of the Brundtland Commission.

However, the term sustainable development was first used by economist Barbara Ward, founder of the International Institute for Environment and Development in the early sixties. Sustainable development is also known as satisfactory development in Gujarati. People's focus on the need for a better environment for sustaining the earth has proven to be a strong thinker.

Any technology has a prior structure and a rate of resource utilization that does not last for long. It is important to focus on such an unsustainable rate of use, especially

For policy makers. Often it has to change priorities or even change the way research is done through technology. Thus, it has to make the right decisions and take it within a certain period of time. All this does not change over time, changes over time.

Thus economic growth should be done in such a way that future generations will not be harmed by it.

2. Nature Changes - Short-notes

The average temperature has increased in many regions in the current decade. In the past century, the surface temperature of the world has risen from 0.2 to 0.6 degrees Celsius. Globally, the 1998 year was the warmest in recent decades of 1990's, and in many countries it has increased the rainfall, especially in regions in the middle and upper latitudes. In some regions, the frequency of droughts and recurrence has increased. Similarly, hurricanes storms recur and intensity and duration are increased. All this shows that the Earth's atmosphere is becoming problematic.

The Earth is losing its balance due to the inappropriate activities of humans.

Predictors of future climate change are predicted using a computer based model, and estimates of future population growth and energy consumption are also obtained. Climate scientists from the intergovernmental panel on climate change have reviewed a number of experiments to estimate seasonal changes in the century. In the twenty-first century, sea levels are estimated to rise 9 to 88 centimeters on average. Today more than half of the world's population lives in an area 60 km from the sea.

Changes in climate can affect the distribution of pathogenic species. This would then lead to new areas that lack a strong structure for the health of the people. And climate change spreads a variety of diseases, including fever.

World Health Organization states that climate change can have a serious impact on human life.

3 Describe waste management in detail.

Ans Introduction :

Nature has arranged the environment around us in such a way that man has enough natural food, pure air and potable water. Not only does nature care for man, he has devised a plan to save his entire life. Because of their greed and selfishness for their material happiness and prosperity, flesh is defying the system established by nature. It is damaging the natural environment in a dangerous way. In today's world, the population is increasing. Natural wealth has been harmed in many ways due to the fact that the other industry of modernity and progress is in the running.

Thus, the natural equilibrium is lost due to the destruction of the forest, the rude industrialization, the increasing population, the reckless efforts of man to take up space and the extraordinary daily activities of man.

* Waste Management :

In modern times, people spend a lot of money on single-use items and prefer them. Existing consumption patterns are reducing recoverable resources.

Poisoning of the nervous system destroys it and destroys the organism's life and it is changing the natural process.

The total population of industrialized countries is about twenty percent of the world's population, but they consume around 80 percent of the world's resources and produce about eight percent of the population. The reason for this is the implication of our economic development, which determines that people have consumed far more than they need. In the developing world millions of tons of plastic, harmful metal etc. are thrown away in daily use, which is not reused, which increases waste and eventually increases pollution.

Consumerism is concerned with the purchase of new products. Little attention is paid to its actual needs, sustainability, its source of production or its effects on production and disposal. An enormous amount of money is spent on advertising behind each product, which is intended to generate both satisfaction and personal feeling based on the desire and achievement of the imitation activities. Especially in developed countries, consumers are exposed to such a thing and eventually increase pollution. Often, the products that advertise the product are used to make them consumable before they become ^{imitable}.

+ Everyone should strive to reduce waste production as well as change their reusable lifestyle and cultural norms.

Q Discuss the Types of pollution in detail.

Ans Introduction:

In modern times, the word "pollution" has become so commonplace that almost everyone accepts the fact that the level of pollution on earth is constantly increasing. The word 'pollution' means the expression of any unwanted foreign substance in anything. When we talk about pollution on earth, it means the pollution of natural resources by various pollutants. Pollution adversely affects the natural environment and has a detrimental effect on living life. Pollutants, components of pollution can be foreign substances or energies.

* Types of pollution :

The composition of the atmosphere is usually a mixture of 79 percent nitrogen, 3 percent oxygen and one percent carbon dioxide, water vapour and some other gases such as neon, helium, methane, krypton, hydrogen and xenon. The general design of the environment has many important features that are compatible with environmental problems.

* Air pollution :

Air pollution is not only affecting human health, but also contributes to global warming and destroys the environment. It is mainly due to the emission of industrial fuel. Hazardous gases are produced as a by-product in factories and industries burning toxic materials such as plastic and leaves in openings, through vehicle exhaust, used in the refrigeration industry, India has seen an increase in this etc. They also cause many breathing problems respiratory diseases. types of cancer, etc.

* Water pollution:

This is another major challenge faced by men these days. Sewage waste, waste of industries or factories, etc. are placed directly into the aquifer, such as rivers and seas. This has damaged marine life habitats and dissolved oxygen present in water bodies.

Drinking water shortages are a major consequence of water pollution. People are forced to drink polluted water which causes diseases like cholera, diarrhoea, epilepsy etc.

* Land pollution:

There are different types of soil pollution. There are four main types.

1. Solid waste:

These include the various types of waste we make at home, school, hospitals, markets and workplaces. Examples of solid waste are paper, plastic containers, bottles, cans, foodstuffs and used cars, and broken electronic goods broken furniture and hospital waste.

2. Pesticides and chemical Fertilizers

The use of fertilizers, pesticides and chemical fertilizers for the greater

production of the crop is good as we get more yield, but it affects the soil fertility and destroys it.

3 Chemicals:

Waste of chemical and nuclear power plants has to be stored somewhere. Fertilizers, pesticides, pharmaceutical manufacturers also produce solid and liquid waste which, in many cases, is also stored in an environmentally unsafe manner and eventually pollutes the soil.

4 Deforestation:

This is a type of soil pollution. Humans depend on trees for many things, including life. Trees absorb carbon dioxide in the air and enrich the air with oxygen that is needed for life. Trees provide wood for humans and many land for animals, insects and birds. Trees help to replenish soil and maintain washed nutrients. Unfortunately, we have cut down millions of acres of trees for timber, construction, farming and mining purpose, and never planted new trees back.

* Noise pollution:

In addition to air pollution in the atmosphere noise pollution is also widespread. Noise pollution is caused by the noise generated by machines installed in factories. Sound pollution is a concern for people's health, which causes anxiety and stress related problems in people. Restricted fireworks also contribute to noise pollution, noise from factory factories, overuse of loudspeakers, music played on loudspeakers, noise by machinery and vehicles. If not controlled it can also affect brain function. Often the festivals unnaturally celebrated sound increased pollution.

* Radioactive pollution:

We live in the nuclear age. Since many countries are developing their own nuclear devices, the presence of radioactive substances in the Earth's atmosphere has increased. This is known as radioactive pollution.

* Light Pollution:

This pollution is also found in significant quantities in the atmosphere. If a place has the presence or origin

of excessive or unwanted amount of light. it contributes to light pollution.

* Visual pollution:

Anything created by human beings, which hinders a person's point of view, creates visual pollution. These include bill boards, sign boards, antennas, trash, electric poles, towers, wires, vehicles, buildings etc. Unmanaged and unmanaged construction of dwellings is the main cause of visual pollution.

5 What is Disaster? Discuss the types of Disaster.

Ans Introduction:

"A disaster is a situation or event which overwhelms local capacity, necessitating a request to a national or international level for external assistance" OR Disaster is also defined as 'Great damage loss or destruction results from a sudden catastrophic event'.

Many different types of events like weather or earth's geology are represented by disasters. There exist a close association between a disaster and weather events like cyclones, floods, tornadoes etc.

* Types of Disasters:

Disasters can be classified as natural disaster and Human-made disaster. Natural and human-caused disasters affect thousands of people each year. Major adverse events such as these have the potential to cause catastrophic loss of life and physical destruction. They are often unexpected and can leave whole communities in shock. People who live through a disaster can experience emotional distress. Many people are able to 'bounce back' from disasters with help from family and the community, but others may need additional support to cope and move forward on the path of recovery.

* Natural Disasters:

Natural disasters are the

result of biological, geological, seismic hydrologic or meteorological conditions. They are a threat to people, structures and economic assets. Earthquakes, cyclones, Tsunamis, Hurricanes, Floods and Landslides are the examples of natural disasters.

* Earthquake -

Earthquake is the vibration of earth's surface due to underground movements. Earthquakes also called as tremor or tumbler. Sudden release of energy in the earth's crust leads to a natural disaster called Earthquake. This sudden release of energy waves are called as seismic waves. To measure earthquake, there are two scales which are very popular
① Seismographs ② Richter scale.

- 1) Seismographs: Seismic waves are generated by earthquakes these waves can be detected by a sensitive instrument called Seismograph.
- 2) Richter scale: Earthquake's intensity and magnitude can be represented by Richter scale. If the intensity of earthquake is 3 on a Richter Scale then that the earthquake is not harmful.

* Tsunami :

Ocean wave generated by submarine earthquake, powerful volcanic eruption or underwater landslide is called Tsunami. Tsunami often generated by earthquake

in a subduction zone. Tsunami also called as seismic sea wave. Sudden large displacement of water causes Tsunami.

* Floods -

Flood occurs when large amount of water flow from river or from broken pipe onto a previously dry area. The origin of flood can be very quick or they may develop over a period of days or weeks following an extended period of rain or quick melting of snow. Flash flood have sudden onset.

* Cyclones:

Cyclones are atmospheric disturbances and are formed around a low-pressure area. It is distinguished by swift and often destructive air circulation.

* Drought:

Drought is generally considered as a deficiency in rainfall/precipitation over an extended period, usually a season or more, resulting in a water shortage causing adverse impacts on vegetation animals, and for people.

In developed countries, scientific methods for the disposal of waste and waste are implemented and there is also an economic value to waste. However in developing countries the economic value of waste is not considered and due to this approach natural resources are highly exploited and their environment has fatal effects.

* Reduce, Reuse and Recycle:

The concept of reduction reuse and recycling waste management is new, but it really means that we can reduce waste production at the very least using resources. There should be no social system for the storage of items that do not need them, and there should be no social system.

* Tips for better waste management:

- + Each country should produce and survey all forms of waste and waste products. The reuse of natural substances should be prioritized and transformed.
- + comprehensive programs should be organized to provide proper education and demonstration to all the section of the society for waste disposal as well as its proper disposal and effective use.

6 Phases of Disaster Management:

Short-notes

Ans Disaster management Cycle has four phases:

* Phase-1 - Mitigation: The goal of mitigation activities is to get rid of or reduce the disaster occurrence probability, or to mitigate the effects of unavoidable disasters. The basic definition is "Mitigation refers to all actions taken before a disaster to minimize its impacts." For ^{an} example public education, Building codes and zoning, etc. Through mitigation we can educate businesses and public in order to reduce loss or injury.

* Phase-2 preparedness: The goal of preparedness activities is to be ready for any emergency situation achieve a satisfactory level of government. It is defined as the plans/preparations made to save lives or property well in advance. To save lives and minimize disaster damage individuals, government and organization develop plans and its all is done in preparedness phase.

* Phase-3 Response: The goal of Response is to give instant assistance to maintain life, improve health and hold up the morale of affected population. The basic needs of people are more focused in Response phase until permanent solutions can be found.

* Phase-4 Recovery - The basic goal is to help people restoring their lives and infrastructure as soon as possible. There is various types of Recovery Activities which can be short term recovery activities and long term recovery activities. From recovery to long-term sustainable development there should be smooth