

## **Study the Basic Technique for Legitimate Statements of Government Strategy after a Huge Natural Disaster**

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### **Abstract**

Some natural disasters, like typhoons and floods, can have a devastating effect on communities, especially those who are already economically vulnerable. Even though natural disasters can be terrible, they also present an opportunity to strengthen communities, buildings, and other systems against future threats. Explain how the accumulation of new data and the development of more efficient methods have facilitated the evolution of new technologies while previous ones have been rendered obsolete. This study tests the hypothesis by exploiting the conditions of the country, which ranks high on the list of countries at risk from natural catastrophes, especially typhoons. In conducting their study, the authors drew inspiration from the conditions prevalent in that country. Typhoon-affected households are more likely to have low incomes than other households, as shown by synthetic panel data regressions in this study. It's ironic that this happened given that natural disasters can really help the economy grow. Evidence from both residential property values and municipal budgets are shown to support the hypothesis that the impact of creative destruction is genuine. This provides support for the concept that destructive innovation is inevitable.

**Keywords:** Natural Disaster, Government Strategy , national seismic.

### **Introduction**

Urgently required are both the completion of a national seismic monitoring network and the initiation of a global collaborative effort to measure and analyse data about large movements. Both of these endeavours are aimed at gathering information about large movements. After the former has been finished, it will be possible to start working on the latter. It is imperative that you continue to direct all of your attention toward the primary objective until you have successfully completed it. It is possible that the establishment of regional networks will be required in order to gain an understanding of the effects of site-specific factors on ground motion, as well as the correlation between various ground motion metrics and the degrees of structural damage that are caused as a result of these ground motions. In the event that regional networks were to be constructed, this is exactly what would occur. Investigating the ways in which the behaviour of structures varies over a range of different soil types is another fascinating line of inquiry that may be pursued. how specific soil properties have an effect on building construction, as well as the reasons why further research is

required in this field, are both topics that will be discussed in this article. Buildings that are constructed with materials that are prone to breaking, such as brittle reinforced concrete and unreinforced masonry, have a greater need for fortification techniques that are less expensive to manufacture. In this particular topic, there is a need for additional investigation. Both newly constructed buildings and existing buildings will benefit from an increase in earthquake safety if the federal government and state governments encourage the research, development, and deployment of active and passive control systems, as well as other innovative approaches. This will allow for an increase in the overall seismic resilience of the built environment. It is required to undertake greater research in order to establish more effective methods for repairing non-structural components such as ceilings, windows, electrical cables, and gas pipes. These components include the following: ceilings, windows, gas pipes, and electrical cables. As a result of these findings, it is possible that developments in damage avoidance tactics will also arise as a result of these investigations. It is necessary to conduct additional study in order to make enhancements to the design and construction of lifeline systems. Landslides are responsible for an average of around \$2 billion worth of damage each year in the United States. Municipal governments might be able to do a better job of assessing the dangers and hazards that confront their communities if more was known about the factors that produce landslides. In order to develop designs that reduce the amount of ground movement and the damage that it causes to buildings, more research needs to be done. Additionally, a scientific basis needs to be provided for mitigation measures such as landslide zoning, and innovative strategies for preventing landslides need to be tested and evaluated. For the purpose of continuing the identification of landslide hazard zones, it is recommended to make use of techniques such as geophysical and geotechnical engineering, in addition to contemporary satellite remote sensing. Concerns on an economic, political, and social level have the ability to either assist or obstruct efforts to lessen the damage that landslides have; greater research is required to determine which of these two outcomes is most likely to take place. The utilisation of these data may prove useful for a variety of purposes, including the formulation of insurance policies, the rendering of decisions concerning zoning, and the placement of strategically important infrastructure.

### **Related work**

Natural catastrophes (such as floods and droughts), armed conflicts, agricultural problems (such as pests and illnesses), and economic shocks can all have a significant impact on the ability of local people to make a living and to maintain control over the resources to which they have access. The livelihoods of low-income communities already struggling to survive on land that is already fragile and degraded, such as steep hillsides, dry lands, and floodplains, are at an even greater risk as a result of climate extremes because these communities are located on land that is more prone to natural disasters. In these kinds of circumstances, repeated exposure to catastrophic occurrences at a frequency that is too close together provides no time for recovery, therefore there is no way to prepare for them. The worsening environmental conditions are being prioritised as a top concern in the work that is being done to strengthen the local capacity for adaptation. Essential components of their adaptation techniques include the management of ecosystems and the restoration of degraded ecosystems using practises such as agroecology, watershed rehabilitation, and the restoration of deforested landscapes. According to the findings of some studies, the capacity of people to adapt to the effects of climate change over the long term can be improved by taking steps at the local level to

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preserve and improve natural resources and to achieve critical development goals. This is the conclusion reached by the researchers of these studies. How well local people are able to adapt to a large climate stress will be determined by the capacity of their livelihoods and their institutions to resist significant climate stress. The capacities of communities in terms of self-organization, social learning, and invention are often placed front and centre in these projects. This is the case in many of the cases. According to the findings of a number of studies, social capital and community networks make it easier to adapt to changing environments, which, in turn, reduces the amount of immediate assistance that is required in the event of natural disasters such as crop failure or drought. Other studies have found that social capital at the household level (i.e., education and other factors that enable individuals to function within a wider economy), the presence or absence of social capital at the household level, and the presence or absence of social capital at the community [Further citation is required] [Further citation is required] [Further citation is required] [C On each of these many fronts, adaptation strategies that are both efficient and successful are very required forms of intervention. It has been demonstrated that a plan of economic diversification that includes agriculture but also embraces other industries can be beneficial for a number of nations that have low incomes. [Case in point:] Personal belongings and those that belong to the household are both considered assets in a household. The term "assets" can be understood in a very broad sense, and it is possible to include not only things that are physically present, such as real estate, but also things that are not physically present, such as human capital. This is because the term "assets" can be taken in a very broad sense. Local assets include things like access to resources and ownership of those resources, as well as social capital like networks of mutual aid and public assets like water and sanitation infrastructure. Local assets also include things like social capital like networks of mutual assistance. There is a wealth of evidence to support the hypothesis that the threat posed by natural catastrophes, the accessibility of resources, and the ability to adapt are all interconnected. The rights and possibilities of local people to access and command the livelihood resources that enable them to deal with and adapt to climate stress often decrease in the face of extreme weather events. This makes it more difficult for local people to access and command those resources. Access to the resources themselves and the power to exercise command over them are included among these rights and possibilities.

### Proposed methodology

A secure environment for medical facilities and institutions. Institutions of learning and healthcare, such as schools and hospitals, should be established in lower-hazard regions in the future. It is also extremely important to do an analysis of the stability of institutions that are currently in operation, such as hospitals and educational establishments. It is crucial that we take every precaution feasible to protect vital infrastructure from natural disasters. Failing to do so could have catastrophic consequences. Legislation could be passed as a last resort in order to compel compliance with actions that are intended to reduce the severity of the situation. The Committee has reached a consensus on the fact that places of higher learning and medical care require special consideration in the process of putting mitigation measures into effect. This is the case due to the fact that establishments such as schools and hospitals are essential to the efficient operation of any community, and the significance of these establishments grows when a crisis is taking place in the community. Children in the United States invest a significant amount of their time and energy into taking part in educational

programmes that are organised and run by a wide variety of organisations. As a consequence of this, they are regarded as some of the most valuable assets in the country. One of the first locations that individuals look for safety in the event that they feel threatened is the closest school. Because schools, unlike commercial buildings, are not required to comply with the same building regulations, they are not always constructed or maintained to withstand the physical effects of natural disasters. This is unfortunate because commercial buildings are required to comply with the same building regulations. This problem is prevalent in a great deal of the United States. This is an important problem that has to be solved as soon as possible because of the significant impact that a child's education has on the development of their personality and character. Those who are currently within them, whether they are students or people trying to flee, run the risk of becoming trapped if they do not rapidly exit the buildings. In the event of a disaster, whether it was caused by nature or by humans, the accessibility of hospitals and other medical facilities is essential to ensuring that individuals who are fortunate enough to live receive the necessary medical attention. Not only do patients and medical staff lose their lives or become trapped inside hospitals that are damaged or destroyed by natural disasters, as has been the case in a number of earthquakes and hurricanes over the past few years, but communities that have been impacted by the disaster also lose access to essential medical supplies, equipment, and resources. This has been the situation in a number of natural disasters that have occurred in recent times. Recent hurricanes and earthquakes have struck the area where this disaster occurred multiple times. addressing the problem at hand by the application of solutions that are not of a structural nature. It is important for commercial and residential buildings alike to incorporate nonstructural approaches into their design in order to lessen the impact of natural disasters. This approach will, as a direct result, reduce the risk that individuals will get injuries and that property will be damaged. A easy strategy that can help reduce the risk of damage and loss of property in the case of an earthquake is securing the furniture and any other valuables that are in the home. By removing flammable vegetation and transferring buildings to areas with lower risk of wildfires, it is possible to lessen the amount of damage caused by wildfires without endangering the safety of the structures themselves. From the very beginning of the design process onward, safety precautions need to be taken into consideration. It is vital that towns make a priority out of taking the necessary steps to guarantee that new buildings are constructed in areas and with designs that lessen the impact of natural disasters. With the use of land use plans, zoning restrictions, risk and hazard assessments, and other comparable measures, it is feasible to prevent people from building new structures in hazardous areas. In municipal master plans and zoning regulations, land use in high-risk areas like floodplains and other places with a high risk of flooding should be carefully studied. The monetary damage that will be caused as a direct result of these incidents will be reduced. There is no way for us to secure our financial future until that time comes, but locations that serve a community purpose, such as parks, open space, and animal sanctuaries, can bring in a significant amount of money.

#### Results analysis

**Protective and Proactive Measures** Some of the social and environmental factors that facilitate the formation of productive alliances and the use of tried and tested methods of execution have been recognised by researchers. Social underpinning for collaboration includes close inter-jurisdictional connections and the existence of a supported collaborative framework between research and

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management are all important factors. Strong focal events (such catastrophic severe events) also have a role. Understanding why we got here and still losing sums up the determining factors. Having more information about what causes impacts and what methods of risk management actually work is what is meant here by "knowing better." Specifically, academics had a reasonably good understanding of the planning and response demands associated with a big hurricane striking New Orleans prior to Hurricane Katrina. There are four informational reasons why this knowledge has been disregarded by governments at all levels, including the municipal one. Four main problems can be identified: 1) knowledge is still flawed by areas of ignorance; 2) knowledge is available but not used effectively; 3) knowledge is used effectively but has a slow impact; and 4) knowledge is used effectively in some ways but is overwhelmed by increases in vulnerability and in population, wealth, and poverty. Also, there's always the chance that some people or groups will voluntarily put themselves in harm's way. There is some evidence, for instance, that the risk is worth incurring by the person and the community, as the value of living near the coast, particularly in developed countries, pays back the cost of the construction in a few years due to rises in house values. In conclusion, expertise is frequently undervalued. Individuals have the ability to make decisions that mitigate risk, but these decisions are mediated by the social relations, context, and specific structural aspects of the society in which they live and work. Many programmes aimed at reducing poverty now include disaster prevention and preparedness as fundamental tenets because of the widespread acknowledgment that coping with risk and insecurity is crucial to the development of livelihood alternatives for the poor. Larger and looser coalitions of interests that often arise in the wake of disasters rarely persist long enough to maintain the kind of measures required to reduce contemporary disaster risk, let alone climate extremes in a situation where climate change is a driving factor. As a result, people take precautions at home and in their communities to lessen the blow of disasters. Sometimes people opt to stay in dangerous situations despite being warned about them. Location, suitable infrastructure, socioeconomic features, availability to disaster risk information, and risk perception all have a role in limiting the range and choice of activities that can be taken in response to a given occurrence and period of time. In the case of natural disasters like hurricanes, floods, and wildfires, for which advance notice can be given, people are evacuated to safer areas. Location, population numbers, transportation networks, and the sudden commencement of the disaster can all make mass evacuations difficult or impossible. However, there are a number of issues that could prevent an individual from evacuating, including lack of transportation, money, resources, health, ability to work, gender, and unwillingness to leave the home. For instance, there's a consistent body of literature on storm evacuations in the United States that finds: 2) social influences (neighbours, family, friends) are crucial to individual and household evacuation decisionmaking; if neighbours are leaving, then the individual is more willing to leave and vice versa. Fifth, social and demographic factors (age, presence of children, elderly, or pets in households, gender, income, disability, and race or ethnicity) either constrain or motivate evacuation depending on the particular situation, as risk perception, especially the personalization of risk by individuals, is more significant in prompting evacuation than previous negative experience with hurricanes. When time is of the essence in responding to a severe incident, or when leaving the community would put people at greater risk, a new protective action, shelter-in-place, is implemented. Rising water levels sometimes necessitate taking drastic measures, such as evacuating to higher land or shifting to higher floors of buildings. There's also the trend of people heading indoors during storms to avoid the wind. In the

## Conclusion

Before colonialism, there were many different forms of social and political networks in existence across the Pacific region to lessen the impact of natural calamities. The Suqe, also known as the graded society, was historically practised in northern Vanuatu, which is a nation comprised of islands in the South Pacific. This structure of social stratification serves as an excellent illustration. Those in the Suqe culture who accumulated the biggest quantity of valuable objects, such as shell money, carefully woven mats, and pigs, were considered to be at the top of the social order. The sale of these goods to men of higher status allowed lower-ranking men to more easily ascend the social ladder. The accumulation of goods by a man would go hand in hand with an increase in his financial obligations to creditors. As a direct consequence of this, organisations and coalitions came into existence among the islands that make up northern Vanuatu. When tropical hurricanes ripped out farmers' crops, members of the networks who lived on islands that were not affected by the storms were able to fulfil their obligations and provide assistance to others who were in need. As a result of the processes associated with colonialism, several aspects of the moral economy have become obsolete. These include changes to the socio-political order, the introduction of the cash economy (the replacement of shell money), religious conversion that resulted in the banning of the Suqe, and the provision of post-disaster relief. Other examples include the introduction of the cash economy (the replacement of shell money).

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