

Prevention of Hazards and Disaster Risk Reduction

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DESCRIPTION

According to the United Nations, a disaster is a major disturbance in the operation of a community or society that involves extensive human, material, economic, or environmental repercussions that exceed the affected community's or society's ability to manage using its own resources. Catastrophe management is the process of dealing with the human, material, economic, or environmental consequences of a disaster; it is the process of "preparing for, responding to, and learning from the implications of severe disasters." A disaster occurs when a hazard affects vulnerable individuals, according to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Disaster comes from the confluence of hazards, sensitivity, and the inability to minimize the possible negative effects of risk. Natural catastrophes and military warfare have long been a part of human history, causing increases in death and morbidity. Severe and extreme weather and climatic phenomena are examples of natural hazards. Although they occur around the world, certain areas are more exposed to specific risks than others. Natural catastrophes occur when people's lives and livelihoods are destroyed.

Life and property can be safeguarded by giving accurate predictions and warnings in easily understandable formats, as well as teaching people how to prepare for such threats before they become disasters. Natural hazards occur on geographical scales, and each is distinctive in some aspect. Tornadoes and flash floods are brief, severe phenomena that affect a limited region. Droughts, for example, begin slowly but can impact the majority of a continent and whole countries for months or even years. Multiple hazards may be present at the same time or in fast progress during an environmental disaster. A tropical storm can cause flooding and mudslides in addition to high winds and heavy rain. Severe thunderstorms in temperate latitudes might be accompanied by a mix of huge, devastating hail stones,

tornadoes, powerful winds, or excessive rain, resulting in flash floods.

Prevention

Prevention and mitigation methods should aim to reduce the financial and social costs to communities over time, as well as to improve the built environment and reduce the impact on the the environment. Investment in disaster risk reduction improves the economic, social, health, and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries, and their resources, as well as the environment. Effective disaster event prevention can include a variety of measures for mitigation of hazards and promoting healthy tolerance. Disaster managers at all levels of Queensland's disaster management systems are responsible for selecting prevention and mitigation solutions using a proven risk management process. Many challenges can be eliminated. Implementing a comprehensive accident prevention program can substantially reduce the number of accidents. The majority of fires are avoidable. It is possible to avoid hazardous chemical leaks. Business interruptions caused by machinery breakdown can be avoided by following the manufacturer's inspection and maintenance instructions.

CONCLUSION

Combustible dust on the ground may become airborne and amplify and spread an explosion caused by flammable gas ignition. This can happen with organic and vegetative components, as well as metal and other oxidizable dust. Static electricity can also be dangerous. Preventive methods include proper housekeeping to prevent the accumulation of dust deposits, the provision of explosion relief valves, the use of non-flammable dust, and confinement in low-oxygen conditions.

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Received: 02-May-2022, Manuscript No. JGND-22-18249; **Editor assigned:** 05-May-2022, PreQC No. JGND-22-18249 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 19-May-2022, QC No. JGND-22-18249; **Revised:** 26-May-2022, Manuscript No. JGND-22-18249 (R); **Published:** 02-Jun-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2167-0587.22.12.244.

Citation: Storrow JW (2022) Prevention of Hazards and Disaster Risk Reduction. J Geogr Nat Disas. 12: 244.

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