

An Empirical Study On Impact Of Disaster Itigation Initiatives Among Coastal Communities With Special Reference To Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu

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Abstract

Disaster means any earthquake Tsunami flood drought snowfall snow rock fall landfall such natural things happen will affect the daily people life is called a disaster there is too kind of disasters of their natural and manmade or artificial Tsunami earthquake is called natural disaster the road accidents and accidents in the factories are examples for Artificial Disasters. Any disaster will affect the whole country people is called a national disaster for say some extent the covid-19 virus spread over is also a national disaster. The Government of India and Tamil nadu Government will created a separate Commission for the disaster management and rescue operations. To the better functions of the Indian disaster management the people has to give full Corporation then only their management and rescue and Rehabilitation system will function effectively, and the benefit will be fruitful, sometimes the government will give instructions such as announcements must be followed by the people properly without fear so to save the people government taking some initiatives the people as to give more responsive and cooperation.

Keywords: Tsunami, Earthquake, Disaster, Mitigation

INTRODUCTION

This Globe consists of panchabhuta called land, water, air, fire and space, each aspect are existing with their own purpose. People as a human being they are the super most among living community of the beloved world. they realised the importance of life and resources available in front of them, for the sophisticated life. In ancient time people lived simple life along with the nature. They never faced such struggle today what we are facing, we can say it is heaven, such a beautiful life they lived. There is no global warming, food chain is never broken, and they never have this much of hurdles we are having today. They eat chemical free foods by organic farming that is natural agriculture done by the farmers without any fertilizers. Tsunami is a disaster this needs many domain knowledge-oriented experts with huge potential to anticipate of effects of natural disaster such as Tsunami cyclone and earthquake. The utmost Moto of the government is to save the coastal people those who are living near to the seashore and because the disaster may spoil their human life, assets and their beloved live stocks and livelihood.

The effective management of disaster by the government initiatives will reduce the impact of natural disaster and it will save thousands of lives of people those who are living in the coastal area. we know the value of life once it is lost means lost we can't get back it is Greater challenge to the medical science we know very well today the advancement of Science and technology is tremendous, So it is better to prevent worst things before it happen. we cannot blame Technology it is done things announcement of weather conditions the forming of cyclone depression according to their prediction things are happening we are seeing happily. Society knows very well about the consequences of disaster like tsunami, cyclone, or flood so the government's important duty to make the people to come out of that area and make them to prepare to face and eliminate the worst impact of the same it is also called properness of people.

Filloux, J. H.: (1980) The researcher discussed about the impact of Indian coastal region people and assess the mitigation practices of fishermen community and to suggest some possible measures for the better mitigation practices in future. The researcher found that Cuddalore and Nagapattinam district are highly affected area in Tamil Nadu. Tshe government took very good efforts and initiatives to rehabilitate the people in the region and invested more money for the replacement of their houses and helped a lot for their livelihood in future social security the researcher used to individual field survey for the collection of data their Data Collection instrument is there, and they used Anova for the study findings. **Heaton, T. H. and Kanamori, H., (1984)** The researcher has analyzed two decades calamities of nature in the region of Asia Pacific such as Tsunami, earthquake, cyclone and flood the researcher took the main objective of the study is to study the impact of Tsunami cyclone, impact of earthquake on the livelihood and their economy. The researcher found that the tsunami, cyclone, and earthquake are the most affected in the seashore region people lives and

their livestock. This research concentrated and explained about the impact of Tsunami on people lives also the researcher called the tsunami as killer waves and also explained terrific effect on seashore especially fishermen community nearby industries also affected by the tsunami and Cyclone. The researcher suggested to the government has to make awareness and support the infrastructure and livestock supply to rehabilitate the People's livelihood and to stabilize their economy. **Garcia, A. W. and J. R. Houston (1975)** This research article give importance to identify and assess the impact of Tsunami waves in landscape the researcher discuss about the severe impact of Tsunami created in the mid of the ocean and it is approached the landscape and find that Tsunami waves are faster than the sea especially in the Indian ocean region the researcher give importance to the warning signals to the people those who are residing near sea shore and take them to safe zone the researchers found that the Awareness of the people is much more important and the announcement of government must follow by the people. The government should take the proper timing for tsunami warning and people also have to co-operate with the government for savr their livelihood and livestock finally researcher said the focused initiative on the tsunami and Cyclone whether any disaster the government have to save the people and stabilize their economy they have to prepare more projects and concentrated on the poster Tsunami rehabilitation process.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This paper concentrates on Awareness and practices of coastal Communities on mitigating the impact of Natural Disasters with reference to Cuddalore District with the objectives of (i) To assess the Demographic Profile of Coastal Communities, (ii) To assess the impact of mitigation efforts among people of Coastal Communities and (iii) To suggest feasible solutions to Disaster management of Coastal Communities at Cuddalore District.

The researcher used both of the primary and secondary data. Random sampling used to collect the data. The sample was fisherman living near to the seashore of Cuddalore district. and the sample size is 142. The researcher used Correlation and Cross tabulation to find the result.

Table : 1 Opinion about community created its own laws or policies for disaster management according to educational qualification

			Educational Qualification					Total	
			10th	+ 2	Diploma	Degree	Illiterate		
Community created its own laws or policies for disaster management	Strongly Disagree	N	17	17	6	3	2	45	
		%	5.2	5.2	1.8	0.9	0.6	13.7	
	Disagree	N	19	12	11	2	2	46	
		%	5.8	3.6	3.3	0.6	0.6	14	
	Neutral	N	3	2	0	1	0	6	
		%	0.9	0.6	0	0.3	0	1.8	
	Agree	N	9	12	3	1	0	25	
		%	2.7	3.6	0.9	0.3	0	7.6	
	Strongly Agree	N	72	83	23	16	13	207	
		%	21.9	25.2	7	4.9	4	62.9	
	Total		N	120	126	43	23	17	329
			%	36.5	38.3	13.1	7	5.2	100

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table presents respondents' opinion about community created its own laws or policies for disaster management according to educational qualification. In the selected group of respondents who have done schooling up to 10th standard, 5.2% of them strongly disagreed that their community created its own laws or policies for disaster management, 5.8% of them disagreed to it, 0.9% of them neither agreed nor disagreed to it, 2.7% of them agreed to it, and 21.9% of them strongly agreed to it. Among respondents who studied till +2, 5.2% of them strongly disagreed that their community created its own laws or policies for disaster management, 3.6% of them disagreed to it, 0.6% of them neither agreed nor disagreed to it, 3.6% of them agreed to it, and 25.2% of them strongly agreed to it. In the selected group of respondents who are diploma holders, 1.8% of them strongly disagreed that their community created its own laws or policies for disaster management, 3.3% of them disagreed to it, none of them neither agreed nor disagreed to it, 0.9% of them agreed to it, and 7% of them strongly agreed to it. Among the degree holders, 0.9% of them strongly disagreed that their community created its own laws or policies for disaster management, 0.6% of them disagreed to it, 0.3% of them neither agreed nor disagreed to it, 0.3% of them agreed to it, and 4.9% of them strongly agreed to it. In the selected group of respondents who are illiterates, 0.6% of them strongly disagreed that their community created its own laws or policies for disaster management, 0.6% of them disagreed to it, none of them neither agreed nor disagreed to it, similarly none of them agreed to it, and 4% of them strongly agreed to it. It is evident that 25.2% of the respondents, who have completed till higher secondary, have agreed that their community has created its own laws or policies for disaster management.

Table : 2 Correlation among selected determinants and Disaster management Practices

DETERMINANTS	PERFORMANCE	
	R – Value	P – Value
Tsunami Awareness	-.084	.121
Community Attitude	.432*	.000
Govt. Initiative	.552*	.000
Recognition of Rehabilitation	.188*	.000
People Involvement	.244*	.000
People satisfaction	.124*	.021
Disaster management Practices.	.489*	.000

Source: Primary data, ** Significant at five percent level

To test the correlation between independent variables on dependent variable Pearson correlation was applied. The independent variables of the study were Tsunami Awareness, Community Attitude, Govt. Initiative, Recognition of Rehabilitation, People Involvement, People satisfaction, and dependent variable is Disaster management Practices. The following Hypothesis was formulated to test the relationship. Ho: There is no relationship among the selected study variables and Disaster management Practices.

From the result it was observed that there was positive correlation between all dependent variables and Disaster management Practices. It implies that all independent variables contribute to Disaster management Practices. Some independent variables are having lowest r- value ($r < 0.40$) that is Tsunami Awareness r value = $-.084$, Community Attitude r value = $.432$, Govt. Initiative r value = $.552$, Recognition of Rehabilitation r value = $.188$, People Involvement r value = $.244$, People satisfaction r value = $.124$, Values r value = $.334$, Involvement r value $.426$ and Engagement r value is $.489$. This implies that it contributes less to Performance... From the p-value in the correlation matrix, it was observed that the level of all independent variables was significant at 0.001 levels. Hence, the null hypothesis was rejected. So it is concluded that there is significant relationship between Tsunami Awareness Community Attitude, Govt. Initiative, Recognition of Rehabilitation, People Involvement, People satisfaction, Disaster management Practices.

FINDINGS

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Suggestions: The government has to conduct more awareness program in the coastal region especially on tsunami earthquake and cyclone, The people who are residing near to the sea shore especially fishermen community have to co-operate with the government regarding the tsunami alert and cyclone alert, The general public as to properly follow the announcement and instructions given by the government officials, The government must focus on the rehabilitation programs, which lead to stabilizing economy and livelihood. **Conclusion:** This paper concentrates on Awareness and practices of coastal Communities on mitigating the impact of Natural Disasters with reference to Cuddalore District furthermore study has conducted to give process value-oriented suggestions and impact of rehabilitation programs on seashore people and Awareness among the people. The Researcher insists that the disaster management and the mitigation actions are most effective when people will give full co-operation to the government.

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