

# Natural Hazards and Disasters in India: Mitigation and Management

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## ABSTRACTS

Strategy for sustainable management of disasters aims to decrease the impact of disasters and increasing the quality of life in disaster prone areas is one of the main goals of many countries around the world. Therefore, many national planning and development processes in different countries are based on such achievement. However, disasters would present a major threat to sustainable development or a sign of its failure. Disasters events erode hard-earned development gains and contribute to natural resource degradation, while pre-existing social, economic, political and environmental problem often influence the magnitude o disaster impacts.

Natural disasters are inevitable, and it is almost impossible to fully recoup the damage caused by the disasters. But it is possible to minimize the potential risk by developing disaster early warning strategies, preparing and implementation developmental plans to provide resilience to such as disasters, and helping in rehabilitation and post disaster reduction. This paper describes the types of natural disasters, suitable strategies for mitigation, unawareness and negligence by the government and uneven distribution o natural disaster funding. Besides assessment and mitigation, identifies gap areas and recommends appropriate strategies for disaster management using new technologies.

**Keywords:** natural hazards, types, distribution, temporal-spatial analysis, management.