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ROLE OF STANDARDIZATION IN MITIGATION OF NATURAL DISASTERS

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Abstract:

It is necessary to mention here the problem caused by the different natural disasters have shocked in our country in different times. This challenge becomes more important because a natural disaster causes sudden destruction to buildings, dams, reservoirs, small embankment, road, environment and causes damage to life and property to such an extent that normal socio economic mechanism of society is disturbed making it difficult to restore normally. Disasters are not only undermine the development effort and lead to wastage of scare resources but also retard development by restoring initiatives.

IMPACT OF NATURAL CALAMITIES:-

The direct effect of disasters on the economic constitutes damage to infrastructures, crops and productive assets of the local population besides the huge financial burden of relief and rescue operations. Indirectly the natural disasters lead to decline in population, loss of income, unemployment and indebtedness of the poor and increased cost of goods and services etc.

On account of geographical position of our country has been frequently hit by natural disasters. There is hardly a year when one part or other does not face the problem of droughts, flood, cyclone, earthquake, etc. it is an accepted fact that the occurrence of normal disasters cannot be prevented altogether. However their adverse societal and economic impact can be reduced substantially by undertaking various mitigations programmes.

NEED OF STANDARDIZATION FOR QUALITY CONTROL:-

The increase in industries is polluting and depleting our water resources. It has become necessary to safe guard them from far optimum utilization. Standards therefore have been formulated for the use of water not only for drinking, but also for irrigation and industrial use. Standards have also been formulated to recycle water after purification for repeated use. To conserve water during irrigation, a large number of standards covering micro irrigation systems have been formulated. Through these systems, a measured does of water with the necessary quantity of fertilizer is provided to the plants, keeping water losses to a minimum. In India we have developed different types of sterilization systems, for different purposes, those are Ecomark (Environment Friendly), BIS hallmark (Purity of Gold), Agmark (Agriculture Products), FPO (Process food Products), ISI mark (Industrial Product), Bharat Stage emission standards (Vehicle Pollution), Vegetarian Mark (Green dot Symbol), Non-Vegetarian Mark (Brown dot Symbol), Silk Mark (Pure Silk Product), The Ayush Mark (Medicine), Toxicity Level (toxic Product) etc.

A large number of standards for different types of building materials, like cement, bricks and steel, have also been developed. The designs of various architectures to conserve materials and to make maximum use of proper quality have been developed. Standards of recycle different Construction materials are also sought to be developed to have substantial growth. With the opening of the Indian economy a challenge has been thrown to the industry and trade to complete worldwide. In order to have a higher share in the global market our industry needs to be competitive in terms of quality, pricing, and timely delivery.

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In India when any natural disaster arrives, it becomes, blessing in disguise to get Goddess Laxmi, for the black marketers, contractors, village touts, middle men, and likewise persons. Old stocks material, are used for construction of damage roads, embankment, buildings etc. by the mischievous groups in natural calamity mitigation world. Outdated medicines, foods stuff are supplied to the victims to earn unethical money by the victims to earn unethical money by the brokers. During crisis period, all are in the hurry mood; these middlemen take opportunities for their own benefits. For example in Japan and U.S.A, they follow rigorous standards either for construction of buildings or relief supply.

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has already prepared certain standard specializations and codes of practice to reduce the impact natural disasters. The important standards developed by the BIS in this regard of natural disasters are briefly introduced below.

- 1.IS 1893: 1984 'criteria for Earthquake Resistance Design of Structures'- this standard deals with earth quake resistance design of structures and is applicable to buildings, elevated structures, bridges, dams etc.
- 2.IS 4326:1993 'Earthquake Resistant Design and Construction of Buildings code of Practice' This standard provides guidelines in selection of materials, special features of design and construction for earth quake resistant buildings including masonry constructions, timber construction prefabricated constructed etc.
- 3.IS 13827:1993- This standard provides guidelines in the design and construction aspects for improving earthquake resistance of earthen houses, without the use of lime and cement.
- 4.IS 13828:1993- This standard lays down the guidelines for special features of design and construction for improving earthquake resistance of buildings of low strength masonry.
- 5.IS 13920: 1993 This standard covers the design of reinforced concrete buildings.
- 6.IS 13925:1993 This standard covers the selection of material and techniques to be used for repair and seismic strengthening of damaged buildings?

The BIS has also brought out a hand book on code for engineering. Although several standards have been developed in the field of natural disasters and the consequential areas, but in India these are not often adopted by our Government & Non-government agencies. It is still not mandatory to follow the relevant construction and design specifications by law. So the economic pressure causes, particularly to the individuals, to evade the flout the norms. Whenever, standards are followed like in a governmental and institutional setup, the results are clearly different from those here they are not followed.

The loss sustained during collapse the bridge embankment and roads by the central and state Govt. In recent natural calamities make it imperative not only to formulate and implement the various codes evolved by BIS, and others but also to improve upon them. The construction in the disaster prone regions should be natural calamities resistance. Though there is a penalty provision in each and every legislation for violation of ethics of work, but, it is not properly followed to punish the violators of the roles. A strong will power is required from our sides to implement all those principles for developmental activities to face the Natural Calamities.

CONCLUSION:-

A resource starved country like India, cannot afford to spend much on the relief and rehabilitation operations although the govt. is trying to provide relief in full swing, and money, material and people pouring in from all over the country and the world. In Japan rigorous standards for buildings that may be earthquake resistant have proved to be very effective. A bright future for Indians in 21st century can be built if necessary standards are formulated and rigorously implemented in right spirit by the state and NGOs. Necessary public awareness should be created through the media for observing the safety standards prescribed by different standard institutions.

NOTES & REFERENCES:-

- 1.The Bureau of India standards Act 1986
- 2.Indian standards on Earthquake Engineering
- 3.Environmental Management System Certification Scheme (IS/ISO 14001)
- 4.Food safety Management System Certification Scheme (IS/ISO 22000)
- 5.Hazard Analysis and critical control point (HACCP) (IS 15000)
- 6.Quality Management Systems Certification Scheme (IS/ISO 9001)
- 7.Agmark, agricultural produce (Grading and Marking) Act of 1937 (Amended in 1986)
- 8.Food safety standards Act 2006.
- 9.The Consumer Protection Act – 1986.

ROLE OF STANDARDIZATION IN MITIGATION OF NATURAL DISASTERS



- 10. Ministry of food processing industries websites
- 11. Bureau of Indian Standards official websites.
- 12. Directorate of Marketing and Inspection websites

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