

Awareness of Natural and Manmade Disasters through Documentary Films



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Abstract

The world has been facing an increasing number of natural and man-made disasters. This paper assesses the documentary awareness of manmade disasters for human welfare. Technological and biological disasters as well as man-made disasters are such as economic crises, civil conflicts and wars. World health organization defines disasters as "any occurrence that causes damage, ecological disruption, loss of human life, deterioration of health and health services on a scale sufficient to warrant an extraordinary response from outside the affected community or area." Documentary on manmade disaster will work as a mirror for human being to show that how human has ruined nature and which resultant into how much lose, Since human being has a limit of imagination and he could not understand by predictions that what he lost.

It is difficult to film natural disaster because it is uncertain and accidental and it is very quick. It requires long planning as it has a large area, so it is very difficult for filming. Different geographical locations of India suffers due to different kind of natural disaster, so that it is difficult for documentary maker to cover whole. Budget of disaster documentary is bigger than other documentary. The main problem of natural disaster is of information sharing and co ordination among various teams working for it. Government should establish such a body for natural disaster filming so that no one banned filming in emergency situation. Disaster management department need a media manager.

Keywords: Disaster, Natural Disaster, Manmade Disaster, Documentary Films.

Introduction

Documentary Films are always prove to be a powerful medium of spreading awareness towards social issues like women empowerment, Dalit upliftment, social security, national unity, atrocity, untouchability, capitalism, poverty etc. Moreover, films also educate and aware people about the social and political issues. Films plays vital role in breaking the social orthodox. Documentary films are subject of International audience, it is liked by a specific group of educated class. Most important things is, it is the most reliable medium of showing reality. Since every medium has its merits and demerits so that documentary also. As it is limited to specific, it is very costly to prepare, it has low factor of entertainment. People of India do not consider watching documentary as entertainment and interesting. A documentary of disaster can help preparing better for the next time and uncertainties.

Natural disaster can be defined as such a natural incident in which thousands to lakhs of people and their lives would be in danger that is called natural disaster. Harridan, tsunami, drought, flood, typhoon, storm cyclone all are natural disasters related to weather and climate. Land sliding or ice sliding is such a natural disaster in which geographical locations changes. Earthquake and volcano eruption happens due to tectonic plates, locust swarm attack, attack of insects is also a natural disaster, all these are fast and quick disasters whereas drought, insects, fire are slow disasters. Manmade disasters are those which happen due to activities of human being like fire is manmade disasters. Manmade disasters are caused due to actions of human beings. Therefore these disasters can be prevented by building awareness, alertness and overall resilience level of masses. Manmade disasters include fires, conventional wars, biological wars, chemical wars, nuclear wars, communal riots, and activities of terrorists such as bomb blasts etc. A disaster management act, 2005 has been enacted mainly to cope up with the situations arising from such calamities. A high-level body designated as National Disaster management Authority has been constituted under the said Act. Disaster is

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defined as an unforeseen event that causes great damage, destruction and human suffering, which overwhelms local capacity, necessitating a national or international level assistance. These disasters can be classified into three broad categories: natural disasters, technological disasters and man-made disasters. There have been empirical studies on the causes and consequences of different natural and man-made disasters. Direct losses are defined as the immediate consequences of the disaster or the physical phenomenon itself. It was observed first that human being will not disturb originality of natural things. But after the year passes we came to know that human being has been always doing inhuman things, it can be seen in daily lifestyles. Everyday new channels are in search of new manmade disaster and we are just thinking like stubborn.

Disaster type -Water and Climate related disasters like Floods and drainage, Cyclones, Tornadoes and Hurricanes, Hailstorms, Cloud burst, Heat wave and cold wave, Snow avalanches, Droughts, Sea erosion, Thunder and Lighting, Tsunami, Geological Disasters like Landslides and mudflows, Earthquakes, dam failure, dam bursts, mine disasters. Other Chemical, industrial and nuclear disasters. In this Disaster, Events Originating from solid earth. Accident related disaster like Forest fires, Urban Fires, Mine flooding, Oil spills, Major building collapse, Serial Bomb Blasts, Festival, Electrical fires, Village fire, Air, Road and Rail Accidents, Boat Capsizing. Biological disasters like Epidemics, pest attacks, Cattle epidemics, food poisoning. This Disaster Caused by toxic substance, germs, exposure of living. National Action plan on climate change have missions like national solar, sustainable habitat, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, water mission, green india, sustainable agriculture, strategic knowledge.

By working on the below given points, we can control manmade disasters-

1. Try to consume less natural products.
2. To save natural fuel and should be used as per necessity.
3. Find out the options which save the nature.
4. To promote a culture or society where it is honor to save nature.
5. To teach children about awareness towards nature and environment and make them learn to save nature and give them suggestions and ideas.
6. To promote such advertisements programs and film which save the nature.
7. Celebrating festivals in eco friendly way.
8. To take part in awareness program and inspire others people to do so that they can understand the importance.
9. Plant tree as many as you can especially fruit giving plants so that other birds and animal living in nature get benefits from it.
10. To stop those people who are unaware of saving nature and harmful for the natural resources.
11. Government should keep in mind all the development related things which enhance manmade disaster. It is an estimate by which we can save our nature.

In present, we are living in a world where duplicate rice, eggs and cabbage are made of plastic, milk made by urea, vegetables are full of oxytocin injections, artificial colors exists. Tea made of calcium

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carbonate, duplicate tablets, clothes, crops etc exist. As the time passes, human become expert in making all the duplicate things. Nature always put questions in front of human being, the curiosity of human being to know new and discover new things make them discover amazing secrets of nature, bring them in light and continuously they are doing. As soon as human is knowing and understanding about the nature and its rules, he becomes able to find the solution of problems, we are in a situation now that we can minimize the drawbacks and losses of natural disasters. We can calculate the possibilities and time of natural disasters by analyzing the previous data and by this, we will be able to stop it and prevent in the upcoming future so that we will find some better options and ideas to prevent natural disasters and overcome losses.

Review of Literature

The very first documentary in India was made by Harishchandra sakharam Bhaywadekar. John Grierson was considered as a father of Documentary. He describes documentry as the creative treatment of actuality. The reality of Life can be represented through documentary. This includes the subject research, information, experts opinion. It can also available in forms of small advertisements, movies, cartoons. It can be made on any subject. Its main objective is to provide information and training. It is based on real incidents, person, place or circumstances. The meaning of "Vrattra" in "Vrattachitra", Hindi translation for Documentary is completeness. The writing have touch of creativity, artistic and interesting facts. Documentary is related with "document" according to english dictionary. Documentary has various forms such as- information documentary which gives opportunities of learning something new to viewers, story documentary which are based on fictional idea. Travel documentary - it covers the difficulties of travelling, weather, places, characters of people, food etc. social documentary - it shows the ups and downs of the society and mentality of people. Research oriented documentary - it reveals the truth, and inform people about the right and wrong about anything. Historical documentary - it shows the historical facts. Documentary is considered as Pure mass communication medium as it is primary based on information, education and message. It increases the knowledge of viewers. It shows everything as it is. Indian film division was established in 1948 in Mumbai whos aim is to prepare educational, informative and meaning ful documentary. The interest of viewers lies in advanced technology, unknown stories, way of story telling, selection of interesting subject, attractive presentation and simple language. Film maker has always included subject of disaster in films, Like in Chernobyl Heart (2003), The summit (2012), LaSoufriere (1977), Titanic: The complete story (1994), Super volcano (2005), Deadliest Crash : The Le Mans 1955 Disaster (2010), Chernobyl 3828 (2011). The Buffalo geek flood (1975), The eruption of moont people (1902), The battle of Chernobyl (2006), Krakatoa : The last days (2006), Hills borough (2014), End day (2005), Chernobyl :The final warning (1991). Search for the super battery

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(2017), Sexy killers (2019), Shored up (2013), Watermark (2013), Virunga (2014), Under the dome (2015), Unacceptable levels (2013). Bhopal : A prayer for rain ,The burning train ,Dam 999, Dasavatharam, Kaala patthar, Kai po che, Kathantara, Kayal, Kedarnath, Kolilakkam , Na hamnyate, Poorna: Courage has no limit, Puzhayamma, Tum mile, Waqt. The Antarctica challenge : A global warning (2009), Baraka (1992), Before the flood (2016), Before vanishing (2005), Demain (2015), Final straw : Food, Earth ,Happiness – (2015), Fractured land (2015), GMO OMG (2013) , Haida gulali on the edge of the world (2015), How to change the world (2015), In inconvenient sequel: Truth to power (2017), Material of the future (2014), Revolution (2012).

There are more than 50 International organizations working in India for Human rights, development, women and children's rights protection, sanitation, food safety, sustainable development, health and disaster management. India has also provided monetary and resource aid to regional nations in situations of disasters. For example Aid has been provided to the Philippines in 2012 for Typhoon Pablo, in 2013 for Earthquake, in 2017 for Terrorist attacks in Marawai. India supports Maldives in 2004 Tsunami, Myanmar in case of Cyclone Mora in 2017, Komen in 2015, Cyclone Nargis in 2008, Sri Lanka in 2004 Tsunami and Nepal in 2015, Earthquake. India plays a significant role in supporting capacity building efforts after disaster in the Asia Pacific region. In 2005, Indian Government enacted a Disaster Management Act. Also in 2009, India adopted a National Policy on Disaster Management. India also adopted the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, Sendai Framework of Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Development Goals for 2015-2030 in 2015. India basically has a tropical climate, including main seasons as Winter (From December to February) summer (from March to June), Monsoon (from June to September) and Post monsoon (from October to November). India is among most disaster prone country due to its geography and climate. Vulnerabilities of country increasing due to population explosion, deforestation, urbanization, industrialization, excessive consumption of nature, environmental degradation. Moreover human induced activities accelerating the causes of disasters. India is struggling with disasters of droughts, earthquake, floods, and cyclones. It experienced a severe period of drought during 1965-1967 causes death of 1.5 million people. In 1999 India had also suffer from floods which left approx 5 million people homeless. Similarly in 2007, 3.5 million people lost their home. In year 2010, approx 2 million people become homeless in north India. 50 percent region of the country is prone to earthquakes. Among which New Delhi has been marked to be the most earthquake prone city of India. Gujarat earthquake is recorded as the major earthquake occurred in 2001, January. The estimated death of people is around 25,000 and around 600,000 people become homeless. In december 2004, The Tsunami affected the Andaman and Nicobar island and southern coastal states of Tamilnadu and Andhra

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Pradesh and Kerala. There were approx 10,000 deaths recorded that time. Example of the most dangerous Nature Disaster in the History of India are Kashmir floods (2014) Death toll 500plus, Uttarakhand flash floods (2013) Death toll 5000 Plus, Odisha Super Cyclone (1999) Death toll 10,000, Latur Earthquake (1993) Death toll 10,000, The Great Famine (1876-78) Death toll 3Cr. Coringa cyclone (1839) Death toll 2lac, Calcutta cyclone (1737) Death toll 3 lac.

Methodology

Descriptive research and observation method adopted following research techniques. In depth interview, analysis of Frequencies and used primary and secondary data, For this research, primary data 50 Respondent participate in this research study and secondary data is collected from research Report, journals, newspapers, books, Government offices and reports, Documentary makers, Area Experts.

Documentary

A documentary maker always tries to show continuous training programs and ways of response in case of documentary. This is how the importance of documentary can be understood. In a country like India, documentary plays an important role; people understand that what they should do by watching documentary. Functions and responsibilities bring a refresh and renewal way in documentary; it is taking a better structure and becoming better by passing time. A disaster documentary should describe the types of disasters, awareness programs, immediate actions taken at the time of disasters etc. If a documentary maker wants to show about how to forecast upcoming disasters and how to prevent and overcome from it, and the advantage and disadvantage of the technique of disaster prevention with example. It is very difficult to film disasters; every moment life would be in danger and fear of becoming victim of disaster.

Disaster documentary can classify disaster filming in 3 easy steps 1. To film what happened, 2. To film what is happening, 3. To film whatever is going to happen. In first case, generally we check that what are the uses and what are the problems due to those losses, what are the responses of government, etc. Every documentary should consider as the fundamental planning and to inform people that what are the preparations of government. People believe on your plans only when you show up fully, we can achieve that trust by documentary.

Disaster education institute of our country is about to educate theory of disaster only, big problem is that it is totally theoretical; there is no space for practical knowledge in their time table. Teachers of such institutes are not well trained. In total course of 2 years of master degree students learn practically only 2-3 times only for 2-3 hr which is totally a formality. Students do not come in the disaster stream by their choice but by luck. Students does not visit on those places where accidents happens. Disaster happens uncertainly so that management should make plans immediately and allow students to visit that place. But the government manager is much lazy to take such a decisions quickly. Most of the course coordinators have target to complete theory syllabus and they do not give importance to practical knowledge and make

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excuses of syllabus that if we focus on practical knowledge how they would complete theory syllabus.

Finding

The above research study has been done among students of Devi ahilya University Indore

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Madhya Pradesh. 50 Respondent participate in this research study and the age of everyone is above 21 year. There are 23 girls and 27 boys student participated.

Frequency Table

1. Sex

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	22	44.0	44.0	44.0
	2	28	56.0	56.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Finding- There are 23 girls and 27 boy's student Respondent.

2. Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2	50	100.0	100.0	100.0

Finding- Everyone is above 21 year.

3. Education

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	50	100.0	100.0	100.0

Finding- 100% People Complete Bachelor Degree and Continue their Post Graduation.

4. Do you know about disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	50	100.0	100.0	100.0

Finding- 100% Respondent know about word of Disaster

5. Do you Natural and Manmade disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	5	10.0	10.0	10.0
	2	45	90.0	90.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Finding- only 10% Respondent can understand Natural and manmade disaster clearly.

6. What are the reasons of Nature and Manmade disaster according to you

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	5	10.0	10.0	10.0
	3	8	16.0	16.0	26.0
	4	37	74.0	74.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Finding- 10% Respondent feel Lack of Awerness and Government Response, 16% Respondent think Human Activity and Habits.

74 % Lack of Awareness, Government Response Human Activity and Habits

7. Do you know about Pre Disaster Stage and Post Disaster Stage?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	12	24.0	24.0	24.0
	2	38	76.0	76.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Finding- 76 % Respondent do not know pre and post disaster Stage. Responders have no idea how to ready for disaster preparedness stage, disaster mitigation stage, disaster recovery stage.

8. How to control house disasters?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	4	8.0	8.0	8.0
	2	6	12.0	12.0	20.0
	3	40	80.0	80.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Finding- Only 8% responded have idea how to control house disaster but not in practical level and Only 80% responded have idea how to control house disaster but not in practical level, 12% responded have No idea how to control house disaster

9. Do you have been given any training to rescue disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2	50	100.0	100.0	100.0

Finding- 100 % people do not get training of rescue of disaster.

10. Do you study about disaster management in school?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	14	28.0	28.0	28.0
	2	36	72.0	72.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Finding- 72 % Respondent do not study in school Level about disaster management.

11. How do you know about any of the disaster – by reading, by watching, by listening, by experience or by practical??

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	49	98.0	98.0	98.0
	2	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Finding- 98% in research, it is found that most of the time they got information of disaster by listening and very few times by practical.

12. Why do you not choose disaster management course compare to other Course?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3	50	100.0	100.0	100.0

Finding- 100% Respondent gives the reason of course awareness, Placement and Placement packages, low government job option.

13. What is the reason of lack of disaster management awareness?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	5	10.0	10.0	10.0
	3	8	16.0	16.0	26.0
	4	37	74.0	74.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Finding- 10% Respondent thinks Lack of Awareness and Government Response, 16% Respondent think Human Activity and Habits.

74 % Respondent Lack of Awareness, Government Response Human Activity and Habits

14. Do you have Experience of disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	45	90.0	90.0	90.0
	2	5	10.0	10.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Finding- only 90 % Respondent have experience of disaster.

15. Do you Know about documentary?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	50	100.0	100.0	100.0

Finding- 100% Respondent know about Documentary films.

16. Do you watch any documentary Related to Disaster?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	15	30.0	30.0	30.0
	2	35	70.0	70.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Finding- 30% Respondent know about Disaster Documentary films

17. Is Disaster Documentary Films Creating Awareness?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	15	30.0	30.0	30.0
	2	35	70.0	70.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Finding- 30% Respondent Accept Documentary films Create Awareness.

Suggestion and Discussion

To learn disaster management, it should be taught in syllabus to every students and every citizen must trained well in it. Man-made disasters generate serious negative impacts not only on lives, but on the survivors' livelihoods while there have been a number of macroeconomic and micro economic studies undertaken on the causes and consequences of different natural and man-made disasters to our best knowledge, there is no unified study to compare the welfare costs of different disasters. Disasters and

emergencies are fundamental reflections of normal life. They are consequences of the way society structure themselves, economically and socially; the way societies and states interact and the way that relationships between the decision makers are sustained. The magnitude of each disaster, be in terms of deaths, property damage or costs for a given developing country increases with the increment of marginalization of the population. As the population increases, the best land in both rural and urban areas is taken up, and those seeking land for farming or

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housing are forced to accept inadequate land. These offer less productivity and a smaller measure of physical or economic safety. Disasters have massive human and economic costs. They may cause many deaths, severe injuries, and food shortages. Most incidents of severe injuries and deaths occur during the time of impact, whereas disease outbreaks and food shortages often arise much later, depending on the nature and duration of the disaster. A National Disaster Framework covering institutional mechanisms, disaster prevention strategy, early warning system, disaster mitigation, preparedness and response and human resource development. The expected inputs, areas of intervention and agencies to be involved at the national, state and district levels have been identified and listed in the roadmap. This roadmap has been shared with all the state governments and union territory administrations. Ministries and departments of government of India, and the state governments and UT (union territory) Administrations have been advised to develop their respective roadmaps taking the national roadmap as a broad guideline. Man-made disasters resulting in high casualties and untold sufferings to the people and the lack of adequate legal apparatus to provide relief to the victims of tragedies, it is felt that the law should be geared up to provide speedy and adequate help to the victims. The recent disaster in Uttarakhand state is a wakeup call for development planners. There is a need to look at ecological sensitivity of the place before starting any development project. There is a very significant role of foresters and ecologist in planning development in eco-sensitive regions.

When we talk about disaster management it is really a bad condition. We have advantageous from disaster documentary making specially education system because they can teach to next generation about what happened, how happened, what are the reasons behind it. Reactions and how to get solution in this condition. A documentary always have answers for every such question and we will prepare our next generations by showing these accidents and also help to the survivors of the disasters and victims of such accidents, by spreading awareness. Documentary is a medium or platform which can prepare and aware people very easily and people can learn by watching that how to react or response in such situations. Nature always have a way of disaster to show itself that what nature is and what are the circumstance created due to wrong patterns of human being living behavior. Human being afraid of nature only due to its disasters and he is continuously fearing because he could not control natural disasters. Human being is always been a greedy species, who knows to take but not to give or share, his greediness of taking too much from the nature (consumption of natural resources) crossing the limits. So that he have to face disaster problems.

Conclusion

Disasters ruined the business activity. They cause destruction of railway tracks, roads and bridges thereby causing loss to commercial activities. The immediate impact of terrorism is destruction of property, loss of life, and loss of money, but the

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greatest loss of them is uncertainty and fear, which impacts economic activity. One thing that should be cleared that a new kind of disasters produced due to human interference that is environmental disaster of global warming, Industrial activities, population explosion, disturbing nature. Disaster have been continued to long before but today's progressive mankind understanding it quickly which created disaster management and human tried to minimize the losses of lives and wealth very much. Some very much dangerous destroying disaster are such should be described here after that concept of Disaster management evolved and why it is necessary. What is happening all over the world and how harmful conditions created for the persons living their nature always give chance to recover yourself from the worst conditions but it is done only when we understand the actual situation.

A documentary maker is always aware about these things so that keen points of documentary can be shown and he can show the importance of documentary and it decides the ups and downs shown in documentary and importance of scene can be understand. How would the above theory works? What are the problems occurs while applying it. In India due to mentality, they teaches to tolerate, Indians are generally tolerating enduring. In many cases most of the areas of India are flood affected and the people (victims) every year face problems of flood. Still neither they think to resolve the problems nor do they make any strategy for it. Most of the time people blame government for it and depends on government fully, and they are waiting for betterment. The opposition and other political parties takes advantage of disasters to blame the current government for not solving the problems and using it for manipulating people but they don't think about the solution of problem and how to get rid of it and do not think about training practices. A disaster documentary can give platform to know about the disaster and the methods to overcome it.

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