2. Disasters are no longer recognized as ‘Acts of God’.

The belief that disasters are caused by 'Acts of God' has changed over time. Nowadays, we have a better understanding of the reasons behind disasters, and we no longer attribute them solely to divine intervention. This shift is justified by several factors that show the role of natural processes and human actions in these events.

In the past, people thought that disasters were punishments from a higher power. This explanation gave them comfort and made sense in their worldview. However, with advances in science and our knowledge of the world, we have discovered that disasters have more complex causes.

Scientific researches has played a crucial role in helping us understand the natural processes that lead to disasters. We now know that earthquakes, hurricanes, and floods occur due to geophysical and atmospheric conditions. Scientists have conducted extensive studies and collected data to predict when and where these events might happen. By understanding the scientific principles behind these phenomena, we can better prepare for and mitigate their impacts.

Furthermore, human activities play a significant role in causing or worsening disasters. Factors such as deforestation, climate change, and how we use land can make communities more vulnerable to hazards. For example, when we cut down forests or destroy natural barriers, we remove nature's protective buffer against floods and other natural disasters. Similarly, the emission of greenhouse gases from human activities contributes to climate change, which can lead to more frequent and intense extreme weather events. It is clear that human actions have a direct impact on the severity and frequency of disasters.

Improved technology and monitoring systems have also contributed to our understanding of disasters. Tools like early warning systems and remote sensing allow us to better assess and respond to hazards. Early warning systems provide timely information about potential hazards, giving people and communities more time to evacuate and take necessary precautions. Remote sensing technologies, such as satellites, help us monitor changes in the environment and provide valuable data for hazard assessment and planning.

Recognizing the human contribution to disasters highlights the importance of taking proactive measures. It means that individuals, communities, governments, and organizations need to work together to reduce the risks. This can involve better planning for land use, making infrastructure more resilient, and being prepared for disasters through early warning systems. It also means adopting sustainable practices and taking action to address climate change, such as reducing carbon emissions and promoting renewable energy sources.

Understanding that disasters result from a combination of natural processes and human actions allows us to take a more comprehensive approach to managing them. We need to consider not only the physical aspects but also the social, economic, and political factors that influence vulnerability and resilience. By involving different perspectives and expertise, we can make better decisions and create safer and more sustainable communities.

In conclusion, the recognition that disasters are not solely caused by 'Acts of God' comes from our improved scientific knowledge and understanding of the role of human activities. By acknowledging the natural processes and human factors involved, we can develop strategies to reduce risks, be prepared, and respond effectively to disasters. This shift in thinking helps us address the root causes of vulnerability and work towards creating safer and more sustainable communities.