CHAPTER VIII

CONCLUSION

8.1 REVIEW OF CHAPTERS

First chapter deals with the introduction, historical overview of disaster management. In this chapter the objectives, problems are presented, questions and hypothesis are stated, the scope, limitation of the study and the methodology to be used are discussed.

Second chapter deals with the meaning of disasters and disaster management and this chapter discusses the difference between natural and manmade disasters, factors and impacts of disasters and also discusses the emerging issues and developments relating to disasters.

In the third chapter analysis with the evolution of disaster management in India and discuss the institutional framework in central, state and district level and role of Finance commissions, also discussed the disaster management plans through five year plans. This review is undertaken to assess Disaster management act, policies, guidelines and plans, their efficacy, effectiveness and efficiency. The review include that the three tired structure that the foundation level to top level, means the local level to central. It includes the four agreed phases of disaster management, which are prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

The fourth chapter is dealing with the law and policy on Disaster management and what are the legislations are available. The disaster management act has 11 chapters and 79 sections. The act has been criticized for marginalizing NGOs elected local representatives, local communities and civic group and for fostering a hierarchical, bureaucratic, command and control, top down approach that gives the central, state, district authorities sweeping powers. It is also alleged that the act became a law almost at the will of the bureaucrats who framed it.
The fifth chapter explained the emergence of International disaster response laws rules and principles. A collection of International instruments addressing various aspects of post disaster humanitarian relief International federation, Red Cross, Red Crescent examines the legal issues and frameworks associated with disaster response with particular emphasis on International humanitarian assistance and explained how the IFRC programmes support national Red Cross societies in improving legal preparedness for natural disasters in order to reduce human sufferings. The adoption of the guidelines for domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance by the international federation of Red Cross in 2007 is considered to be a significant development. It includes encouraging legal facilities for operations.

In chapter 6 explained how the women suffering at the time of disasters and what are the problems she facing and how the law and policies are helping for vulnerable sections. Incorporating gender into disaster risk management efforts requires rights based approach at all levels. UN agencies and International organization have sought to incorporate gender into their national plans. Some national, state, local policies, UNISDR, Hyogo framework action 2005-2015, building the resilience of Nations and communities to disasters. A gender sensitive approach is also a smart policy in that it enables the resources of all members of an affected community to be fully utilized.

8.2 TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

Disasters are extreme environmental events that adversely affect all areas in the world. As vulnerability to disasters is UN avoidable, greater attention has to be directed to reducing risks. In this research I have stated some possible solutions for the problems. It has been tested the hypothesis by compliance with survey and samples. In the past when natural disaster occurred, government followed disaster with impact assessment study, response recovery activities and reconstruction
activities took place to return the region or locality to its pre disaster state. Disasters were viewed as isolated events and were responded to by governments and relief agencies without taking into account the social and economic causes and implications of these events.

If a Disaster occurs the central government would have to be provided financial and other assistance, it commits itself to pre fixed reimbursement sums for loss of life and total, partial loss of housing and productive assets.

This approach recognizes that disaster reduction is most effective at the community level where specific needs are met. Creating the awareness about the local vulnerabilities and ensuring participation of local communities in disaster reduction as well as preparedness are proving to be more effective. Physical, social and economic risks can be adequately assessed and managed at the community level and this understanding has resulted in a more focus on community based approaches.

The Disaster Management Committee, which is, basically the decision making body takes the help of Disaster Management Teams, which are the action group and are trained on the latest technologies. The main function of the District Management committee is helping the administration for preparing of Disaster Management plan.

The present Disaster management law must protect human rights from every possible climate disaster. National must enact climate legislation which can provide edge to policy implementation, resource management, sustainable development, public health, insurance and many other corresponding subjects.

The NMDA shall recommend guidelines for the minimum standards of relief to be provided to persons affected by disaster, recent disasters have highlighted the special needs of women, Gender makes women more socially culturally and biologically susceptible to higher risk for morbidity and mortality. While there are
numerous biological effects on women as a result of natural disasters, engaging women as fell and equal partners in community based disaster mitigation and planning and integrating women at the highest levels of planning and decision making.

By the survey it was proved that most of the disaster prone areas are almost rural areas facing problems like inadequate resources to contact the ambulance services, Police station and relevant NGO’s, media houses to prevent the occurrence. Hospital preparedness is crucial to any disaster response system. Each hospital should have an emergency preparedness plans.

By the survey it was proved that most of the disaster prone areas are almost rural areas facing problems like inadequate resources to contact the ambulance services, Police station and relevant NGO’s, media houses to prevent the occurrence or lessen the effects of the disaster. And there is no approximate amount of fund for disaster planning initiation and operational proceeding there was no adequate family disaster supply kit, people were not trained in first aid. Government and NGO supported in reducing the risk but inadequacy in reaching the people because of low level education, less awareness.

It has been envisaged as a preparedness plan whereby the receipt of a signal of an impending would simultaneously energize and activate the mechanism for response and mitigation without loss of crucial time.

8.3. FINDINGS

- It was proved that most of the disaster prone areas are almost rural areas facing problems like inadequate resources to contact the ambulance services, police station and relevant NGO’s, media houses to prevent the occurrence or lessen the effects of the disaster.

- Climate change is the far reaching problem for managing disaster risk in India,
as the frequency and intensity of floods, landslides, droughts, cyclones and
earthquakes are expected to increase in upcoming days.

• In recent years, India's policy on disaster management has shifted the focus
from relief and rehabilitation efforts to holistic management of disasters. This
new policy approach incorporates pre-disaster issues of prevention, mitigation
and preparedness, as well as post disaster issues of response, recovery and
reconstruction.

• Findings of new initiatives, such as building capacity through education and
greater awareness at all levels and utilization of advanced technologies, have
encouraged India's preparedness for each face of disaster management.

8.4 SUGGESTIONS

• Restructure the National Policy on Disaster Management giving the correct
approach involving prevention, mitigation and preparedness in pre-disaster
stage with the additional fiscal power.

• Creation of awareness is urgently needed not only for the people who situated
in disaster prone area but also among policy makers, decision makers,
administrations, professionals, financial institutions, NGO and voluntary
organizations. Engage the leaders and stakeholders through consultation and
clarity of vision and direction.

• Appropriate amendments in the legislative and regulatory instrument and
strengthen the enforcement mechanisms at different levels.

• Creating awareness by improved means, using media, school education and
the networks. Capacity building should be there at local and regional levels for
the better Disaster Management.

• Conducting surveys of the disaster prone areas and prepare appropriate plans
with proper implementation.

- Making mandatory, the use of disaster resistant codes and guidelines related to disaster resistant construction in the houses and buildings in all sectors of the society by law and through incentives and disincentives.

- To create perfect institutional mechanism at national, state and sub state levels to advise and help the existing disaster management mechanisms for well prepare of prevention, mitigation and preparedness plans.

- The suggestions for the establishment of a National scientific and Technical Committee at Central level to support the better disaster management.

- To make the exact data base of emergencies and damages caused to people, properties, infrastructure and economic losses, to ensure proper estimated funding mechanism.

8.5. CONCLUSION

Disasters are extreme environmental events that adversely affect all areas in the world. As vulnerability to disasters is UN avoidable, greater attention has to be directed to reducing risks. In this research I stated some possible solutions for the problems. I tested the hypothesis by research, survey and samples. In the past when natural disaster occurred, government followed disaster with impact assessment study, response recovery activities and reconstruction activities took place to return the region or locality to its pre disaster state. Disasters were viewed as isolated events and were responded to by governments and relief agencies without taking into account the social and economic causes and implications of these events.

This approach recognizes that disaster reduction is most effective at the community level where specific needs are met. Creating the awareness about the local vulnerabilities and ensuring participation of local communities in disaster reduction as well as preparedness are proving to be more effective. Physical, social and economic
risks can be adequately assessed and managed at the community level and this understanding has resulted in a more focus on community based approaches. By the survey it was proved that most of the disaster prone areas are almost rural areas facing problems like inadequate resources to contact the ambulance services, Police station and relevant NGO’s, media houses to prevent the occurrence or lessen the effects of the disaster. And there is no approximate amount of fund for disaster planning initiation and operational proceeding there was no adequate family disaster supply kit, people were not trained in first aid. Government and NGO supported in reducing the risk but inadequacy in reaching the people because of low level education, less awareness.

Creation of awareness is urgently needed amongst policy makers, decision makers, administrations, professionals, financial institutions, NGO and voluntary organizations. Appropriate amendments in the legislative and regulatory instrument, along with strengthening of the enforcement mechanisms at different levels, making mandatory, the use of disaster resistant codes and guidelines related to disaster resistant construction in the houses and buildings in all sector of society by law and the high powered committee on disaster management has to incorporate trigger mechanism as an emergency quick response mechanism. It has been envisaged as a preparedness plan whereby the receipt of a signal of an impending would simultaneously energize and activate the mechanism for response and mitigation without loss of crucial time.

Disasters are becoming increasingly frequent and ferocious, requiring coordinated global responses more than ever. The international community faces significant challenges at both the inter-international and international to-domestic levels of disaster response. Two main networks of the international system, the UN and INGOs, face particular internal coordination problems. These include, the establishment of an intergovernmental forum reporting directly to ECOSOC, an
INGO representatives body, pre-established INGO liaison officers and continued application of the cluster approach. The coordinated interaction of international and domestic legal systems also requires careful consideration.

Pointless legal barriers need to be broken down, perhaps through a global regulatory system, to ensure that relief services are effectively delivered to reflection on past mistakes and efforts by the international community to compile a more coherent body of IDRL, there is potential for substantial progress. The need of the hour is to promote a people centre human rights based disaster risk reduction strategies. The vulnerability analysis in disaster management shall consider human rights issues among their social, economic and cultural criteria, disaster management fundamentally deals with response to human misery and losses of people’s livelihoods and assets while disaster risk management is concerned with mitigating or preventing such losses, both processes tend to be rather anthropocentric. The response towards the objectives of human rights based perspective during times of disaster. No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.