



CHAPTER-V

FINDINGS,

CONCLUSIONS

&

SUGGESTIONS

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FINDINGS, CONCLUSION, SUGGESTIONS & PLAN OF ACTION

FINDINGS

A. Profile of Respondents of VDMC Members

AGE OF THE VDMC MEMBERS

Majority of the respondents 204 (n=45.2%) are in the age group between 40-50 years as they were having good knowledge about the local geography of own villages and also able to give alternative solutions at the time of disasters. 51.66% (n=233) VDMC members had higher education and their income was 5000 – 10,000 Rs. and Most of the respondents were married i.e. 91.80 %.

RELIGION FOLLOWED BY THE VDMC MEMBERS

Most of the VDMC members were Hindus i.e. 97.34 % (n=439) and other members of VDMC have followed Muslim, Jain and Christian Religion.

CASTE OF THE VDMC MEMBERS

Majority of the VDMC Members belong to OBC (Other Backward Class) i.e. 60.09% (n=271). So it could be said that involvement of OBC caste for Disaster Preparedness is higher compare to General category, Schedule Caste (SC) and Schedule Tribe (ST) people.

OCCUPATION OF THE VDMC MEMBERS

The VDMC Members were having a formal job with specific tasks like Revenue Talati, Anganwadi Workers, Female Health Workers, Medical Officers, etc i.e. 47.67 % (215). Majority of the respondents have involved in agriculture, though they were having jobs i.e. 72.28%(326).

AWARENESS REGARDING BLOOD GROUP

Majority of the VDMC members didn't know about their blood group i.e. 28.4 % (128) as they were from rural areas.

B. FAMILY INFORMATION:

TYPE OF FAMILY OF VDMC MEMBERS

39.47%(178) respondents lived in Joint Families and 32.59%(n=147) respondents lived in Extended Families. Joint family and Extended family system can be seen today also means having more than six family members i.e. 53.44% (n=241). Most of the respondents lived in Pakka houses i.e. 77.83% (351).

FAMILY INCOME

Majority of the respondents' families' monthly income was less than 10,000 Rs i.e. 43.90% (n=198) because majority respondents' families were depended on the agriculture.

C. INFORMATION RELATED TO DISASTERS

AWARENESS REGARDING DISASTERS

Most of the respondents were aware about Disasters i.e. 99.33 % (448) as they all lived in Flood affected villages and they all were members of VDMC (Village Level Disaster Management Committee)

EXPERIENCE & KNOWLEDGE OF DISASTERS

Most of all VDMC members have experience of disasters i.e. 98.89 % (446) as they lived in those vulnerable areas since one to two years and from them all were having experience of Natural Disasters but very few were having experience of Manmade Disasters i.e. 10.54% (n=47). Majority of the respondents knew about Natural disasters i.e. 96.2 % (434) and were in the Committee for Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation. Very few VDMC members were knowing about Man-made Disasters i.e. 10.54% (n=47).

MOST PREVALENT NATURAL DISASTERS

Majority of the VDMC members have replied that Flood is the most prevalent Natural Disasters i.e. 97.34% (n=439) in their villages were resided near the bank of the Mahi and Sabarmati River.

D. INFORMATION RELATED TO FLOOD

Most of the respondents were aware about Flood i.e. 98.23% (n=443) as they have to face this natural disaster frequently.

EFFECT ON RESIDENTIAL AREAS

Most of the respondents lived in those areas where flood water has inundate the areas, so they have been affected from Flood i.e.83.15% (n=375) and their houses and property had been damaged.

OCCURANCE OF FLOOD WITHIN 10 YEARS

94.46% (n=426) VDMC members said that Floods have occurred in their villages within 10 years and the frequency of floods is more than 7 times as those villages were geographically/topographically prone to the flood.

GEOGRAPHY OF VILLAGES

Most of the villages had been selected from the river belt of Mahi i.e. 60.98% (n=275) and other villages were situated on the Sabarmati river belt i.e. 38.80% (n=175).

DURATION FOR FLOOD

Majority of the respondents had to face flood more than 6 days i.e. 34.74% (n=148) because there was no facilities for flood water to drain away.

MOST AFFECTED GROUP FROM FLOOD

51.88% (n=234) VDMC members said that children were the most vulnerable group at the time of Flood because they could not get milk, could not go for the schools for a longer time, they could not go to play outside the houses among other reasons.

MOST AFFECTED OCCUPATION AT THE TIME OF FLOOD

66.74% (n=301) VDMC members said that Agriculture is the most affected occupation because Agricultural land was covered by flood water for many days and sowing is not possible. It is wastage of the time and money of farmers.

E. PREPAREDNESS FOR FLOOD

BEFORE FLOOD

AWARENESS PROGRAMME FOR FLOOD

Most of the VDMC members said that Awareness generated Programmes have not been organized in their villages i.e. 61.86% (279) though those kinds of programmes were very much helpful to spread awareness among local people.

TRAINING FOR DISASTER MITIGATION

Training could reduce the risk of Disasters. In this study, Majority of the respondents did not get training for Disaster Mitigation in their villages i.e. 78.94% (356). In those villages training programs had not been organized by the NGOs, Government or any other institutions for the VDMC members as well as other local people for mitigation of the Disasters.

TRAINED SWIMMERS IN THE VULNERABLE AREA FOR FLOOD

Majority of the respondents replied positively that they had swimmers in their Villages i.e. 73.39% (n=331) and from them 99.39% (n=329) swimmers had not get training by professionals but they were living at river bank so they learned swimming skill by their own and tried to save victims at the time of floods.

CONTACT LIST OF SWIMMERS

70.69% (n=234) VDMC members had not the contact numbers of Trained Swimmers though these numbers must mention in VDMP, so it indicated that as a VDMC members they did not see the VDMP of own villages.

ARRANGEMENT FOR AWARENESS GENERATION LECTURE ON DISASTERS

57.31% (n=98) VDMC members said that some Awareness Generation Lectures had been arranged by the NGOs, Government or any other institutions about Disasters.

FIRST AID TRAINING AS A PART OF DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

96.74% (n=89) VDMC members said that First Aid training had been organized in their villages but from those 87.64% (n=78) respondents had got the training, not as a part of Disaster Preparedness but as a part of their profession because few respondents were Anaganwadi Workers and ASHA workers.

MOCK DRILL AS THE TOOL OF AWARENESS

Most of the respondents said that Mock drills had never been organized in their villages i.e. 82.45% (n=141), out of those only 83.33% (n=15) respondents said that only one time it had been organized though Mock Drills were very much helpful to explain actual practical reactions at the time of Disasters.

EDUCATION OF DISASTERS TO FAMILY MEMBERS

The VDMC members who were aware about Disasters, they educated their Family & children about Disasters i.e. 96.45% (n=435) so they could easily cope with the Flood emergency whenever it would be occurred.

PLANNING FOR SEASONAL CROPS

Majority of the respondents, 76.38% (n=249) had prepared plan for seasonal crop as they knew that they lived in Flood Prone Areas and involved in Agriculture occupation

TYPES OF SEASONAL CROPS

Majority of the respondents said that they have chosen Banana, Tobacco and Paddy as seasonal crops for agriculture i.e. 81.53% (n=203) because they could easily access water resources as well as those kinds of Rabi crops and Kharif crops had good market price.

DURING DISASTERS

ROLE IN THE SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATION

AWARENESS REGARDING SEARCH AND TYPES OF SEARCH

78.94% (n=356) respondents were aware about search operation as they were the members of VDMC of their villages. 73.88% (n=263) respondents were aware about Physical Search which had been done by local swimmers. 71.10% (n=187) respondents had searched victims with the help of Trained swimmers because it was safe for them also. 33.53% (n=56) respondents had helped to identify the area where the victims had been trapped and search operation had needed.

KNOWLEDGE AND ROLE OF VDMC MEMBERS FOR RESCUE OPERATION

79.82% (n=360) respondents were aware about Rescue Operation as they all were members of VDMC members and from them 67.22% (n=242) respondents had played role of rescuers but 73.55% (n=178) respondents had taken help from trained swimmers for Rescue operations.

AWARENESS REGARDING DIFFERENT WARNING SIGNALS

67.63% (n=305) VDMC members did not have knowledge about different signals which were used for Warning at the time of floods and 32.37% (n=146) respondents were aware about the Warning Signals which were used for prior evacuation. Out of 32.37% (n=146) respondents, 32.88% (n=48) respondents had correct knowledge about usage of White Signal which indicated “Alert” , 40.41% (n=59) respondents were aware about Blue Warning Signal which indicated “Alert for evacuation” and 71.92% (n=105) respondents were aware about Red Warning Signal which indicated “Emergency evacuation”. It seemed that majority respondents were aware about the Usage of Red Signal because the red colour itself the symbol of Danger.

WATER LEVEL AT THE TIME OF HIGH ALERT

84.04% (n=379) respondents believed that 70% water level in water resources did not indicate Warning stage, 86.92% (n=392) respondents believed that 80% water level in water resources indicated Alert Stage, 87.80% (n=396) respondents believed that 90% water level in water resources indicated High Alert Stage. It seemed that respondents had considered only 90% water level as a danger level.

VISIT UNKNOWN PLACE AT THE TIME OF FLOOD

85.14% (n=384) respondents said that one should not visit unknown place during flood situation as it was very risky and dangerous.

USE FLOOD WATER AS DRINKING WATER

90.69% (n=409) respondents did not use flood water as drinking water because it was not pure and it would be cause for epidemics like Malaria, Dengue, Typhoid etc. That indicated that VDMC members were aware that flood water could be harmful and not advisable to drink.

ROLE OF LOCAL RESCUE TEAM AT THE TIME OF FLOOD

86.92% (n=392), respondents said that Village Rescue Team had saved trapped Victims which were made from local people (villagers) and very much familiar with the local areas. And that awareness was helpful at the time of Flood for save the victims because they were not only aware about vulnerable areas but also local resources, ways and means of rescue. Local volunteers could give spontaneous help without wasting much time so more numbers of lives could be saved.

AVAILABILITY OF RESCUE EQUIPMENTS

76.72% (n=346) respondents said that the Rescue equipment- Boat were not available in their villages though these villages were highly vulnerable for flood and 94.24% (n=425) respondents said that the Rescue equipments like life jackets, ropes and tubes in their villages. It seemed that partial Rescue equipments were available in the vulnerable villages but was not in proper manner.

EVACUATION OPERATION

76.72% (n=346) respondents had to evacuate at the time of flood and from them 53.76% (n=186) respondents said that the villagers have been evacuated at Gram Panchayat because majority panchayats were located at higher places and local people could easily access to necessary relief measures like food, clothes, drinking water, medicines etc.

COMMUNICATION WITH REGARD TO SPREADING MESSAGE FOR EARLY WARNING

56.98% (n=257) respondents believed that Gram Panchayat was the fastest means of communication for flood warning at the time of Flood in those villages as it was at Central part of the village and easily accessible and approachable for villagers.

PREFERENCE FOR SAVING AT THE TIME OF FLOOD

72.51% (n=327) respondents had given first preference to Younger and Family members to be saved at the time of flood because without family members, one could not live happily and Younger was the wealth of our society and infrastructures and household materials were not so much important then human life.

EMERGENCY DIALER NUMBER

Majority of the respondents said that 108 number is used in Emergency during Disaster i.e. 44.03 % (200) as they were members of Village Level Disaster Management Committee they didn't know about the original number, 1077 for Disaster emergency.

HELP FROM PANCHAYAT

87.14 % (393) respondents said that they have taken help from Gram Panchayat at the time of Flood and from (N=393), 68.79% (n=291) respondents said that Gram Panchayat had provided Relief materials, Shelters, Food packets and First Aid because it was the duty of Local Self Governance.

HELPING AUTHORITY

Majority of the VDMC members respondents said that Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA), which was established in 2004, had come for help in the time of disasters i.e. 73.39% (n=331) as this agency has been established for this purpose only. It has not focusing only after disaster situation but they also focussed some activities of preparedness.

13.13% (n= 13) respondents said that Navsarjan NGO had helped the victims at the time of Flood and 67.68% (n=67) respondents said that Swaminarayan Sampraday (BAPS) - religious institution had given relief to victims at the time of flood, so it could be said that the Government Organization GSDMA had played greater role than NGOs and Religious Institutions in the time of Flood.

POST DISASTER

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT EVACUATION

87.14% (n=393) VDMC members have knowledge about evacuation and from them 69.47% (n=273) respondents were aware about Post Evacuation.

SENSE OF COMMUNITY BELONGINGNESS

94.5% (n=426) respondents believed that the Sense of belongingness became stronger among villagers after disasters because in the critical situations all were coming for help to one another.

72.7% (n=328) respondents believed that flood had affected Children's education because they could not go for school due to contaminated water and many areas of villages were inundated for long time at the time of flood.

RISK OF EPIDEMICS

94.24% (n=425) VDMC members said that diseases like malaria, dengue and typhoid have been spread after flood situation and from them 55.29% (n=235) respondents had given help in Vaccination and distribution of medicines which were very much helpful to the victims of Flood.

CONTRIBUTION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGE

93.35% (n=421) respondents had participated in the developmental activities of the villages as majority respondents (VDMC) members were key persons of the village. 71.62% (n=323) respondents believed that the Proper Drainage Systems are needed for development of villages. 68.74% (n=310) respondents did not require the Irrigation and Canal facilities because they already had these kinds of facilities.

F. INFORMATION RELATED VDMP (VILLAGE DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN)

67.6% (n=305) VDMC members were not aware about VDMP (Village Level Disaster Management Plan), though they were the part of this plan and their involvement was very much important while preparing this plan (VDMP).

67.63% (n=305) respondents were not aware about VDMC (Village Level Disaster Management Committee), though they were the members of that committee. Respondents were knowing that they have to work at the time of disasters and they were doing these all work but they did not know the Formal committee had been formed at village level and they were the part of it.

69.86% (n=102) respondents were about the name of Warning Team. Actually the respondents were doing a great job but they did not know that their work had been under which heading or not able to formalize their work.

84.25% (n=123) respondents were the members of Warning Team as they warn villagers at the time of flood and Warn People was the function of Warning Committee.

92.86% (n=52) respondents said that searched out Trapped Victims was the Function of Search & Rescue Committee which was incomplete and this knowledge could be given through workshops, lectures, seminars etc. to the VDMC members.

94.44% (n=17) respondents said that Search Trapped Victims is the Function of First Aid and Medical Committee which were not correct response, and it was due to the lack of knowledge and awareness.

97.30% (n=36) respondents said that provided Shelter was the Function of Relief, Self-Shelter and Coordination Team and this was not the complete awareness among VDMC members so some Awareness Generation Programmes were required for more awareness.

93.33% (n=14) respondents said that respondents said that Disposal of Waste was the Function of Water and Sanitation Committee.

100% (n=5) respondents said that provided Cash benefits to victims was the Function of Damage Assessment Committee as all the 5 members were Talatis so it was the duty of them to provide cash benefits to victims after flood situation.

G. INFORMATION RELATED DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT

91.35% (n=412) respondents were not having knowledge of Disaster Management Act 2005 as they were VDMC members and if they had the knowledge of Disaster Management Act 2005 and its provisions then they could help other people and took advantage of it. From those respondents 89.74% (n=35) respondents said that Preparedness was the major provision of Disaster Management Act 2005.

95.6% (n=431) respondents were agree with the slogan, “Afat Same Ni Purva Taiyari Aj Sacho Upay”. It indicated that local people understood the importance of Disaster Preparedness as well as the importance of Participation of Local people for the same.

FINDING OF CROSS TABLES

- There is statistically a non significant association ($p=.306$) between age of the VDMC Members and Information related flood.
- There is a statistically significant association is found between age of the VDMC Members and Preparedness before the flood has occurred as ($p=.006$).
- There is a statistically significant association is found between occupation and information related flood as ($p=.007$)
- There is statistically a non significant association ($p=.160$) between occupation of the VDMC Members and Preparedness before flood.
- There is a statistically significant association is found between Education qualification and information related flood as ($p=.006$).

- There is a statistically significant association is found between Education qualification and preparedness before flood by respondents as ($p=.001$).

FINDINGS OF FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSION

VDMC members who are the key personnel for Search, Rescue and Evacuation Operations do not have training for the same. Some measures like ropes, boats, life jackets are very much important for rescue operation but these resources have been provided by villagers and not by Government. The Focus Group Discussion also brings out that Rinza Village located at Sabarmati river floods occur every year. Not only few areas are inundated but whole village had been affected and villagers have to evacuate to Tarapur every year. Though, this kind of critical situations occur every year, they don't have any Evacuation center. Results shows that Damages like washing out the sowed seeds ready crops, washing out home appliances, live stocks etc. All basic facilities like electricity, transportation etc. had been damaged due to flood water.

SUGGESTIONS:

As per the findings revealed following can be the suggestive actions.

SUGGESTIONS FOR GOVERNMENT:

- ◆ Government should bring more awareness among the community regarding the flood and its causes, and coping mechanisms, so that community can tackle more efficiently in future, if they face similar types of disasters.
- ◆ Government should focus on rehabilitation for the vulnerable groups, so that the psychological and sociological effects can be curtailed down.
- ◆ Government should take an initiative and come out with a special programme which specifically focus on mitigation of flood, so that the social, psychological, economical and health condition can be improved.
- ◆ Government should construct proper drainage facilities, Roads & transportation facility for development of village.
- ◆ Government should organize various kinds of training programmes regularly or periodically so VDMC members can educate from it.

SUGGESTIONS FOR NGOS:

- ◆ NGOs should organize more awareness activities regarding the causes and effect of flood and its coping mechanisms. So that community can be more efficient during the disasters.
- ◆ NGOs should engage the community, by organizing more social and religious events after flood situation so, it can help the community to get the social and psychological support.
- ◆ Co-ordination of different NGOs working for disaster mitigation can reduce the duplication of work in same areas.

SUGGESTION FOR COMMUNITY:

- ◆ Community should itself act as the first resource, in coping up with the flood situation.
- ◆ Community should proactively participate in the training relating to rescue, relief, first aid etc. so that the impact of flood can be reduced.
- ◆ Community should come up with a list of resources that they don't have for coping against the disasters.

SUGGESTION FOR VDMC MEMBERS:

- ◆ VDMC should come out and take initiative for Community Based Disaster Preparedness.
- ◆ Women should increase the participation in village level disaster management committee.
- ◆ Women should also provide the knowledge regarding various aspects like Search, Rescue, Relief, Rehabilitation and Evacuation to their children, aged people & all family members.

CONCLUSION

Disaster management in India is an important phenomenon for the sustainable and meaningful development as India is a naturally disaster prone country by its geographical location. Government alone cannot cope with the disaster. For this, there need of community participation with their opinion and ensuring participation in every stage of policy and implementation process.

It has been noticed in the past that as and when attention has been given to adequate preparedness measures and when the disaster or potential disaster situation is responded quickly, the ramification of disasters are brought to minimum levels. In the recent years, attempts are being made to orient the disaster management set-up towards a focus on preventive approaches, mainly through administrative reforms and local participation, still many actions are not to be taken at the ground level to achieve a complete State of preparedness. It is fact that appropriate disaster preparedness and enough preventive measures leads towards building disaster resilient communities. As per UNNRO, Disaster Preparedness may be described as (a series of) measures designed to organize and facilitate timely and effective rescue, relief and rehabilitation operation in case of disaster. Measures of preparedness include formulation of emergency relief plans, setting up disaster relief machinery, training of specific groups (and vulnerable communities) to undertake rescue and relief, stockpiling supplies and earmarking funds for relief operations.

From the findings of the study it can be concluded that Flood is the most prevalent disaster in the studied village of Anand District. Vulnerable villages have to face flood continuously for 4 to 5 days in a monsoon season. Groups of Children, Women and Aged are most affected from Flood but children was the most affected group from the flood as the disasters hamper the mental and emotional health of them. The effect of disasters on children have long term and short term effects are that Children cannot go to school for long time and education is hampered. At the time of flood, some key personnel like Medical Officer, ASHA workers, Anganwadi Workers, Talati and Sarpanch have helped to cope up in flood situation. The above findings reveal that Anganwadi Workers in particular area have played a great role in Community Based Disaster Preparedness and they actively worked as a member of Village Level Disaster Management Committee but they were not getting any kind of training with

regard to search, rescue, and Evacuations operations for Flood. The Anganwadi workers have some knowledge about the disasters though they are having only secondary education. Most of the VDMC Members were residing in the flood affected area and they all have to face the flood situation frequently in last 10 years. Majority of the VDMC Members were not aware about the emergency number 1077 which is used at the time of Disasters but most of the members were knowing the number of 108 as an Emergency number at the time of Disasters. Though the responsibility of VDMC Members is to involve in search, rescue, evacuation and rehabilitation operation but all of them were not involved in these operations. All VDMC Members not aware about the different signals which are used for alertness during Flood.

Anganwadi workers have not aware about the trainings like swimming training, first aid training, search, rescue evacuation training because in some cases the government has organised training session but they have not taken part in that and in majority cases these kinds of trainings have not been organized since last five years.

Some measures like ropes, boats, life jackets are very much important for rescue operation but these resources have been provided by villagers and not by Government. Some of the trainings are very much important for Search, Rescue and Evacuation operations but the key personnel are also not getting the training from Government or other related organization.

Some of the villages situated at the Sabarmati river belt don't have evacuation center. The Focus Group Discussion also brings out that Rinza Village located at Sabarmati river floods occur every year. Not only few areas are inundated but whole village had been affected and villagers have to evacuate to Tarapur every year. Though, this kind of critical situations occur every year, they don't have any Evacuation center. Results shows that Damages like washing out the sowed seeds ready crops, washing out home appliances, live stocks etc. All basic facilities like electricity, transportation etc. had been damaged due to flood water. India is having Agrarian Economy wherein 59.04% of people in Anand district depend on agriculture for livelihood, floods cause major damage to their livelihood.

VDMC members who are the key personnel for Search, Rescue and Evacuation Operations do not have training for the same. Thus, necessary training should be

provided so that members of the community are able to cope up with flood. Training also increases resilience of the community. Non-structural measures should be enhanced (Mirsa and Mathur, 1993) for flood management. Weather forecasting and warning system should be adequately planned and timely done. For this need, expert and trained personnel which can be generated by training on regular basis. Seminars, consultations and public discussions are necessary tools for providing education and counselling services. Giving emphasis on building more strong infrastructure more particularly evacuations centres for shelter during disaster. At the end, it is urgent to bring disaster prone areas under feasible communication system for the reduction of disaster period losses.

This BAPS is working for the social reforms, serving the poor and the needy people as well as try to remove superstition, addictions and blind faith from the society. After Disasters, Search, Rescue and Evacuation operation play a greater role to minimise the effects of disasters. In such operation, religious institutions also play a great role.

Finally, it can be concluded that the Community Based Disaster Preparedness is a holistic programme which is well designed to help disaster prone areas through search, rescue and evacuation . However training of Village Level Disasters Management Committee needs to be strengthened and streamlined so that the objectives of the programme are well achieved. Disasters cannot be averted but Government efforts with community participation can be synergised to minimise the effects of Disaster.

PLAN OF THE ACTION

In the mission of Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation there is need of collaboration by all entities, public and private, to strengthen the mechanism for disaster risk reduction by using and sharing of reliable and affordable modern technology for capacity building. Creating awareness among the public is equally important as sometimes a little knowledge can go a long way in mitigating the bad consequences of a disaster. People should train to anticipate the disasters and deal with it in case of the disaster actually happens.



PRE-DISASTER STAGE

Capacity of a community, society or organization is understood to be the combination of all strengths, attributes and resources available that can be used to achieve agreed goals. In pre-disaster stage, Efforts should be made to reduce potential for human, material, or environmental losses caused by hazards and to ensure that these losses are minimised when the disasters actually strikes. Support systems must be strengthened. Training should be arranged for local people and duties should be assigned. Periodical drills should be organized.

DURING DISASTERS STAGE

During the Disasters, emphasis is on survival and protection with special arrangements to ensure that the needs of victims are met to alleviate and minimise suffering during the difficult period to the extent possible. In this phase, most of the action lies from within the affected community who are the first responders before outside help arrives.

POST DISASTER STAGE

In the post Disaster stage, maximum efforts should made to achieve rapid and durable recovery, which does not reproduce the original vulnerable conditions in affected area. The aim is to bring the affected community back on rails as quickly as possible with improved ability to face disasters so that the development work can resume.

Disaster preparedness in context of Floods

Disaster preparedness in context of Floods ought to deal with all aspects such as human settlements, necessitate evacuation to safer areas, damage crops, disrupt farming, wash away infrastructure, interrupt industrial production, create unemployment, lead to malnutrition and diseases, as to prepare Community, Non-Governmental Organization and Government Organization to face these problem effectively in the occurrence of floods.

State Disaster Planning and Preparedness Management Machinery

District and State Administration should prepare some strong plan of action to mitigate disasters. Once the disaster preparedness plans are in place, the administration and the community at large are in position to respond to the onset of a disasters.

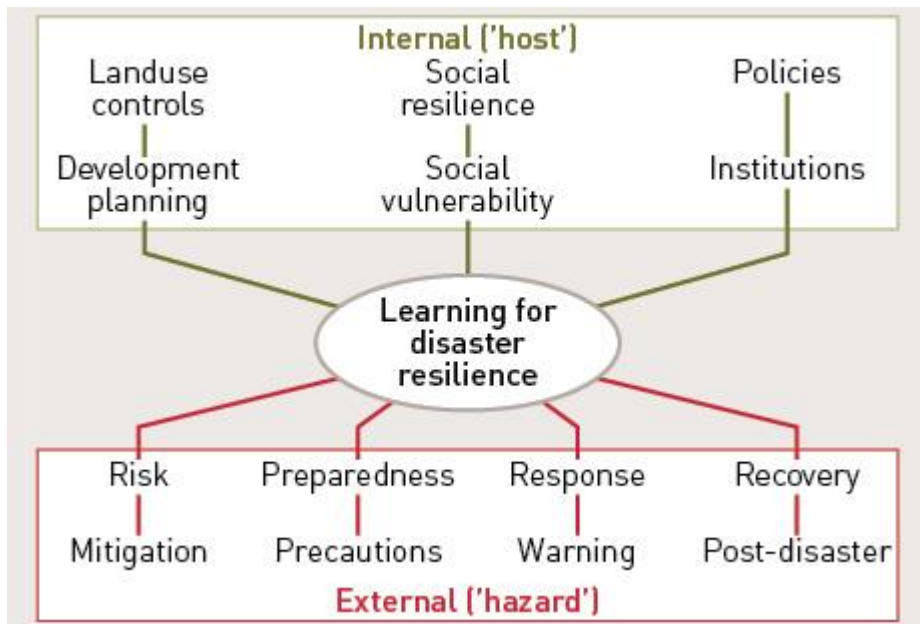
GSDMA should organize periodic training for Local volunteers and particularly to VDMC Members which includes Sarpanch, Talatis, Anganwadi Workers, Teachers, Medical officers of PHC, ASHA workers, local youth, etc., regularly and periodic checking should be done to increase the efficiency of work.

National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is possibly the single largest dedicated disaster response force in the world, trained and equipped as per international standards to handle and manage disaster situations across the country and region. Its emergency response as well as community capacity building programme install a sense of confidence in the countrymen regarding responsibility of Government machinery in providing quick response during disaster situation. It is appropriate to mention here that the frequency of disasters is increasing day by day, so the present strength of NDRF is not adequate to give an immediate response across the country due to its vast geographical area and huge population. The area of responsibility of few battalions is too big for quick response, hence there is a need to raise more NDRF battalions.

NGOs' participation in Disaster Mitigation

NGOs should increase the contribution for the Disaster mitigation because the government alone cannot do this alone. Some of those works are mention below:

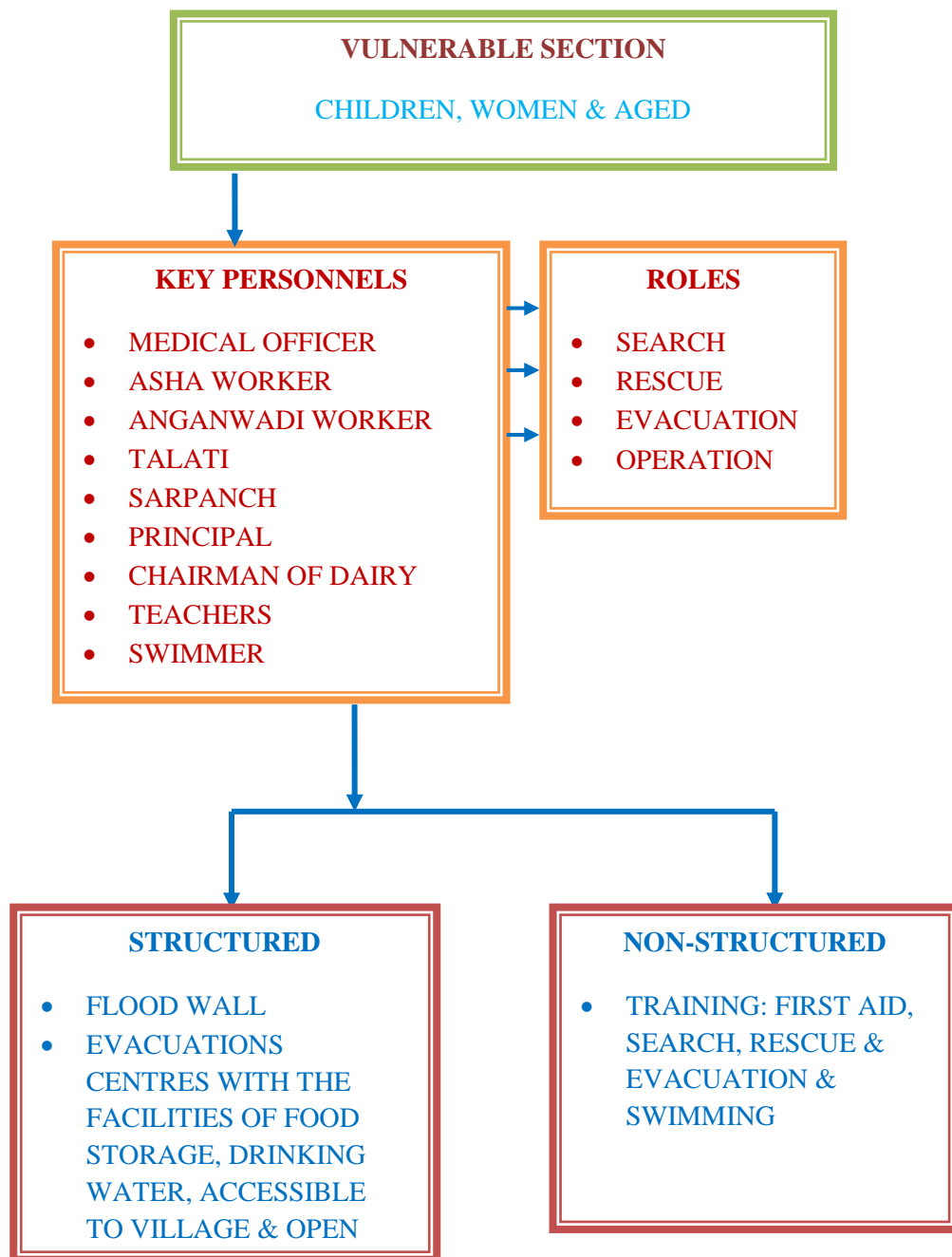
- NGOs must be given specific task-based work suiting their specialization in order to avoid duplication and overlapping.
- NGOs should work with dedication and without self – interest.
- The financial health of the NGOs must be ascertained.
- A protocol for government-NGO coordination be put in place.



Government should facilitate, incentivize and engage with relevant stakeholders especially private sector in the design and implementation of policies, plans and standards. There is a need for engaging women as leader, youth, children, civil society, and academia for making it inclusive. All states should be engaged with scientific and research institutions, to work more closely together and to create opportunities for collaboration, and for businesses to integrate disaster risk in to their management practices.

Social Workers should play a greater role in Flood Preparedness which includes all components like Land use Controls, identifying social vulnerability, organized Awareness Programmes, mock drills, lectures etc.

MODEL OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT BASED ON FINDINGS OF STUDY



Community Organisation and three Models of Community Organization

Community organisation is a process and is all about solving the present day problems of common interests by means of adopting democratic principles and people's participation. People have used this method in the past and have attained desired results. Thus, it is important for the students of community organisation to understand the past, draw lessons from it and develop and experiment with new models and methods required to work with community. Community organisation is a process by which a community identifies needs and takes action, and in doing so... develops co-operative attitudes and practices

Locality Development

Locality development model is a method of working with community groups. It was earlier used by the settlement houses. Here the important focus is about the process of community building. Leadership development and the education of the participants are the essential elements in the process. It originated from the traditional community organisation practice. The main focus of this model is whole community or a part of it. The basic belief is that communities have some common needs and interests and once the people realize this need and work together democratically, they can take appropriate steps to improve the quality of life.

Here the role of the community organiser is to enhance the involvement of the people in the community and help the community members to plan and find a solution to the problem. It is similar to the work of community development, which is done in the underdeveloped world. It refers to the community organisation practice when a worker or an agency attempts to develop various schemes and programmes to meet the needs of the target population in a defined area. It also includes coordination of the work of various agencies providing a variety of services in the area.

Social Planning

It refers to the type of community work where a worker or agency undertakes an exercise of evaluating welfare needs and existing services in the area and suggests a possible blue print for a more efficient delivery of services, it is termed as social planning. It is concerned with social problems, for example, housing, education, health, childcare and so on. Its aim is to affect a large population. The community planner works in that capacity with the government and is often identified with power

structure of the community. But basically he is interested in the needs and attitudes of the community and help them plan their future.

Social Action

According to Friedlander, W.A. (1963) “Social Action is an individual, group or community effort within the framework of the social work philosophy and practice that aims to achieve social progress, to modify social policies and to improve social legislation and health and welfare services”. Another model of community organisation suggested by Rothman is that of social action. According to him social action is a strategy used by groups or sub communities or even national organisations that feel that they have inadequate power and resources to meet their needs. So they confront with the power structure using conflict as a method to solve their issues related to inequalities and deprivation.

In this type of community organisation the community organiser uses all means to apply pressure on the power structure to give in to demands. The role of organisers may differ depending on the issues they get involved in. The role may be that of advocate, activist, agitator, broker or negotiator. It is a process. This organising process goes through different stage. So the role of the organiser will also change as per the roles at the organiser is expected to play, depending upon differing social situations. This model was commonly used during the 1960's. This has been used as a means to redress the social problems of the nation, redistribute the resources and power to the poor and powerless. Social action as model has an important role in community organisation.

These models will apply for VDMP (Village Level Disaster Management Plan) and based on planning VDMC (Village Level Disaster Management Committees) can be organized some Awareness Generation Programmes and increase the capacity of the Vulnerable Community for flood.

A Comparative Statement of the Models Outlined by Rothman (1979)

Dimension of Comparisons	Locality Development	Social Planning	Social Action
Goal	Self-help and common integration	Problem solving of substantive community problems	Shifting power and resources Disadvantaged population/ society. Injustice and and inequality.
Assumptions Democratic Strategy Methods Agency types Agencies	<p>Society lacks Viable</p> <p>relationships and problem solving capacity</p> <p>Involvement of broad sections of community in determining and solving problems</p> <p>Improve community relations among different groups in bringing consensus confrontation</p> <p>Settlement house, consumer association,</p>	<p>Substantiate social problem that exists like illiteracy, and unemployment</p> <p>Fact gathering, rational decision making, enabling an effective course of action</p> <p>Build consensus or induce conflict</p> <p>Welfare councils, planning bodies</p>	<p>Organise people to take action against targets.</p> <p>Induce conflict through direct action negotiation confrontation</p> <p>Social Movements</p>

Source: Rothman (1979)