

Chapter IX

Conclusion and Recommendations

The main aim is now to save the life of hundreds of homeless destitute with a view to provide them new vision towards their life expectancy and social well being. The usefulness of Disaster management Act should come into force with all its priorities as it covers the whole of the country. The first need is to be steady for capacity building and with identified resources and capacitation of the personals. Actually the situation should be termed as '*Serious Disaster*' which is known in Indian Constitution as *catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence* in any area arising from natural and man made causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to or degradation of environment and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) must take necessary responsibilities for laying down the policies, plans, and guidelines, coordinate the enforcement and implementation of the policy. There can be making of a constitutional National Executive Committee to assist the National Authority. Effectiveness of the National Plan i.e. whole of the country is very much needful, which should be reviewed and updated annually. On the basis of National Disaster Management Authority shelter, food, drinking water, medical coverage, and sanitation should be seriously provided with special attention to widows and orphans. NDMA should initiate proper attitudes in sanctioning loans or granting fresh loans on low interests mainly concession based terms as may be appropriate in view of realization in turn. Strengthening of the State Disaster Management Authority is also needful to carefully laying down, approval of the State Plan and moreover it should integrate the measures for Disaster prevention. Similar guidelines for minimum standard of relief initiated by the State Authority and overall the formation and steady action of State Executive Committee is really needful. The state committee will ensure the functions of the subcommittees in respect of proper execution and feed back analysis of State and National plans. To protect the community affected by disaster or preventing or combating disruption or dealing with the effects of any threatening disaster situation the attitude of the State Executive Committee can be done in the following manner as proposed in the Disaster Management Act (DMA) 2005

- i) Restriction and control of unauthorized vehicle to move around the affected area,
- ii) Even the persons entering into the disaster affected areas should be restricted to some extent that no unhealthy situation be started,
- iii) It may allocate available local resources for the purpose of emergency response, rescue and relief;
- iv) It may also provide necessary structures as well demolishing the unsafe structures to minimize hazardous public situation,

Similarly same actions, sub-committees, plan formations, can also be followed at the district level to constitute the Disaster Management Authority. The power of the chairperson of the district authority should be strengthful enough. To actively perform the duties, advisory committees may have been formed. The district plan should be prepared after consultation of the local authorities having regard to the National and State plan.

The District plan should include:

- (a) The areas in the district vulnerable to different forms of disaster
- (b) The measures to be taken, for prevention and mitigation of disaster by the Departments of the Government at district level and local authorities
- (c) Capacity building is highly necessary
- (d) Enforcement of measures to safely rescue the victims at times.

There should be proper allocations of money, supply of life supportive articles, and service supports regarding:

- i) Arrangements of Government Departments interlinked with each other,
- ii) Prompt response to Disaster and relief thereof
- iii) Procurement of resources to be utilized
- iv) Public awareness building in the form of dissemination of information
- v) Revival, Renewal, and updating of the district plan is required at priority level.

Measures by the Govt. should be taken up in terms of the following:

- a) Co-ordination of actions of the ministers or departments of Government of India, state Govt., national authorities, state authorities etc.,
- b) Appropriate allocation of funds for prevention of disasters,

- c) Cooperation and assistance to state governments,
- d) Drawing up of mitigation, preparedness, and response plans, capacity building and data collection should be facilitated,

The main aspects will be likewise:

- 1) Carrying out rescue and relief operations,
 - 2) Disaster generated damage assessment,
 - 3) Rehabilitation and reconstruction activities,
- e) Plans can be prepared from the parts of the members of Parliament (union) and Legislative Assembly members regarding the following:

- 1) Selection of measures to be taken up,
- 2) Preparedness and capacity building.
- 3) Prompt reactions to the disasters,
- 4) Allocation of money.

f) Formations and functions of local authorities can have been set up.

g) Strengthening the power of NIDM (National Institute of Disaster Management) and application of its plans and policies,

h) Awakening of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for the specialist purposes

of risk affected areas in the hazards of such disaster.

i) Next is to articulate the NDRF with that of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and should be available towards the National Executive Committee. Extensive networking at Govt. level among the following official sects of funds is really essential:

- 1. State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF),
- 2. District Disaster Response Fund (DDRF),
- 3. State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF),
- 4. District Disaster Mitigation Fund (DDMF).

(j) Emergency procurement should be institutionalized at storage sites through the proper extensive services among the national, state, district and local authorities.

(k) Obstruction created by any people or group or agency towards any official authorized by the National State, and District authority should be kept in avience and prosecuted to Constitutional punitive actions.

(l) Whenever and whoever knowingly makes any claim either in false attitude or in false statement for obtaining any relief, assistance, repair, money, reconstruction money, should be treated on conviction for refunding the help in terms of money be initiated against them.

(m) Any officer, on whom duty has been imposed or under the DMA, 2005 and who refuses to perform relief duties without any lawful excuse for doing so should not be entertained.

(n) Prohibitions against discriminations regarding sex, caste, community, religion, should be strictly controlled in case of distribution of relief articles and must be called as execrable offence under Human Rights Commission.

(o) Exigency power of all the authorities should be imposed regarding requisition of resources, provisions, vehicles, rescue operations etc. To make it obvious there should have provisions of compensation money either in the form of rent to be paid or in the form of exchange of premise for specific need.

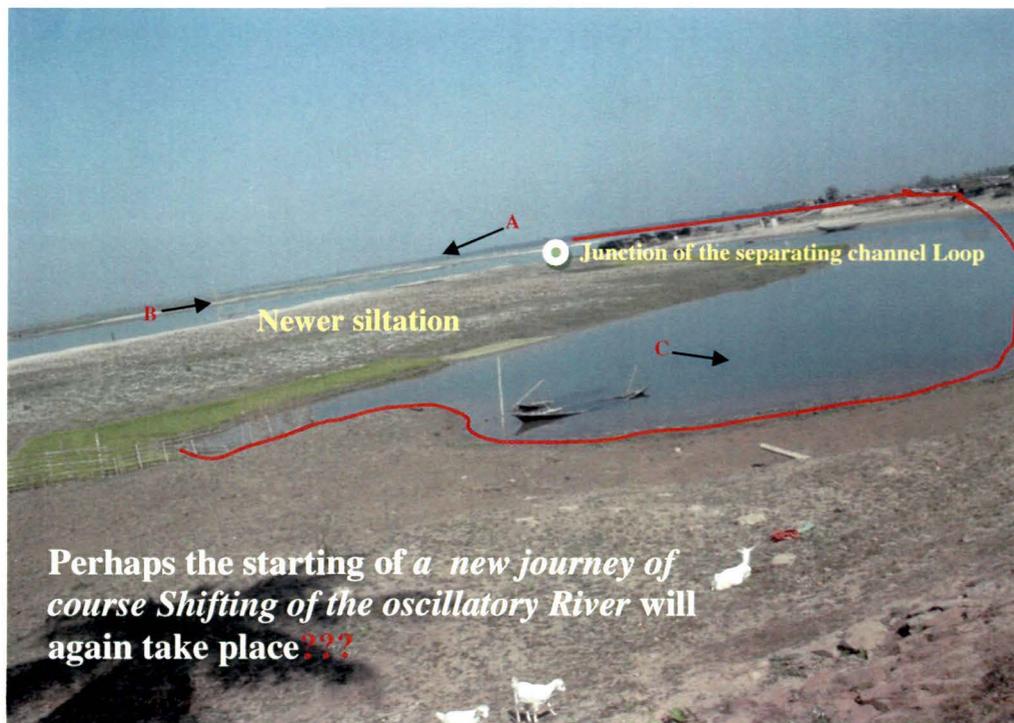


Plate 9.1 Present Scenario at Panchanandapur

A represents the main Ganga Channel,

B represents the ongoing abandoning loop of main Ganga Channel,

C represents the left over part of Ganga near Panchanandapur Ghat bus stand during February 2012,

D The curve line represents semicircular abandoned loop designated as **C**.

(p) Media can be intimated regarding communication and warning of Disaster either through audio, or visual or audio-visual or through wireless networking to make people aware of the danger of the disaster.

The light of good hope is that, the Panchanandapur meander curve of the main or eastern flow of the River Ganga is now-a-days facing a culminating phase of extreme meander curvature and part of the channel is abandoning its bank-hugging attitude taking the extreme east of the bank along Panchanandapur area. During my last visit to Panchanandapur, I found that a semi-circular scar of the channel has been left over (plate 9.1) and as per perception the thalweg line is moving further right keeping channel bars along the left bank.

In my view this can be a good hope, because in meander geometry the rivers leave their excessive curvature bend fittings during a phase of 80 to 100 years of gap and returns back to earlier course leaving abandoned loop channels. Any major flood in such situation can also aggravate the channel metamorphosis. In case of Ganga such a situation had been started from 1930s onwards and last severe erosion was witnessed during rain havocs of 2007 and few pockets are still facing volatile phases of erosion. Thus the river system has experienced about eighty years of continuous bank wasting and it can now be hoped that it can give up the extreme left bank in near future along Panchanandapur–Khaskol belt and may the fortune of the local dwellers be granted for favours against the whims of bank erosion of River Ganga. But it should be speculated by all persons concerned that *River dynamics* is a natural process. We must not on this planet to disrupt any natural process. For our convenience to sustain peacefully we can only train or slightly modify any natural system, but that also be within a considerable magnitude and by satisfying human need only, not any of our greeds to be satisfied. Keeping in mind the complexity of sustinance now-a-days the changing human attitude in the developed countries is to cope up with the situation which has naturally imposed upon us. Thus it can be concluded that changing views can only change something.