LIFE LONG LEARNING IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT THE INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

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Risk Profile of India

- > Amongst the top "high risk" countries.
- > Increasing trend of weather and climate related disasters.
- Reduced loss of human lives; escalating economic losses and displacement- Higher cost of recovery.
- > 58.6 % of the landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity.
- Over 40 million hectares (12 per cent of land) is prone to floods and river erosion.
- ➤ Of 7516 km coastline, close to 5700 km is prone to Cyclones and Tsunamis.

- Disaster Management Act was enacted in 2005.
- From a response and relief-centric approach to a holistic approach covering prevention, mitigation and preparedness to rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery.
- The Act covers all relevant aspects of Disaster Management including institutional framework and financial mechanism.

Mandate of NDMA

- Apex Authority to provide strategic leadership and support Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Efforts.
- To Lay down Policies, Plans and Guidelines.
- Coordinate with Departments of Govt of India & State Governments and other DM Stakeholders.

NDMA's Vision

 To build a Safe and Disaster Resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster and technology-driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and efficient response."

NDMA's Initiatives

- Guidelines on Thematic & Cross Cutting Issues in DM (issued 20, 2 under finalization; 13 Reports and 5 Studies).
- Mitigation & Preparedness Projects
 - National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)
 - National School Safety Program (NSSP).
- Capacity Building Initiatives (Govt Officials, PRIs, ULBs, Medicos, Officials, PRIs, ULBs, Medicos, Paramedics, etc.).
- Simulation Exercises (More than 510 Mock Exercises).
- Constitution of NDRF/ SDRF (10+2 Bns, 21 States having SDRF).

National Disaster Management Plan(NDMP)

- •The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) has been released by NDMA on 01.06.2016. The aim of NDMP is to make India Disaster resilient and significantly reduce the loss of lives and assets.
- •The plan is based on the priority themes of "Sendai Framework"
- Understanding disaster risk,
- Improving disaster risk governance investing in DRR.
- Enhancing preparedness for effective response and build back better.
- Horizontal and Vertical Integration among all the agencies and departments of the government.
- > Spells out roles and responsibilities of all levels of Government upto the local level.

Lessons Learnt

- Reconstruction must be seen as a developmental process, rather than just a disaster response.
- NGOs can support in technical assistance, capacity building, social rehabilitation and knowledge transfer.
- Minimal Relocation with community involvement.
- Timely sanction of loans/ financial assistance from the Banks
- Owner-Driven Reconstruction (ODR) has more ownership and acceptance.
- Registration of houses in the joint names of husband and wife to avoid gender discrimination.

Lessons Learnt

- Livelihood rehabilitation and livelihood generation to be paid adequate attention.
- Building back better- with futuristic reconstruction and perspective planning.
- Pro-active risk reduction through retrofitting and safety audits.
- Major disasters provide an opportunity to create legal regimes, institutional mechanisms and risk reduction.
- Multi stakeholder partnership need of the hour, synergy is the key amongst Govt, Private, NGOs and Community.

- Lifelong learning is the "ongoing, voluntary, and self-motivated" pursuit of knowledge for either personal or professional reasons. Therefore, it not only enhances social inclusion, active citizenship, and personal development, but also self-sustainability, as well as competitiveness and employability.
- It is often considered learning that occurs after the formal education years of childhood (where learning is instructor-driven – pedagogical) and into adulthood (where the learning is individually-driven – andragogical).
- It is sought out naturally through life experiences as the learner seeks to gain knowledge for professional or personal reasons. 'Knowledge results from the combination of grasping experience and transforming it' (Kolb 1984: 41).

- Lifelong learning is being recognized by traditional colleges and universities as valid in addition to degree attainment.
- Some learning is accomplished in segments or interest categories and can still be valuable to the individual and community.
- The economic impact of educational institutions at all levels will continue to be significant into the future as formal courses of study continue and interest-based subjects are pursued
- Life Long Learning will facilitate the communities to switch from a reactive to a proactive mind set.

Indian Educational Scenario Pedagogical Disaster Management **Graded Learning (CBSE)** POST -**GRADUATE UNDER-GRADUATE CLASS XI** CLASS X **CLASS IX CLASS VIII**

• Disaster Management into School Curriculum of Central Board for Secondary Education, India (http://www.cbse.nic.in) The Central Board for Secondary Education in India has introduced Disaster Management as a separate curriculum for standard VIII from the academic year 2003-2004, IX from 2004 – 2005 and standard X from 2005-2006. The various activities taken up by the Board for achieving the target included- Module Development-- ©Circular on school safety

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- Awareness generation in form of painting competitions, exhibitions, debates and essay competitions Development of Standard VIII, IX and X textbooks
- The course content focuses on
- Eor Standard VIII Preparedness measures to be taken by students and teachers for various hazards 2
- For Standard IX On Mitigation measures ?
- For Standard X –Focus is on Role of Government and other agencies in DM
- Role of Science and Technology in DM
- Initiating the concept of volunteerism among children For the Primary classes DM has been integrated in form of extra-curricular activities like Plays, Painting Competitions.
- Training of teachers on DM course curriculum has also been carried out.
- The Ministry of Home Affairs has also directed the States to introduce DM in their school curriculum.

Objectives at the level of secondary school (VIII to XI)

- Ensure awareness on the nature and type of disasters.
- Understanding the phases of a disaster.
- Executing a disaster management plan.
- First Aid.
- Rescue operations. Evacuation drills.(to ensure that at least one evacuation drill is conducted for their area every year.)
- Accident prevention and safety measures.
- Fire Fighting tutorial and demonstration.

Objectives at the level of Undergraduates and Post graduates

- Management of the phases of a disaster
- Environmental laws rules and audits (ISO 14001)
- Occupational health and occupational diseases (ILO List of Occupational Diseases (revised 2010)
- Handling medical emergencies
- Hands on training cardio-pulmonary-resuscitation
- American Heart Association (AHA) card for students who excel in first aid. AHA card has a validity of 2 years
- Designing a disaster management plan

TYPES OF DISASTERS

PHASES OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT



Disaster Preparedness

Disaster Impact

Disaster Response

Disaster Recovery

Disaster Mitigation



= SUCCESSFUL RECOVERY

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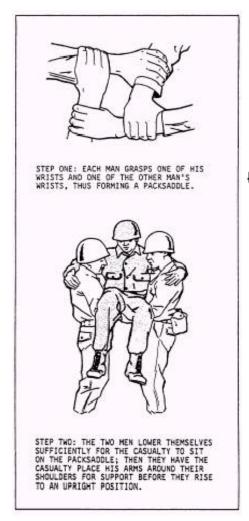




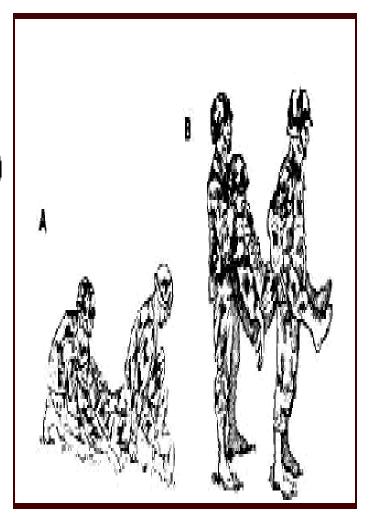




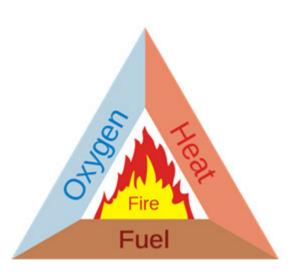
CARRIAGE OF CASUALTIES













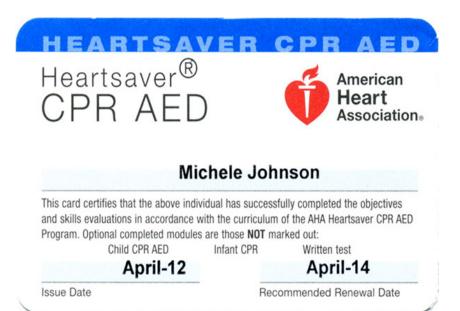
ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT & OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS











At the level of graduation and post graduation at the engineering college as well as MBA (HHM) reengineering for resilient buildings has been initiated with an eye on Disaster Management

IDMP TRAINED STUDENTS-SYMBIOSIS (32637)

