

“An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.”

1- Benjamin Franklin

Review of related literature is an important effort as it provides comprehensive understanding of what is already known about the topic. The main function of citing review of literature is to provide a basis for developing a frame work. Familiarity with research work of others provides up-to-date knowledge of the latest developments, findings, recommendations, tools and loop holes of researches. It helps to avoid duplication of what has already been done, and provides useful directions and helpful suggestions for research work. Thus an attempt has been made in this chapter to review the studies related to this investigation.

STUDIES IN INDIA

2- Mujumdar , P. P. et al (2016).

The Chennai floods 2015 in the city and surrounding areas in Tamil Nadu have brought the need for developing a proper understanding of urban floods to help enhance the engineering, administrative and societal resilience. Therefore, an attempt was made in this report to present issues that contributed to the devastating floods in Chennai city during November December 2015. Brief discussions on the after-effects of the floods and the responses were also provided. Although much of the material presented in the report is collated from information available in public domain, results from a few preliminary analyses carried out by the authors - especially on estimation of the return period of the rainfall recorded during the period, inferences on the atmospheric drivers and the hydrologic responses - were also included.

3-UNCRD, (2013).

Community Based Disaster Management: Empowering Communities to cope with Disaster Risks: Disaster Reduction is one of the prime condition of Sustainable development. Natural disasters severely hamper the progress and achievements of sustainable development while, at the same time, physical infrastructure which constructed by human beings may itself constitute a source of risk in the event of future disasters. From the perspectives of environmental degradation, human intervention, and security aspects, disaster management is an unavoidable issue and should be given priority. This study covered all the approach which seeks communities at risk: prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. In order to build disaster-resilient communities, they first need to be empowered so that community members could cope with the adverse effects of natural hazards. This was the most effective approach to achieving sustainability in dealing with natural disaster risks. UNCRD was carrying out various community based programs to establish disaster prevention as an essential component of 59 sustainable development.

4-Lloyd, Barrette, Chaudhary P., Chenji S. (2013).

Leveraging Resources for Community Resilience Building. A study of multi-hazard affected villages in Bihar documenting best practices seek to better understand the processes of leveraging government resources for CBDRR and to understand how such processes could be integrated into existing flagship schemes. In order to carry out this study, 12 villages and 11 schools in Bihar were visited where CBDRR has been implemented. An analysis of UNICEF inputs into the CBDRR programme compared to its outputs was employed to understand programme effectiveness. Focus was given to particular funds and resources that were leveraged so as to highlight programme outcomes in clear and tangible terms. Along these lines, the methods used for leveraging resources were identified and examined to better understand how outcomes were obtained. The purpose of this study was to better understand the current processes of leveraging government resources for CBDRR and to integrate CBDRR into the GOI's flagship programmes. Therefore, the objectives of this study were the resources leveraged from government schemes for risk reduction, the processes followed to leverage resources for risk reduction and the existing scope in various government schemes for leveraging DRR resources. This study identified multiple best practices for leveraging government schemes and implementing risk-informed projects at the local level. UNICEF investment in Bihar's CBDRR programme had been minimal as the programme relied strongly on existing government resources and development schemes. While initial mobilisation and training of the community were shown to be key factors in starting the CBDRR process, minimal financial support was needed as community leaders and volunteers had been trained to take on this work. Some of the findings from this study were that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) was the most used government scheme within villages and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA) was the most used government scheme with school to address and reduce disaster risk.

5-Patel, B. (2012).

Awareness regarding Community Based Disaster Preparedness for Flood among women: This study was focused on some awareness and preparedness done by women for flood. The objectives of this study were involvement of women in search, rescue and evacuation process and services provided by Government and Non- Government organization for disaster mitigation. This study told about women particularly middle aged rural women has selected for giving training and were living in a joint family. The joint family system has been broken down due to urbanization but in this study more number of Joint family has been found the villages of Anand District. The education level of women was affect to the awareness level regarding flood mitigation. Those women were not given training, so the awareness level as they were not aware about some important components like VDMP, VDMC etc. was so lower. Gram Panchayat was one of the important helping institutions at the time of Flood and other Non-Government Institutes also came to give help at the time of flood.

6-Joshi, Ganpatrao S. (2012).

This study focused on to develop and assess the effectiveness of Training Manual on Disaster Management in terms of Knowledge and Self-expressed Practices of teachers in selected schools of Pune city. This study is mainly related to the —Disaster management (DM)|||. Its main focus was to highlight the Human Resource Development in disaster management. Capacity building of the

community is one of the important aspect of human resource management. People need competencies like knowledge, attitude and practices to perform tasks. Success of the disaster management mostly depends upon efficient capacity building of the society through educational and awareness programme. This study was to evaluate the effectiveness of training manual on disaster management in terms of knowledge and self-expressed practices of secondary school teachers in Pune 62 city during 2009-11. The purpose of the study was - Disasters are on rise, at global as well as in India. The loss of life and property due to disasters had increased substantially during last two decades. People are now at risk from disasters

7-Mishra, S., et. al (2010).

In an article Place attachment and flood preparedness was mentioned. Place attachment and the consequent emotional connections and ties that people have with environments affect their preparedness for natural disasters, such as floods. This study took up this research question for the understudied geographical region of Orissa, India. In particular, investigation focused on three kinds of place attachment, viz. economic, genealogical, and religious. Contextualized scales for place attachment and flood preparedness were developed for the survey. Data was collected from 300 residents in flood prone areas. Validity and reliability of the scales were established. Overall, place attachment was identified to significantly influence flood preparedness. Hierarchical regression analysis was performed to determine whether the three factors of place attachment influence flood preparedness. Controlling for confounding effects of age and family type, regression analysis revealed that people having genealogical and economic place attachment did good preparedness for floods, but those with religious place attachment did not prepare for floods

8-Devi, S. (2008).

Awareness on Tsunami and need for Disaster Management education in Kanyakumari: The methodology adopted for the study was survey method. The samples selected for the study was 100 IX standard students studying in Tsunami affected areas in Kanyakumari. The finding revealed that in order to prevent Tsunami mangrove forest should be planted along the seashore. Further, if Tsunami warning is given, people can save themselves and their possessions.

9-Dekens, J. (2007).

Local Knowledge for Disaster Preparedness : It is recent scenario that the importance of integrating local knowledge and practices into development and conservation projects had started to receive real recognition, but the approach was still far from being mainstream. This book is one of a set of three prepared to help increase awareness and understanding, particularly among implementing organisations, of local knowledge, practices, and contexts related to disaster preparedness, so that they could be used in disaster management activities. This first book summarised the results of a cross-disciplinary literature review, and presents a framework that could be used to help understand local knowledge on disaster preparedness. It highlighted the over-riding processes, including the need to understand the nature of the local knowledge, the transformation processes influencing it, the key

dimensions, and the links between local knowledge, disaster preparedness, and poverty reduction. The book was an outcome of the project living with risk sharing knowledge on disaster preparedness funded by the European Commission through their Humanitarian Aid department (DG ECHO) as part of the Disaster Preparedness ECHO programme (DIPECHO) in South Asia, and by ICIMOD.

10-Raja, D.S. and Narasimhan, N. (2007).

Inclusive Disaster and Emergency Management for Persons with Disabilities: The aim of this study was to serve as a primer on the needs of persons with disabilities in disasters and emergencies, and to provide a comprehensive compilation of effective policies, practices and strategies for inclusive disaster and emergency management. The goal had been achieved and there some policies for disabled persons regarding Disaster Management. This policy document would serve the right to lives for persons with Disabilities.

11-Allen, (2006).

Community Based Disaster Preparedness could built capacity of local people and reduced the elements of vulnerability. CBDP strategies leveraged the knowledge and capabilities of local community resources. Successful implementation of CBDP would be required to understand of the communities involved. Community participation had played greater role for disaster mitigation.

12-Moazzam & Khan O.M. (2006).

The role of GIS and Public Awareness for Disaster Management. For the past few years there was an increasing number of disasters with a large number of victims and significantly social and economic loses. This study emphasized on the awareness of the disaster and the analytical capabilities of GIS. To bring about mass participation in disaster management awareness of the disaster is the only effective way. In this paper the proposed GIS based programme will help to improve the currently practical disaster management programmes and of 67 implemented properly it created caution to the general public which in turn also help to manage with dangerous activities of disasters in future.

13-Gomathi (April 2006).

It had been found out how vigorously Nagapattinam district was affected by the December 26, 2004 Tsunami, in particular the agriculture land at Naluvadanpatty in the district. Further on nothing the women's mental status; the investigator explained the important of giving proper counselling and guidance.

14-Reddy, V.D. (2006)

Analysed on Earthquakes, oceans, tsunamis and coastal zones, the Japanese characters for tsunami mean, "harbour wave," and many people commonly refer to them as tidal waves, but in reality tsunamis had little to do with tides. They were creatures of the open ocean, train of giant waves that could travel for thousands of kilometres across the sea and still pack enough energy to smash towns and drown the unwary. The existence of ancient marine sediments on land was geologically evidence that the

continents of the world once were largely submerged beneath the sea. The continental seas and the coastlines of the world have fluctuated greatly in the past and time and again the marginal seas grew and shrank with periods of the order of millions of years. In this paper an attempt is made on cause and effects of tsunami, tsunami warning system, preparedness and warning system of tsunami, coastal zone management.

15-Lakshmi, S. (April 2005)

The investigator has collected data of the tsunami victims. In that the children who had lost their parents and the helped got by those children. Experience of eye witness of disaster and who of the children needed guidance and counselling which was taken into account and guidance was given to the needy.

16-Peter R.J., Trim (2004).

An integrative Approach to Disaster Management and Planning: The frequency of major disaster both manmade and natural occurs due to increase in world's population. A holistic setting was needed for disaster management and planning and shared responsibility was viewed as new initiatives in disaster management. The further attention was needed for the concept of community policy. 69 The local community leaders needed to be consulted during the disaster limitations and containment stage. It was essential, to brought the experts from overseas countries to communicate fully and openly with community leaders in order to gain the support of the community.