Country Presentation INDIA

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Physical Location of India On World map



General Information

Population: India is the most populated country, with an estimated population of 1.44 billion

Government: India is a federal republic with a democratic parliamentary system.

Languages: India has 22 official languages, including Hindi and English.

Currency: India's currency is the rupee.

28 States and 8 Union Territories

Area: India is 12,69,345 square miles (32,87,590 square kilometers) in area.















Culture and Heritage of India







Religions: Birthplace of Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism; also home to Islam, Christianity, and others.



Performing Arts: **Classical dances** (Bharatanatyam, Kathak) and diverse folk music.

Festivals: Major celebrations include Diwali, Holi, Eid, Christmas, and Navratri.

Clothing: Traditional attire includes sarees, dhotis, and regional textiles like Banarasi silk.



Art & Architecture: Iconic sites like Taj

Mahal, Konark Temple, and Mughal forts; famous paintings like Madhubani and Tanjore.



Heritage Sites: 40 **UNESCO World** Heritage Sites, including Jaipur and Kaziranga.

Indian Geography and Climatology

Geologically

- Himalayas (North): Serve as a natural barrier, influencing monsoon patterns and protecting the plains from cold winds.
- Northern Plains: Fertile lands fed by the Ganga, Yamuna, and Brahmaputra rivers, crucial for agriculture.
- Thar Desert (West): Arid region characterized by sparse vegetation and extreme temperatures.
- Deccan Plateau (South): Rich in minerals, bordered by the Western and Eastern Ghats, with several peninsular rivers.
- Coastline: Extends over 7,500 km along the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal, fostering maritime activities.
 Climatologically

India is considered to be a tropical country with four seasons as designated by the India Meteorological Department.

- 1. Winter (December-February)
- 2. Summer (March-June)
- 3. South-west monsoon season (June-September)
- 4. Post monsoon season/Autumn (October-November)



Vulnerability Profile of India



2024 28 States and 8 Union Territories



EARTHQUAKE 58.6% of the landmass is prone.



Floods and river erosion. 40 million hectares (12% of land) are prone

7,516 km long coastline 5,700 km is prone to cyclones and tsunamis.

Drought 68% of the cultivable area is vulnerable

Country-wise Natural Disasters (1900 to 2022)



- The World Risk Index ranks countries by their risk of experiencing natural disasters. The index measures exposure to natural hazards and a country's ability to respond to them.
- > The Philippines, Indonesia, and India are the countries with the highest overall disaster risk.

Source :- United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)







BMTPC : Vuherability Atlas - 3rd Edition : Peer Group, MoHUA, GOI; Map is Based on digitised data of SOI; Seismic Zones of India Map IS 1893 (Part I): 2002, BIS; Earthquake Epicentre from IMD; Seismotectonic Atlas of India and its Environs, GSI; Houses/Population as per Census 2011; 'Houses including vacant & locked houses. Disclaimer: The maps are solely for thematic presentation.



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Evolution of DRM

The Super cyclone in Orissa of 1999 and the Bhuj earthquake in Gujarat in 2001

Underscored the need to adopt a multi-dimensional endeavour involving diverse scientific, engineering, financial and social processes; the need to adopt multi-disciplinary and multi sectoral approach and incorporation of risk reduction in the developmental plans and strategies.

Disaster Management shifted from Ministry of Agriculture to Ministry of Home Affairs in 2002

Disaster Management Act, 2005

Constitution of National Disaster Management Authority in 2005 with Prime Minister of India as Chairman

National Executive Committee (NEC) in 2005 with Home Secretary as Chairperson

Setting up of SDMA and DDMA under DM Act 2005 $\,$

National Disaster Response Force 2006



Super cyclone in Orissa of 1999



Bhuj earthquake in Gujarat in 2001

Institutional Framework





Key Milestones in Disaster Management in India





This Bill amends the Disaster Management Act, 2005, introducing several key changes to enhance disaster management in India:

Disaster Management (Amendment) Bill, 2024

(Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha on August 1, 2024, and passed on December 12, 2024)



1. Preparation of Disaster Management Plans:- Previously, the National and State Executive Committees were responsible for preparing disaster management plans.



The amendment assigns this responsibility directly to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs).



2. Expanded Functions of NDMA and SDMAs: -

Conducting periodic assessments Providing technical assistance Recommending guidelines of relief. Establishing national and state disaster databases NDMA is also tasked with assessing states' disaster preparedness and conducting post-disaster audits of preparedness and response. **3.** Urban Disaster Management Authorities:- State governments are empowered to establish separate Urban Disaster Management Authorities for state capitals and cities with municipal corporations.

4. State Disaster Response Force (SDRF):- State governments can constitute an SDRF, defining its functions and prescribing terms of service for its members.

5. Statutory Status to Existing Committees:- The National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) is designated as the nodal body for managing major disasters with national implications.

The High-Level Committee (HLC) is authorized to provide financial assistance to state governments during disasters.

6. Regulation-Making Powers: NDMA is empowered to make regulations under the Act, subject to prior approval from the central government.

(These amendments aim to streamline disaster management processes, enhance coordination among various authorities, and improve preparedness and response mechanisms across India)

Technological intervention

- Sachet (NDMA App):- Provides multi-hazard alerts (cyclones, floods, earthquakes) based on the user's location. (Real-time notifications, disaster details, evacuation routes, and safety tips).
- NDMA Mobile App:- Developed by the National Disaster Management Authority for public engagement. (Disaster alerts, emergency contacts, preparedness guides, and shelter information).
- India Meteorological Department (IMD) App: Provides weather-related warnings and alerts. (Cyclone tracking, storm alerts, and real-time weather data).
- **DISHA (Health Alerts):-** Provides **health-related advisories** during and after disasters. (First aid, health alerts, and hospital information).
- NDRF App- Facilitates coordination of rescue and relief operations by the National Disaster Response Force. (Updates on rescue operations, shelter locations, and volunteer coordination).
- Samaritan (Sankat Mochan):- Developed by DRDO for search-and-rescue during disasters. (Missing person tracking, emergency alerts, and first aid guidance.)
- MyGov Disaster Management App:- Engages citizens in disaster response and relief. (Disaster alerts, volunteer opportunities, and disaster awareness campaigns.)
- Flood Watch:- Focuses on flood risk monitoring and alerts. (Water level updates, flood warnings, and evacuation plans.)
- **mBasta**:- Coordinates **volunteers** and **NGOs** during disasters. (Resource tracking, volunteer management, and disaster relief updates.)

Central Agencies Designated for Natural Hazard- specific Early Warnings

SN	Hazard	Ministry	Agency
1.	Avalanches	MOD	Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE)
2.	Cold Wave	MOES	India Meteorological Department (IMD)
3.	Cyclone	MOES	India Meteorological Department (IMD) Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre (RSMC) Tropical Cyclone Warning Centres (TCWC) for different regions
4.	Drought	MAFW	Central Drought Relief Commissioner (CDRC) and Crop Weather Watch Group (CWWG)
5.	Earthquake	MOES	India Meteorological Department (IMD)
6.	Epidemics	MHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MHFW)
7.	Floods	NOJS	Central Water Commission (CWC)
8.	Heat Wave	MOES	India Meteorological Department (IMD)
9.	Landslides	MOM	Geological Survey of India (GSI)
10.	Tsunami	MOES	India National Centre for Oceanic Information Services (INCOIS)

- MOD Ministry of Defence
- MOES Ministry of Earth Science
- MAFW Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
- MHFW Ministry of Health and Family welfare
- MOJS Ministry of Jal Shakti
- MOM Ministry of Mines



Prime Minister's Ten Point Agenda for Disaster Risk Reduction

- 1. All development sectors must imbibe the principle of disaster risk management.
- 2. Risk Coverage must include all, starting from the poor households to multi national corporations to nation states.
- 3. Women's leadership and greater involvement should be central to disaster risk management.
- 4. Invest in risk mapping globally to improve global understanding of nature and disaster risks.
- 5. Leverage technology to enhance the efficiency of disaster risk management efforts.
- 6. Develop a network of universities to work on disaster related issues.
- 7. Utilise the opportunities provided by social media and mobile technologies for disaster risk reduction.
- 8. Build on local capacity and initiative to enhance disaster risk reduction.
- 9. Make use of every opportunity to learn from disasters and to achieve that , there must be studies on the lessons after every disasters.
- 10. Bring about greater cohesion in international response to disasters.

Himachal Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority HIMACHAL PRADESH **Emergency Numbers** LADAKH JAMMU KASHMIR CHAMB. LAHAUL SPITI 24 State Emergency Operation Centre - 1070 Daiho Chamba Bharmour Nurpur Dharamasala KANGRA Palampu 24 Kaimune **District Emergency Operation Centres - 1077** loginder Naga Dehra Jawalamukhi Gop pure-CHINA Suianour KULLU HAMIRPUR KINNAUR Hamirour Sarkaphat Rhota. 24 Emergency Services – 108, 112 UNA MANDI Vangtu Sundernagar Reckong Peo Gitumanwin ampu Santokhoa BILASPUR SHIMLA Narkand

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Police -100

Fire - 101

Ongoing Schemes in Himachal Pradesh (Community Awareness/ preparedness)



Scheme for Creation of Task Force of Youth Volunteers for Disaster Preparedness and Response



Scheme for Training of Masons, Carpenters and Bar Binders on Hazard Resistant Construction

Glimpse of Nukkad Nataks for Public Awareness





Research plan :- Enhancing Community Resilience through Disaster Risk Reduction in India

 Develop community-based resilience frameworks using Japan's participatory approaches tailored to India's socio-cultural diversity.

 Japan's use of technology in disaster management and develop a toolkit of best practices. Strategies for developing low cost, disaster resilient infrastructure tailored to local needs.

 Identify policy gaps of India and propose enhancements for better integration and coordination in DRR efforts

